

**An Analytical Study of Kanhoji Angre's Naval Management
(Angriya Bank)**

A

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

In the history of Maratha's during 17th century, there was an emergence of a new trend. After establishing Hindavi Swarajya, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj saw the prospective threat of the foreign enemies like Portuguese and British through the water and he started brooding over the issue. It goes to only his credit that he very keenly and farsightedly established the first ever naval force in his establishment to face the outside threats.

On the basis of the geographical speciality of Konkan, Kanhoji Angre has developed the armada. He created a great challenge to these foreign enemies on the coastal area of Swarajya. He has defeated these foreign enemies that they have to face a great loss. The British people also tried to control the increasing power of Kanhoji Angre. He was the visionary person who was well aware of the importance of protecting naval coastline during that period. But now a day all Indians have forgotten it. In this context, light must be thrown on the attack of 26 November 2011 at Mumbai. The British Empire could not do anything against the developing armada of Kanhoji Angre. Though it was large in number and more in power it was helpless. This research article is selected to highlight on the Kanhoji Angre's skill of naval administration and management.

The Angre family has given a great contribution to Maratha Navy. There are some studies reflecting Kanhoji Angre's skill of Management concerning the naval armada. In this study the geographical background of Konkan, history of Angre family, contribution of coastal forts in the Empire of Maratha's rise of Kanhoji Angre in the force of Navy, his naval work during the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, his contribution after receiving the title of Sarkhel and development of Maratha naval force is at the center of the study. It also covers Kanhoji Angre's contribution in various expeditions of Maratha's in Konkan. This article presents the information of Kanhoji Angre's relation with foreign enemies like British, Dutch, Siddi and Portuguese and he defeated them.

During the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, Kanhoji Angre has been awarded with Sarkhel title and he became the chief of the navy. From 1698 to 1729, he fought with British, Portuguese, Dutch and Siddi. In many of the expeditions and battles he grabbed the victory.

Therefore, while studying Kanhoji Angre detailed notice must be taken of the study. At the same time one should take notice of the relation of Kanhoji Angre's with the king of the Maratha Empire who was his motivator. Though the scope of this study is increased due to this however the we have limit to work on it.

Kanhoji Angre was the successful Sarkhel of Maratha armada. He has developed the Maratha armada on the larger scale. On the basis of armada, he has defeated the internal as well as external enemies. Therefore, he has handled his armada very carefully. This armada was started in the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. However, this armada was very effective and successful in the period of Kanhoji Angre. The reason behind the success was Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj wants to create a proper protective mechanism for the enemies of the Swarajya from every sort of enemy. Therefore, the attacks from south and north as well as from the west coast can be answered properly with the armada. Hence there was the need to pay proper attention to armada. Kanhoji Angre paid proper attention during his period and therefore he was able to create protection for the Hindavi Swarajya, by paying proper attention to naval administration.

Kanhoji Angre's administration and skills of war were superb. He has been awarded with Sarkhel, a title which bestowed only for his skills and management in the naval armada. He handled the navy of Maratha Empire during the period of 1693 to 1729. Kanhoji Angre became the chief of the navy in the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. In his administration the references of making crowd, vatandar, sources of income, Mohtarfa, income from octri can be found. In the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Annaji Datto has surveyed the land started a tax on it. The same tax system was active in the period of Kanhoji Angre. There were Vatandars like Deshmukh, Deshpande, Desai, Chaudhari, Adhikar, Sarpatil, Sarkhot, Kulkarni, Dange, Patil, Kamavisdar etc. Mirasdar and Vatandar's were receiving the lands with inheritance. Taxes were charged on shops, water, trees, carpenter, and ironsmith.

Kanhoji Angre's naval administration was noteworthy and appreciating. His ships were built with typical intention.

These ships were built slim and long to chase the enemy. There was proper provision of the places for rifles, different weapons of war, observatories. It is clear from all this Kanhoji Angre's naval administration was very good.

Kanhoji Angre has started a Tanksal in the state. He has given good posts for the person who belongs to Koli caste. He brought Modi and Gujar these people as the businessmen in the state and motivated the business in the state. He prepared the canons of small and large size. He also prepared the warrior ships of high standard from the skilled workers. In the present research all this information is highlighted.

Chapter I

Introduction

Introduction:

In the world history it is observed that, the dynasty ‘who has power on the navy is the owner of the sea’. In the history of Marathas there was much importance given to the navy. In 1657, when Shivaji Maharaj won the Jawali, he enlarged his frontiers of Swarajya up to the western coast of the sea. He came to know the importance of navy and established a naval force at Kalyan-Bhivandi region to fight with the enemies like Portuguese, Siddi and British. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the founder of the Maratha Navy. His naval force was in existence up to the middle of 18th century. Later on, in this navy of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, the Angre family created their own influence, especially Kanhoji Angre, who had great skills and powers in executing the navy. He defeated the rivals like British, Siddi, and Portuguese and proved the superiority of Marathas on Konkan. For defeating the foreign invaders, he improved the facilities in the navy like training his people with different skills, introducing strict discipline, efficiency and maintaining the standard administration policy of the navy. With the help of naval force, he fought with those enemies. For this, his policy, management and skill of the battle is very important.

As Kanhoji Angre was born at Harne, he was well aware of the Konkan coast. His period of work in navy is from 1698 to 1729. In the same period, Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj has offered him the post of ‘Sarkhel’. He was honoured with the chief of the navy by Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. He has devoted his whole life to fight against the British, Portuguese, Dutch and Siddi. He got victory in many battles with these foreign enemies. Therefore, he is immortal as the great and brave warrior of the navy. In this chapter, the researcher is going to study the geographical background of the Konkan and history of Angre family. In addition to it this chapter also covers the early work of Kanhoji Angre.

Title of the Present Research:

“An Analytical study of Kanhoji Angre’s Naval Management (Angriya Bank)”

Selection of the Topic:

The Maratha history, immediately followed by Shrimant Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, observed some new trends. The following years after the death of Shivaji Maharaj, the Swarajya regime observed the intrusion of British and Portuguese. They were the outsiders and came by the way of sea water. War with them was a different thing which needed a naval force to combat.

Here, taking these situations in consideration, Kanhoji Angre decided to develop his Armada. It was only because of his knowledge of the geographical locations of the Konkan region that Kanhoji Angre posed a great challenge to these foreign intruders. Not only that, but he also overpowered these intruders and made them at loss. When the British attempted to counter Kanhoji Angre, Angre used all his skills and visions to protect his region. He skillfully protected the coastal area of the Konkan region and showed his strength and asked the British and Portuguese soldiers to get at the back foot.

However, this visionary warrior lost his importance in the course of time and went behind the curtains. This research thesis is an attempt to throw a light on the works and achievements Kanhoji Angre and his Armada. It also attempts to study his naval skills, management skills and his multifaceted personality.

Scope and Limitation of the Research:

There is no doubt that there is a priceless contribution of Kanhoji and his family to the naval power of the Maratha army. This study is an attempt to study the management skills of Kanhoji Angre's Navy which includes the study of the historical and geographical significance of Konkan along with the study of the Angre family, the different coastal forts of the Marathi Empire, the rise and development of Angre family and its history, Angre's skills in naval armada, Kanhoji Angre and the rule of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj etc. Moreover, Kanhoji Angre was the one who received the grade of Sarkhel, the king of the coastal line. He fought various wars bearing this confirmation which are being discussed in the present study and it also highlights his relation with the Chhatrapati along with his wars with the British, Dutch, Siddi and Portuguese. These points make the scope of the study.

It was Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, the second successor of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, who awarded Kanhoji Angre with the title of Sarkhel, the chief of the Maratha Naval Armada. After titled as Sarkhel, Angre fought various wars with Britsh, Portuguese, Dutch and Siddi in between 1698 to 1729, the long three decades, and many a time succeeded in those wars. The scope of the present study is limited with these referential wars and the

relation of Sarkhel Kanhoji with Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. However, it is limited with the study in relation with Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre and his skills of naval management only.

Hypothesis of Research:

For the naval work of Kanhoji Angre geographical background of Konkan and hereditary of Angre family is responsible.

1. The management of Maratha naval armada is settled due to Kanhoji Angre's skills of naval administration.
2. Kanhoji Angre has given preference to naval policy
3. Kanhoji Angre's superiority is proved due to widening of the Maratha navy.
4. All the powers of Maratha navy were concentrated in the hands of Kanhoji Angre and therefore he was able to make proper decisions about naval armada.
5. Kanhoji Angre's naval administrative skill proves to be important.
6. Kanhoji Angre's decisions about the foreign enemies are considered to be important.
7. Kanhoji Angre's naval management and war skills are important
8. Kanhoji Angre has developed the Maratha navy and the Empire is made powerful through naval armada.
9. Kanhoji Angre's war and victory with enemies are important.

Objectives of the Research:

1. To study the background of Konkan coast which motivates the naval work of Kanhoji Angre?
2. To put forth analytically the naval and army policy of Kanhoji Angre.
3. To search how Kanhoji Angre created his power on the naval front.
4. To study the work of Kanhoji Angre as chief of the Maratha Navy.
5. To study the war of Kanhoji Angre with other foreign Empires.
6. To study Kanhoji Angre's technique of war and Ganimikava policy.
7. To study Kanhoji Angre's naval and armada skills.
8. To study Kanhoji Angre's policy about Konkan coast.
9. To study the awareness of Kanhoji Angre about geographical information of Konkan coast.
10. To study Kanhoji Angre's policy other barons at Konkan coast.
11. To study Kanhoji Angre's Angriya Bank and his war policy.

Theoretical Conception:

1. Kanhoji Angre has got the inheritance of family and geographical condition of Konkan for his victory.
2. Kanhoji Angre after his achievement of Sarkhel title got victory over his enemies like British, Portuguese, Dutch and Siddi.
3. In Kanhoji Angre's naval administration his policy of armada are very important.
4. In the naval armada of Maratha Empire Kanhoji Angre's sea management has proved of immense importance.
5. Through naval armada Kanhoji Angre has made the Maratha Empire economically strong.
6. In the present times Kanhoji Angre's sea management and war technique is useful for society.

Significance of the Study:

At present, an enormous study and significant research has been done on the rise, scope, development and the history of Maratha Empire. Many historical achievements have been attained in relation to the study of forts, the then administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, his wars and war policies, the successors of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj etc. However, there is very less historical investigations on the achievements of the great Kanhoji Angre and his naval armada. This present research is an attempt to put some highlights on the Naval Armada of Kanhoji Angre, his war skills and his administration policies. This is also an attempt to put some light on the overall naval expeditions made by Kanhoji Angre. It is important to know the sea level administration of Kanhoji Angre along with his sense of discipline and his control over this administration. The researcher has attempted to highlight the efficiency of Angre and his naval skill to certain minute details.

Kanhoji Angre's father was Tukoji Sankpal, who on his own bravery became the in charge of the Suvarnadurg fort. Kanhoji Angre has taken lessons of naval administration from his father. In the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Kanhoji Angre has proved his capacity with his skills. In the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, he has been awarded with Sarkhel, which was a title of great respect. From that date he has made Kulaba as his main station of administration. In this period, Kulaba, Suvarnadurg, Vijaydurg and Sindhudurg were the four important places of Maratha Empire. From Malbar to Gujarat, Kanhoji Angre has spread his fear as a representative of Maratha Empire. The British officials were frightened by the skills of Kanhoji Angre.

Kanhoji Angre tried to control the business and sea development of the British people. He also challenged the research attitude of the British people. They come to know that Kanhoji Angre is their great enemy. Therefore British and Portuguese arranged a collaborative expedition against Kanhoji Angre. But due to Kanhoji Angre's naval armada skills they were defeated in this expedition. It is clear from that Kanhoji Angre's naval administration was of high quality. From the present research it is easy to understand Kanhoji Angre's naval management.

The British historians have wrongly called Kanhoji Angre as the 'Pirate of the sea', who defeated them many times. It was his naval skill and administration which made them accept their defeat. The British people were of the opinion that, they are only brilliant and adventurous in the sea expeditions but Kanhoji Angre has proved it wrong with his naval administration.

In the background of an attack of terrorists on Mumbai on 26th November 2011 the present research is important. Therefore the importance the sea administration becomes immense important which the main focus of the present research.

Explanation of the Select Problem:

Kanhoji had great administration skills. It was only because of his skills of naval administration that he received the title of Sarkhel from the then Chhatrapati of the Maratha Empire. Angre was the supreme authority of the Maratha naval armada from 1693 to 1729 and controlled this Armada under the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. Records show that Kanhoji Angre has made serious attempts to increase the capital income by the way of octroi, or offering vatandari system, and others. He followed the same taxation system that was established by the then officer of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Annaji Datto, especially taxes on business commodities and shops, and some of the businesses like carpentry and ironsmiths. The taxes on the excessive use of water and cutting trees were also levied by them. The subordinate officers, in the guise of vatandars, like Deshmukh, Deshpande, Desai, Chaudhari, Adhikar, Sarpatil, Sarkhot, Kulkarni, Dange, Patil, etc. for which they received the land in the form of gifts from the Chhatrapati or they inherited it.

To study the naval administration of Kanhoji Angre is an interesting thing. Kanhoji Angre built his navy in such a way that he incorporated all his skill for building the war ships. His war ships were slim and durable specially designed to follow the enemy, to chase them

and to defend them. Moreover, they consisted of the then modern war gazettes like rifles, ammunition, defence mechanism and all such things.

Now-a-days, it is an acclaimed fact that after Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, it was Kanhoji Angre who supported the tanksal (mechanism to stamp money) and also supported the koli community belonging to the coastal region of Konkan to get recruited in his Armada. He also invited the Guajarati people in his region to start some important but necessary businesses for his people, especially, Modis and Gujars. It was the far sightedness of Kanhoji Angre that he started making canons of his own demands suitable for his war ships. Not only this but he also developed a mechanism for small scale and large scale ships having high standards. The present research has given enough focus on these parameters of the administration of Kanhoji Angre.

Methodology of Research:

In any research methodology and techniques are very significant. In the present research, for bringing out objective results historical, analytical and descriptive methods are used. Kanhoji Angre's naval administration and his techniques of war at sea coast in typical social, economic, political conditions are given in this research. In this study primary and secondary sources are used. In the secondary sources the detail study is done on the analytical information. In addition to it photographs and maps are used in the research. Authentic record is collected from reliable institutes.

Tools used in Research:

While doing the research the researcher has used following tools:

- A. Primary Sources:
 - 1. Letter during the Angre period.
 - 2. Dr. Kulkarni A.R. (ed.), Adnyapatra, Mansanman Publication 2004.
 - 3. Dr. Ketkar D.R. Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre
 - 4. Social and Naval Letter Correspondence at the times of Marathas.
 - 5. Tools of Konkan History
 - 6. Awalaskar Shantaram V. (ed.)Shivcharitra Sahitya Vol. 9, Choul Adhikari Daftar
 - 7. Mumbai Gazette
 - 8. Diary of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj
 - 9. Desai S.S. Tools of History of Marathas, Daftar

- B. Secondary Historical Tools:**
- C. News Papers and Periodical**
- D. M.Phil. and Ph.D. thesis**

Chapter Scheme:

Chapter I

Introduction:

In the present chapter title of the research, selection of the topic, scope and limitation of the research, hypothesis of research, objectives of the research, theoretical conception, Significance of the research, explanation of the select problem, review of the literature, research methodology, tools of the research, chapter scheme. In addition to it, this chapter comprises of etymology of Konkan, geographical background of Konkan, historical background of Konkan, contribution of naval forts in armada, background of Angre family in the development of navy, rise of Kanhoji Angre in the naval armada of Maratha Empire.

Chapter II

References and Review of Research

According to Webster: Best John, (1996), ‘Research in Education’., Objectives of the relevant Literature, The nature of Literature about the selected problem, The nature of Literature about the selected problem, A book written by D.B. Parasnis, Johan Vidal, History of Indian Warrens with an Action of Rice Progress, D.B. Parasnis has published a book in 1904 on Maratha Armada, B.K. Apate, Appasaheb Pawar’s Tarabaikalin Kagadpatre, Tools of Maratha History, Portuguese Documents – Vol.3, The small book of D.R. Ketkar Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre (1997), Malgaonkar Captain Manohar , Kanhoji Angre (biography in the form of novel), 1989, Desai Mrunalini, Kanhoji Angre(biography in the form of novel), 1986, S.N. Sen, Early Career of Kanhoji Angre and Other People, 1941, Bendre V.S., Downfall of Angre Navy, Pingulakr V.B., History of Swantwadi Sansthan, Rajwade V. K., Tools of Maratha History, Vol.3 Dhule Research Center Dhule, 1927, Srivastava B.K.(Edit.), The Angrej of Kulaba of British Record, Bombay archeology 1719-1884, Avalaskar Shah V. Angrkalin Ashtagar, The history Research Conference has published a book Bombay, 1947, Pingulkar V.P., History of Sawantwadi Sansthan, 1901, Bhosale B.K., Brief History of Janjira, 1898, Rajvade V.K., (Edit), The Correspondence during the Angre period in Volume 21, No-2,3,12, Shahu documents the Nos. like 7,8,4,49,50,51,52, Peshava documents No. 3,4,6,2,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,14, Srivastava B.K., Kanhoji Angre, 1729 to 1729,

Ramdas R.V., "Relations between the Marathas & the Siddis of Janjira", Mumbai University, Mumbai, 1965, Ambadas Kallapa Manjulkar, The History of Angre Family, Pune University, Pune, Ph.D. thesis. 2012, Pethkar Jyoti Namdev, The Forts in Ratnagiri District – A Historical Study, Tilak Maharashtra University, Pune. Ph.D. thesis, 2015, Shinde S.P., The History of Swantwadi Sansthan, (1812-1948) Shivaji University, Kolhapur Ph.D. thesis, (2004).

Chapter III

Background of Establishment of Maratha Armada & Kanhoji Angre and Angriya Bank (Analysis)

In this chapter naval armada during the ancient period, naval armada from Rigveda to Mourya regime, boating in the Mourya regime, boating from 11th century to Mughals regime, armada of Mughals, Armada during the regime of Akbar, Armada during the regime of Shahajahan, Armada during the regime of Aurangzeb, Armada during the regime of Maratha's, Nature of Shivaji Maharaj's boats, officers in the armada of Shivaji Maharaj, appointments of the officers, places of soldier camps and income of the armada, naval forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Armada during the regime of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, expedition of Janjira etc information is collected in the present chapter.

In this chapter, birth of Kanhoji Angre, childhood, rise of Kanhoji Angre, beginning of the career of Kanhoji Angre, beginning of the naval life of Aknhoji Angre, relation of Rajaram Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre, Kanhoji Angre's award of Sarkhel title, Kanhoji Angre's bravery during the regime of Maharani Tarabai, great warrior ship of Kanhoji Angre, relation Kanhoji Angre with British people during the regime of Maharani Tarabai, relationship Kanhoji Angre with Siddi, Struggle of Kanhoji Angre with British people, Kanhoji Angre's struggle with Portuguese, Angriya Bank, What is Angriya Bank? etc detailed information is collected in this chapter.

Chapter IV

Policy and decisions of Kanhoji Angre about naval administration

In this chapter background, rise of Kanhoji Angre in the armada of Maratha Empire is given on the large scale. Naval Administration of Kanhoji Angre, Protective Wall (*Tatbandi*), The armada of Kanhoji Angre, Building of the Ships, Useful wood for Ship Construction, Types of the Ship, The Names of Ships in Angre's period, The Structure of the Ships, Names of Various parts of the Ship, The Rules of Armada, The administration of

Kanhoji Angre, The Recruitment in the Armada Officer Posts in armada, Armada Subha (Amaldar and Subhedar), Subhedars of Vijaydurg Subhedars at Anjanvel Ammaldars awarded by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, Income Sources at the times of Kanhoji Angre, The Mechanism of Expenditure of Armada, Weapons on the Ship, Kanhoji Angre's Weapons, Shipping Science and Tools, The Development of Armada by Kanhoji Angre, Reasons of Supreme Navy of Kanhoji Angre, Ashtagar of Kanhoji Angre, Other Forts in the Custody of Angre, The War Technique or Policy of Kanhoji Angre, The Management of Cannons Angre's Method of Attack on the Ships of Enemies, Features of Kanhoji Angre's Warrior Ships etc. detailed information is collected in this chapter.

Chapter V

Kanhoji Angre's home and foreign relations

In this chapter Kanhoji Angre's relations with native people, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre, Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre, Maharani Tarabai and Kanhoji Angre, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre, Death of Aurangzeb and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja's arrival in South, Coronation of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, Maharani Tarabai and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Conflict, Brahmendra Swami of Dhavadshi and Kanhoji Angre, Relations of Kanhoji Angre with Foreigners, Relation Kanhoji Angre and Siddi, Matter of Elephant of Brahmendra Swami, The Conflict of Kanhoji Angre with Portuguese, Bad Condition of Portuguese, Chhatrapati of Kolhapur, Kanhoji Angre and Portuguese, Plan of Portuguese to kill Angre at Kulaba, The Union of Portuguese and British at Kulaba, Preparation of Kanhoji Angre, Armada of British and Portuguese Moved to Kulaba, The Attack of Union army on Kulaba, Conditions of Agreement among Portuguese and Maratha, A New Treaty among Portuguese and Marathas, The Relation of Kanhoji Angre with British, Kanhoji Angre's Expedition to Loot British Pirates, Treaty among Kanhoji Angre and British, The Struggle between 1715 to 1718, The Attack of British on Vijaydurg (Gheriya), The Expedition of British to Khanderi, Boon's Khanderi Expedition, Ram Kamti Case- First Charge, Second Charge, Third Charge, Charge Fourth, Charge Fifth, Charge Sixth, Charge Seventh, Kanhoji Angre and Dutch relations, Expedition of Dutch on Vijaydurg (1724 AD) Death of Kanhoji Angre,

Chapter VI

Conclusion

It has been noted on the part of several historians, scholars and the readers of the Maratha history that the contemporary Maratha history and its war success or war defeats were mainly governed by the role played by the forts and the civil administration techniques. The historians have paid much attention to the forts, civil administration, the internal feuds or the other factors of the time however, less attention has been given to the existence of the nave and the armada. There is hardly any study over it. Moreover, there are no discussions and deliberations on the administration at the sea level or the various sea expeditions undertaken by the then experts of their war strategies. No doubt, it was Kanhoji Angre who made dynamic administration and operated his armada with his self control and self discipline. He exerted his total control over the armada and proved his leadership tactful. He also discharged his reciprocation skills and efficiency to its extent. The present researcher has attempted to highlight the making of the naval armada of the Maratha Empire and also attempted to highlight the concerned diplomats of this discipline.

It was Kanhoji Angre who studied the psyche of the British army. He made the minute study of their war tactics and their people's mentalities. He challenged them and proved their enemy number one on the naval front. The British army treated Kanhoji Angre as their arch-enemy. Only because of this kind of superiority of Kanhoji Angre, that the British joined their hands with Portuguese. Both, British and Portuguese, fought against the Maratha Empire, especially Kanhoji Angre in a joint venture. But all the time they failed against the naval war skills of Kanhoji Angre. He proved that his war skill were far better than theirs. The present study has also attempted to focus those war strategies and the skills of naval management of Kanhoji Angre.

If we consider some incidents in the recent history of India we find that almost all naval spaces have proved fatal from the security's point of view. The intrusion of various terrorists, especially the incident of 26/11, asked us to open our eyes and pay full attention to the coastal line. The present research is important from this point also because it pays attention to the cause and effects of the proper and improper sea administration. The researcher is of the view that if taken Kanhoji Angre's war techniques and was administration policies seriously we could have avoided such sort of notorious incidents in the recent past, or we should atleast pay attention today, so that we can avoid such incidents in the coming future. Kanhoji Angre was a skilled warrior and administrator at the sea front. This warrior titled Sarkhel positioned his status as the leader of the Maratha naval armada from 1693 to 1729, a long tenure of more than three and a half decades.

It is a notable thing that Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, the second successor of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, also followed the similar administrative techniques of his great father. Some of the similar administration skills that can be found are offering vatandari system, or giving other income sources of also establishing land taxes or the collection of octri or levying taxes on running shops, or the use of water, or cutting trees or the businesses like carpentry of the ironsmiths.

Kanhoji Angre demonstrated all his skills in the navel techniques where he redesigned his ships. He made them slim, delicate but sturdy to take part in the sea-wars. The only intention to make them slim or delicate is to make them light weight and asking them to either chase the enemy or to move away from the enemy. They were well equipped having different sort of arms and ammunitions. Kanhoji Angre is also remembered for his use of tanksal, favouring Koli caste, bringing traders in to the region, or preparing specially designed canons for his war-ships. It was due to his far sighted administration that he prepared high-skilled warriors and skilled labourers for his armada.

Etymology of Konkan

The total length of Konkan from northern Daman and Ganga to southern Terkhola khadi is 720 kms. The bank of Konkan is like the ear of the cow. Therefore it titled as Gokarn-Gokann Konkan. Konkan is called as Aparant.¹

During the ancient days the western part of Sahyadri is called as Aparant. It is the last part of the western India. The term Aparant is taken from Prakrit language its reference comes in the books like Brhasanhita and Padamapurana.² Strabo, a historian has referred Konkan as ‘Koniyakoi’. It shows that, during ancient days it was called as Kunkan and Kunkun.³ In the 11th century these references are carved on the tamrapata.

Renukamata is the main goddess of Konkan and they worship it very sincerely. Her penname was Kunkana. On her name Konkan this word might be created. Those people who worship this goddess are Konkani and where they live that part is called as Konkan.⁴ In the book Prachi Dravid Ghanekar has given the etymology of Konkan like this, after donating all the land Parshurama has created some part of land by decreasing the borders of sea. The name of Parshuram’s mother was Renuka or Konkandevi and which is given to Konkan.⁵

In this way Konkan is emerged from the ancient days. In Konkan, these parts are included in north Sawantwadi, Kudal, Vengurla, Malvan, Devgadh, Rajapur, Ratnagiri, Sangmaeshwara, Chiplun, Dapoli and Gomantak. In the south part Honavar, Khed, Gokarn,

Karvar, Chittakul etc are included. In Konkan following districts are included like Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Raigadh, Thane etc.

Geographical Background of Konkan:

Konkan has got the sea shore of 720 kms. On this shore there are many harbours from the ancient days. These harbours were not only popular for the business but also for the exchange of culture. Mumbai was not only important for business but it was the economic capital of India.

The narrow part of the seashore on the western part of Sahyadri is Konkan. On the east side of Konkan is Sahydri and on the west side is Arab sea which is natural gifts to Konkan. Konkan is 350 mts. high from the sea level.⁶ The development of Konkan is from north river of Damanganga to south Terekhol river. In the Konkan region western ghat to *Hindi Mahasagar* and from Daman to Terekhol. Due to wetern ghats the width of Konkan is not same. The geographical dimension of Konkan is 30,394 sq.kms.⁷

The east border of Konkan is Sahyadri. It has created the parts like Konkan, Ghatmatha, and Ghat etc. On one side Konkan is Arab sea and on the other side there is high Sahydri. On this Sahydri some forts are built. The specialty of this part is flowing of water from high part of the hills to the lower. Konkan is made up of hills and dales. On many places there are mountains and valleys. On the coastal part there are belts of sand. The height of lower part of the sea shore is 15mts.⁸ The weather of Konkan is humid and it is a part of heavy rains. Because the Monsoon wind is stopped by the high mountains of Sahydri and therefore it is the rainiest part of India. The soil of Konkan is made of very fertile soil. In Konkan, crops like rice, nachni and vari are taken. At the same time mango, jackfruits, nut, coconut etc fruits are cultivated.⁹

Konkan has got natural gifts like fast rivers, small harbors. The mountains run from Sahydri to western coast. So on the banks some rivers there are some deep and flat areas. From the south Konkan the rivers like Vaitarna, Surya, Tansa, and Ulhas meet to Vasai river. In the southern part of Konkan the rivers like Patalganga, Amba, Kundalika, Devgadh, Savitri, Vashishti, Kalavali, Vaghotan, Karli and Terekhol etc rivers flow. These rivers have created many khadis like Vasaikhadi and Thanekhadi.

In this way Konkan is made up of mountains, plains, valleys, narrow banks etc. On the Konkan bank the forts are built like Sindhudurg, Vijaydurg, and Janjira.

Konkan is divided into two parts as south and north Konkan. South Konkan is made up of area from Dahanu to Shrivardhan. High rocky mountains and crescent sea shores is the

feature of this area. This part is divided due to rivers and khadis. Here the rivers like Vaitarna, Ullhas and Kundalika meet the sea. In south Konkan the land has some slope and its width at Mumbai is 100 kms. Due to the high tides the banks like Karal are created. In this area there are few hills of sand which are created because of the sea.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has rightly used the natural resource of Maharashtra for the creation of the forts. There is sea shore on the west side of the Sahyadri. Few rivers which are originated in Sahyadri and also some mountains are close to the seashore. The mountains which are very close to the sea have created khadis where many forts are built. On the bank of Mumbai to Goa and in the sea also some forts are built. Khanderi, Underi, fort of Alibaug (Kulaba), Janjira, Bankot, Anjanvel, Jaigad, Ratnagiri, Devgadh, Suvarnadurgh etc forts can be found in the sea. These forts are created to protect Maharashtra from sea front. In addition to it the forts are created for the internal protection. The importance of these forts continued from Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj upto regime of Peshvas.

The area from Shrivardhan to Redi is included in north Konkan. This part is comparatively narrow and straight than the south Konkan. The sea shores like Velas and Ganpatipule are very deep and sharp. In this part also there are hills of sand. There was civilization in the ancient days on these hills of Ratnagiri and Vengurla. Savitri and Vasishti are important rivers in south Konkan. During the Bharti these rivers go much inside of the earth.¹¹

Historical Background of Konkan:

A) Satvahan Period:

In Konkan the districts like Thane, Kulaba, Ratnagiri and Mumbai are included. During ancient days, King of Satvahan was in power of Konkan. During the period of King Simuk in 232AD Konkan, west Maharashtra and Karnataka was included in his Empire. King Satkarni, the grandson of King Simuk was having its Empire in 168 AD which was spread from Konkan, Nashik, and Khandesh to Bhandara In 124 AD Gautamiputra Satkarni was having a reign on Konkan. This information is found on the Shilalekh of Kanheri of Thane district. At that time, in Konkan people of these castes Brahmin, Khatriya, goldsmith, ironsmith, Tambat, Koshti, teli, dhagar, stonesmith, Sutar, Mali were living. From the Karle caves it was clear that, farmers, painters, burud, shopkeepers were living.¹²

The influence of Satvahan was on Ratnagiri and Thane districts. At that time, the business of Egypt with East Africa and Hindusthan was made through the harbours like

Bhadoch, Kalyan, Sopare, and Cheul. It is clear from this that, Konkan was well connected with the foreign countries in respect of business.¹³

B. Chalukya Period

After Satvahan regime the reign of Mourya till the end of sixth century was on Konkan. Raja Kirtivarma defeated Mourya (567 AD to 591 AD). The king Kirtivarma was the son of king Pulkeshi and he came on the throne in 566 AD During the reign of Chaluykya Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra was included in his reign. All the kings of Konkan were the followers of Chaluykya. The Chitpavan Brahmins were established during the reign of Chalukya. This clear from the Shilalekh of Kochare which is near to Vengurle.¹⁴

These Chalukya's were in power till 810 AD Vikramaditya from the same family has appointed Swami Chandra on the area of Nasik district, some part of south Konkan. Vikramaditya has charged certain kind of tax on the Anjanari temple in south Konkan can be proved from the Shilalekh of Anjanari.¹⁵

Later on Konkan the reign Kalchuri started on some part of Konkan. South Konkan was run by the Rashtrakut rule. This rule of Rastrakut was clear from the shilalekh of Manor given by Dantidurg.¹⁶

In the beginning of new century, the king of Rashtrakut third Givind has appointed Kadarpri, from the Shilahar family as the follower in south Konkan. This is the history of 50 years.¹⁷

Chlukya of Badami family has won the North Konkan at the last part of sixth century. Chlukya king Manglesh has defeated Swamiraj who was the follower of Swamiraj and connected his state to his own Empire. This is clear from the tamrapat of Nerur.¹⁷ Later on this area was given to Satyshrya Dhruvaraj Indravarman who was the close relative of king Manglesh. In the later part of eighth century Rashtrakut won the North Konkan and established their follower Shilahar.

C) Shilahar Period

In ancient Maharashtra, there was the Empire of Shilahar vansha on South and North Konkan. There were three families in Maharashtra of Shilahar Vansha. Among which one was reigning on Thane and Kulaba districts in south Konkan. More than 1400 villages were under their rule. This is clear form the donation letter and Shilalekh of Kharepatan of Anantdev.

The second family of Shilahar was reigning on Kolhapur and Satara. The third Shilahar family was reigning in north Konkan. It's capital was Balipattan (Kharepatan). The north Konkan was also called as 'Saptakonkan'.²⁰

Shlahaar kings reigned on Konkan for a long time and they created their own rule on the west shore of the sea. In addition to it, they kept control on the business which was undertaken from these shores. They were the king of Arabi sea. This is clear from the title he has accepted as 'Pashma Samudrapti'. In north Konkan, it is clear from the tamrapat of Shilahar, that they have buiolt many temples in Konkan. They have promoted the Stapatya and sculptory. They have given patron ship to the poets, scholars, scientists. The literature created during their reign as been destroyed in the course of time. However the books like Aprarka tike, Soddal poet's rise are still available and its greatness can be noticed from this books.²¹

Shilahar of South Konkan

The king of Rashtrakut Dantidurg has won the south Konkan and established Sannafulla as his follower. Then Sannafulla's children and grandchildren has ruled upto Goa which was then called as 'Sinal'. During 765 AD to 1010 AD In this royal family there were kings like Sannafulla, Dhammiyar, Aiparaj, Pratham Avasar, Adityavarman, Dwitiya Avasar, Indraraj, Bhim, Tritiya Avasar, Varahraj etc. Dhammiyar was the brave and powerful king who won some south part and connected to his own kingdom. Then he shifted his capital from Chandor (Chandrapur), which was on the shore of river Paroda, to Ballipattan Sagar for making it the central place of his administration. After Dhammiyar, his son Aiyaparaj (820AD to 845 AD) came on the throne. He invaded Chandrapur and won it. He made his enthronement with the water of coconut.²²

After Aiyaparaj his son Pratham Avsar came on the throne (870 AD to 895AD).Avasar was scholar of philosophy which is clear from the Kharepatan shilalekh. After him there was his son Adityavarma came on the throne and later on Dwitiya Avasar. He helped the kings of Choulav Chandrapur. After him his son Indraraj came on the throne (920 AD to 945 AD). Then King Raj Bheem came on the throne. He was brave and won some part near Chandrapur. He also fought with Kadamba and won his area with his bravery.

After Raja Bheem, Tritiya Avasar came on the throne. He was loyal with Rashtrakut kings. After him his son came on the throne named Rahraj (995 ADto 1020 AD) Rahraj was the last known king of Shilahar family. He has accepted the patronship of Satyashrya. After

Satyashrya, Chalukya Empire became weak and therefore he rejected his patronship. But when Jaysing the Chalukya king came on the throne he declared his war with Shilahar king. He defeated king Shilahar and dismissed their state. When was at Kolhapur he has given a Tamrapat in which a reference can be noticed that, the Shilahar's were finished in 1024 AD.

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Shilahar of North Konkan

Rashtrakut has won the north Konkan from followers of Chalukya in 749 AD and established the rule of Shilahar dynasty. The main king of Shilahar family was Pratha Kadarpi. He was the contemporary of Rashtrakut king Tritiya Govind (793 AD to 813 AD) Therefore he helped him to win north Konkan. The kings of Shilahar family kept the rule on north Konkan from 840 AD to 1260 AD the history of these kings can be seen on the articles of different caves at Kanheri. The son Kadarpi was Pullashakti came on the throne after death of his father. This reference can be seen in the articles of Kanheri caves. There are two articles carved in the period of Dwitiya Kapardi who was the son of Pullashakti during 775 AD to 799 AD After Switiya Kapardi his son came on the throne named Vappuvanna.

In the reign of king Vappuvanna, Sanyan Mandal Rashtrakut raj Dwitiya Krishna has given north Konkan under the rule of Madumart, a Arab ruler. His three generations ruled in this area. The son of Mohhamad, Shariyar and his grandson Subaktagene these name are fond on the articles at Chinchni in Dahanu.²⁴ These Arab kings were the followers of Rashtrakut. The King Zanj who came after his father Vapuvanna was a great devotee of Lord Shiva. He has built twelve temples of Lord Shiva and gave his name to them²⁵

After king Zanj, his son came on the throne named Goggiraj, who ruled from 930 AD to 945 AD. Then after his son came on the throne named Vadjad in 945 AD for twenty years. Later his brother came on the throne who ruled for ten years from 975 AD Then his nephew Aparajeet came on the throne. He was very ambitious. He has enlarged the frontiers of his Empire from South Lat (South and middle Gujrat) to North Chandrapur (Chandor in Goa) and from west sea to east Khandesh which was the kingdom of King Bhilmma. He has given patron ship to Yadav king Bhilmma and nearby kings. Therefore he has been honored with title of 'Birukandar'.²⁶

Satyashrya, the son of Taylapa invaded on Konkan because Aparajeet has collaborated with Parmar king, then he accepted many titles and rejected the patronship of Chalukya. He kidnapped Aparajeet in the capital of Puri. So he was caught in between the army of Satyashrya and western sea. Satyashrya burnt Anshunagar and charged the tax of eleven

elephants on Aprajeet. After this defeat king Aparajeet can not live for a long time and his reign continued up to 1010 AD²⁷

After Aparajeet his son Vajjad came on the throne. After him his younger brother came on the throne in 1015 AD named Arikesari alias Pratham Keshdev. After coming to the power he offered all his victories to Lord Somnath along with his soldiers.

In the reign of king Arikesari Dharadhis Bhoj has invaded on Konkan in 1020 AD Arikesari has accepted the patron ship of Chalukya. Therefore Parmar king Bhoj invaded north Konkan kept in his control. In 1024 AD Chalukya king Jaysingh has won south Konkan and then won the north Konkan and removed king Bhoj from it.

After Arikesari, Chiitaraj came on the throne from 1026 AD to 1040 AD In his period king of Kadamb Dwitiya Shashtadev has invaded south Konkan and defeated Shilahar. Shashtadev has started from his capital Chandrapur to north Konkan and won Kavadicidweep. King Chiitaraja has given promotion to art and literature. He has built a temple of Lord Shankar near Ambarnath and gave patronage to many scholars.

After Chhitaraja his younger brother came on the throne and reigned over from 1040 AD to 1045 AD Then his brother Mimmuni came on the throne In his reign the Shilahar Empire started his negative development. The king of Kadamb, Shashtadev when came to Konkan, Mummun of Thane welcomed him cordially and offered his daughter to him. He gifted his son in law with five lakh golden coins.²⁹

At the end of the reign of king Mummun, there was conflict between the brothers of Shilahar. The benefit of this conflict has been taken by the king Second Gruhlladev. He attacked on the Shilahars. He defeated them and exploited the common nad gentle people of the country. In the end the son Anantpal has rescued all the country from this crisis. At the end of the reign of Anantpal there was a conflict between Kadamb and Shilahar. In this war Kadamb king Jaykeshi has invaded South Konkan, and killed the king of Shilahar Aparaditya. He included south Konkan in his state. In this way there was the dynasty of Kadamb in south Konkan. However in north Konkan on the remaining part of Shilahar's Empire there was the reign of Harpaldev after Aparaditya (1070-1076),then Mallikarjun, Second Aparaditya, Second Keshidev, Someshwar, etc. Someshwar was the last king in the family of Shilahar. In his period the dynasty of Devgiri was developing. Krishna, the king of Yadav dynasty(1247 AD to 1261AD) sent his chief baron Malla to Konkan for invasion. Malla conquered on king Shilahar. But at this time the Shilahar was not defeated completely and therefore after king Krishna when king Mahadev was on the throne he attacked Konkan and defeated Someshwar completely. In this war there was the death of Someshwar.³⁰

In this way the reign of Shilahar was continued in Konkan for more than four hundred years. Under their dynasty there were two important districts like Thane and Kulaba.

At the end of the thirteenth century, the Yadav dynasty was having the control over the whole Maharashtra. In it the towns and villages up to Vengurla were included. In 1312 AD Allauddin Khilaji has sent his baron Malik Kapur to Devgiri and dismissed the state. In the reign of Yadav dynasty he has spread the Empire up to Ratnagiri and Dabhol and he was doing his administration from Devgiri. But when he returned to Delhi, at that time there were separate Marathi states existed in Mahim, Sangmeshwar and Dabhol. But unfortunately these states cannot continue for a long time. Because, in 1338 AD south Konkan was under the power of Sultan of Gujrat. The frontier of it was spread up to Thane and Mahim. At that time the Empire of Vijaynagar was in south Konkan and Sangmeshwar was under the influence of Vijaynagar. This Empire of Vijaynagar has controlled the spreading Empire of Bahamani in south Konkan. The Bahamani Empire was established in 1347 AD In 1350 AD Allauddin Hasan, an official of Bahamani Empire has invaded on Goa and Dabhol in the Vijaynagar Empire. But Goa canot remain under the control of Bahamani for a long time. The sea shore from Dabhol to Goa was under the control of royal family of Sangmeshwar in 1470 AD. This reference is found in the bakhar of Mavalkar Sardesai.

To get the control on the south Konkan the barons of Bahamani Empire were struggling continuously. Their struggle was continued with the kings of Konkan like Shirke, Raje. But they were never successful in getting victory. In 1453, the baron Bahamani dynasty Khaliph Hasan Basari, entered into Konkan with great army. Shirke and Raje surrendered themselves and accepted their superiority. They promised the baron to get the victory over Sangmeshwar. Khaliph Hasan marched with his whole army for Sangmeshwar. In the state of Sangmeshwar, there was dark and deep jungle, high and difficult forts.³¹ To go through this difficult condition well informed pathfinders were of great importance. There were three hundred ships with the king of Sangmeshwar, Jakhurai. The king and his barons used to send these ships for the water navigation and these ships were pirating in the sea. These ships were basically looting the Muslim businessmen. Seven thousand armed soldiers were going through the dark forest towards Sangmeshwar along with Shirke. Shirke and the king of Sangmeshwar has preplanned to take this large army of soldiers in a wrong way and brutally killed the whole army by attacking them. In this war the baron Khalph Hasan and his seven thousand army has been killed.³²

Afterwards, Dabhol remained under the power of Bahamani for seventeen years. In 1470 AD chief baron of the Bahamani, Mahmud Gavan went on the expedition of Konkan.

He kept his main camp at Kolhapur. He won the Khelana fort on 12th December 1471 after the rainy season. Then he invaded on the area of king of Sangmeshwar. Mahmad Gavan has surrounded Sangmeshwar. To win Goa he spent the long time of three years. In this way Mahamad Gavan has settled the Empire of Bahamani in Konkan.

In 1485 AD the Bahamani dynasty was shattered in to five pieces. Through which there were five separate powers created. From that period, on north Konkan there was the power of Adilshahi. On the other hand the power of Nijamshahi of Ahamadnagar was on north Konkan. During 1600 AD to 1636 AD there was strong conflict between Ahamadnagar's Nijamshah and Moughals. South Konkan was under the rule of Ahamadnagar. Due to the continuous conflict there was a chaotic condition. In the court of Ahamadnagar, there was Shahjiraje, who tried to save this Empire. He fought against the Moughals very bravely. In the Maval area Shahajiraje was having his Jahagiri which was under the power of Ahamadnagar. Therefore, Shivajiraje took the benefit of this chaotic condition for creation of his own Empire or Hindavi Swarajya.

Kulaba district and province of Bhivandi was called as Nijamshahi Konkan. Moughals have given this area to the Empire of Vijapur. In 1636B.C, Aurangzeb the prince became the first Subhedar of South. In 1656 AD, Shivaji Mharaj has started the establishment of Hindavi Swarajya. Upto 1680AD he has undertaken the areas like Pune, Javhar, Baglan, Satara, Kolhapur, Sangli, Ratnagiri, Kulaba, Kalyan-Bhvandi under his power. The most remarkable thing was that, in 1656AD he conquered on Javali and then he erected the armada at Kalyan and Bhivandi.

Entry of Portuguese in Konkan

In 1510, he conquered the city named Gove. Therefore the area from Kudal to Chitkul, which was the part of Goa state came under his power. But immediately after that Adilshah again got the same province from them. In 1520, Sasthi, Bardesh and Gove are captured by the Shivaji Maharaj. These provinces were with him upto 1524 AD when Adilshah took back to himself.

In 1543 AD Shivaji Maharaj has got the provinces like Sasthi and Bardesh. Mithmulkhan was the competitor of Adilshah, who came in Goa for his patron ship. Maharaj shouldnot help him with this purpose, Ibrahim Adilshah has given these two provinces to Shivaji Maharaj in 1503AD

In 1534 AD Maharaj has got Vasai province from the Sultan of Gujrat. In the very next year he started to build the fort of Deev. In 1556 AD Portuguese has taken two forts named as Asheri nad Panora. In 1559 AD they conquered the fort of Daman.

In 1580AD under the power of Portuguese the provinces from Konkan were like Deev, Daman, Mumbai, Vasai, Choul, Goa island, Sasthi, Bardesh and Honavar. On the shore of Konkan, with the help of armada he conquered the harbours in khadis and rivers. They were showing their power on sea. But they were not having the human resource to fight on the land. However he has to fight against Nijamshah in future. The impact of Adilshah of Vijapur was on Karnataka. On the other hand, Nijamshah was having the impact on the provinces like Mumbai, Sasthi, and Vasai etc.

Adilshah has made a friendly treaty in 1852 AD for avoiding the patrolling on the sea. From that period he stopped to win the provinces of Adilshah.³⁴

Konkan and Nijamshah

There was Konkan one of the four important parts of Nijamshah of Ahmadnagar. In Konkan there were two districts included name Kulaba and Thane. Therefore Nijamshah was in close contact of the Portuguese. Ahmadshah has conquered the forts of Khed, Pali in the Konkan region between 1482to 83. In addition to it he conquered the fort of Kot Dadrajpur by a big expedition. In this way he conquered many forts in a short period up to Dadrajpur.³⁵

In 1558, Portuguese has asked permission of building a fort at Choul Revdanda from Husen NIjamshah. Even the messenger who went for asking the permission is arrested by Nijamshah. He himself sent thirty thousand soldiers to build the same fort at the same place. In the end there was a treaty between Nijamshah and Portuguese. It was resolved that nobody should build a fort on the same place. Later in 1592 AD Nijamshah has built a Kote near south Choul by stating the reason that, people are exploited by the Portuguese. He also kept an army seven thousand soldiers on the Kote. Therefore a temporary setback was given to the exploitation to the Portuguese. It was the breaking of the treaty by Nijamshah, who built a kote on the same place. In 1592, the Muslim emperors also attacked on Choul. Therefore they ran away from Choul. But later, Portuguese collected soldiers and defended the Muslim attack where many soldiers were killed.³⁶

Though Portuguese entered in India in 1498 AD, they entered into Konkan in 1510 AD. They invaded for the first time the regions like Sasthi, Bardesh and Gove. In 1580AD they conquered the regions like Deev, Daman, Mumbai, Vasai, Choul, Goa harbor, Sasthi,

Bardesh and Honavar. Their conflict was done with contemporary emperors like Adilshah and Nijamshah.

In this way, the emperors came in contact with Konkan. They divided Konkan in to two parts which are south Konkan and north Konkan. From the very ancient times of Satvahan period to Shivkal, the development of Konkan was going on. Therefore the importance of Konkan was also increased. With the help of Konkan the business was possible through the route of water. Therefore every emperor was trying to get control over the sea. That was the reason Shivaji Maharaj has won the region of Javali from Chandrarao More. Due to this victory the boundaries of Swarajya enlarged up to the west end of Arab sea. By considering the danger of foreign attack Shivaji Maharaj has erected the armada at Kalyan and Bhivandi.

Contribution of Sea forts in the Armada of Konkan

The sea forts of Konkan were Daman, Motidaman, Dahanu, Taropor, Mahim, Kelave, Panlot, Arnala, Vasai, Dharavi, Varali, Kulaba Thal, Khanderi, Underi, Alibaugh, Hirakote, Sarjekote, Revdanda, Samrajgadh, Janjira, Padmadurg, Harnei, Kanakdurg, Fattedurg, Suvarnadurg, Vijaygadh, Jaigadh, Ratnagiri, Purnagadh, Ambolgadh, Vijaydurg, Rajkote, Sindhudurg, Padmadgadh etc.

In the ancient literature of India the importance of forts is mentioned. Under the shelter of any fort a soldier can fight with many soldiers. Therefore it was mentioned in the Shukraniti that, a king should fight with the help of forts. This means that a soldier can fight with hundred soldiers. Even hundred soldiers can fight with thousand soldiers. Therefore a king should fight with an enemy with the help of forts.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has recognized importance of forts in establishment and development of the Hindavi Swarajya. Ramchandrapant Amatya in his Adnyapatra says that- The soul of any state is fort. Without forts the state has no meaning. When the foreign invasion comes no one helps and common masses becomes helpless. When all people get disturbed then what the state can be called?

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has created Hindavi Swarajya on the basis of forts.³⁷ Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was possessing three types of forts. One is fort built on plain ground, other are forts built on the top and hilly area and the last one are forts built in water. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has won Raigadh fort which was in the possession of Chandrarao More.³⁸ The subhedar of Kalya, Abaji Sonadev and Hiroji Indulkar has built the fort Raigadh and made it worth of a capital of Hindavi Swarajya. On this fort they built three

hundred various buildings like palaces, offices, grain stores, store of ammunition, market, water tanks, schools, and the shelters of cows, factories, twelve factories, houses, buildings, mansions.³⁹ He has kept the facilities of forts very prompt and correct because, it is main base Swarajya. Sonopant Dabir while telling the importance of forts tells that, people thinks not only fort as fort but it's owner is difficult to win. It is this difficulty that the owner of the fort is difficult to win. Difficult forts make the owner more difficult to win which increases his importance. Due to their difficulty the enemy becomes rare because they come to know that, this owner is difficult to win. He also further asks to make all the forts difficult to win.⁴⁰ In the Bakhar of 91 parts (kalami) following utterances are given in the mouth of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. As the farmer protects to the farm by making a topper place, in the same way forts protects the Swarajya.⁴⁵ After the loot of Surat Shivaji Maharaj has repaired the difficult forts on various mountains and also repaired the old one. In addition to it he built new forts also. In Konkan also Shivaji Maharaj built new forts and repaired the old forts. He thought that due to the control over forts the region around the fort will be under his control. He was well aware of due to the control over forts in sea the enemies like Siddi will be under pressure. Therefore Sabhasad says that, he built many forts in sea. He built the forts like Janjira with the help of ships. He undertook the great work og building the forts because he thought that, as the forts will last his name and state will remain in existence.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has used the natural resources in a proper manner to increase the boundaries of his Swarajya. He created the chains of the forts. These chains were used as per their geographical location and their connectivity with the other forts to attack on the enemy. The enemy was unable to rescue in the chain of these forts. To protect the main forts suitable places and forts were created. In fact in some cases there were the creation of small forts for the main fort. The example of this was Raighdh, Suvarnadurg, and Sindhudurg. There were provisions made to attack the enemies coming from the sea. On the shore of Alibaug there were small forts built like Padmagadh, Rajkote and Sarjekote to protect Hirakote and Suvarnadurg. The chain of Bankote, Madangadh, Palgadh were the forts created for catching the enemy in a trap. In such a trap the enemy was facing any problems to fight with the enemies. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was well aware of the fact that the forts were the real estate of the Swarajya. The importance of the forts can be understood from the content of Adnyapatra. Gadekote means the origin the Swarajya, it is the real treasure, it is the power of the soldiers, it is the real wealth, it means the main locality; it was the place of silent peace in fact it means the protection of our existence.⁴²

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj understood the importance of forts in the protection of Swarajya. He was using some share of his loot for building the forts and repairing them. These forts are the main places of protection of Swarajya. These forts were the real guards of the Swarajya. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was quite confident about this. Chhatrapati Shivaji in a very harsh language tells the Mughal officers about this fact. He says that in our region it was difficult to come imaginatively. He says that our area is geographical very difficult. There are no roads and paths to go inside our area. There are critical rivers and bunds which no one can overcome. I own sixty forts which are very important and difficult to win. Among these forts some are close to the sea shore.⁴³ On the important places of Maharashtra, there were some forts. However if any place of political importance he comes across, he used to build the fort on that place. He paid main attention to make his Swarajya more powerful and strong by building the sea forts. The forts on the mountains were as good as the weapons. While telling the importance of the forts Dr.S.S.Yen says that, “The defensive value of these forts had been amply demonstrated during Aurangzeb invasion. Each fort cost the Mughal emperor an enormous loss of men, money and time.”⁴⁴ (It was proved how difficult it was to face these forts in the expedition of Aurangzeb. While fighting on every fort Mughal Badshah has to spend lot of wealth, people and time.) Shivaji Maharaj has built many forts on which there was no water facility. These forts can be used when the enemy comes very close to the soldiers. Then our soldiers can take the shelter of these forts. Even they cannot reach to the main fort. Even the people on the fort can be aware of the enemy and enroll the stones on enemy and the enemy will be disturbed. Our soldiers can get enough time and collect instruments for the war. Even they can get help from the nearby forts and kotes and small camps of soldiers. The main fort should not be destructed or damaged in any way that was the main intention of Maharaj to build the small forts and kotes.⁴⁵

Structure of Forts

The structure of forts and attitude of building the forts can be seen in the Adnyapatra of Ramchandra Pant Amatya. In this Adnyapatra there were also few references of selection of places of forts and what precautions to be taken? The detailed analysis of these references can be seen in the Adnyapatra. In the state the forts should be built by selecting suitable places and locations. There should not be a mountain near the fort; if it exists then it should be destroyed by blasting of the ammunition. If the mountain is not burst by the ammunition then it should be built properly to protect the main fort. On the fort there should be proper construction of Tat, Buruj, Chilkhate, and Padkpote. If they are on the proper places then

making certain efforts they should be made difficult. The construction must be concrete and strong to protect the fort. The drawbacks regarding the protection of fort should be removed. The doors should be built in such a way that the attack of enemy should not reach to the door. The doors should be hidden on the back of the Buruj. The way going to the door should be in the reach of the Buruj. It is the great fault of the fort that it has only one door. The fort should have two, three doors and many doors which are confidential. Among these confidential routes some should be covered in such a way that no enemy can identify that it is a confidential way. A common road should be used for the routine work. The construction of fort should be done in such a way that it should protect it. The enemy can reach to fort which is on the ground easily. To protect such fort broad and deep valley should be dug around the fort. On the outside of the first protective wall there should be second wall. In these protective walls there should be small large canons kept ready for the war.

The routes to go on the fort should be difficult. If these routes are simple then these routes should be destroyed and trees should be reaped on such routes. Even difficult routes should be prepared for the enemies and our soldiers can attack them on such routes. These routes should not be used regularly. At the same time at time of crisis there should be separate routes ready to use. At the time of war or emergency these routes should be used to supply the material on the fort. The trees in the middle of the fort protect it and therefore should be protected and reared properly. There should be special efforts taken to rear these trees. At such places there should not be tree cutting in any case. At the moment the armed soldiers should be kept in that dark forest. On all sides of the fort there should be watching posts. The guards on the check posts should give patrolling in the area which is nearby of the fort. There should not be wall compound of stone by the side of any house near the fort.

The water supply should be seen in the beginning and then the fort should be built. In case the water is not available on the fort then by blasting the stones on the fort there should be made the provision of the water on the fort. Strong water tanks and reservoirs should be built on the fort properly. One should not be carefree about the available water streams on the fort. Due to the firing of the forts the streams are diverting their routes and sometimes disappeared. Sometimes the consumption of water increases and there is the crisis of water. For storage of the water there should be two, three reservoirs and water tanks on the fort. The water on these reservoirs and tanks should not be used and kept reserve. It should be kept safe from many other ways of consumption.

There should not be any house bigger than Rajmandir. It should be of bricks and properly supported by the lime stone. No space should be kept for the reptiles like rats,

scorpions, ants and small insects. The in charge of the fort should lit lamps and make worship of the god. The grain store, ammunition store, armory should be kept in such well protected place supported by lime stone. The black stone on the fort is to be searched and tanks of oil are to be prepared on it. If there are few linkages then it should be repaired with lime stone. The oil should be stored on the places where the earth is unable to slide. For storing the oil a typical pots are to be used. The ammunition store should not be near this store of oil. It should be protected with the compound of some wild but plants of medicinal use. In this building there should be underground room where ammunition should be kept in proper way. In the middle room there should be arrows and other weapons. It should be air proof. The havaldar of this armory should keep all these weapons in the sunlight after the gap of fifteen days. For the protection of forts there should be armed soldiers who can play the rifles and canons. The officials should have the knowledge of playing the canons and rifles. All the soldiers should possess the weapons like swords and javelins.

Small canons, the instruments of sharpening the weapons should be kept near the protective walls. There should be pedestals built for the canons. For firing the canons and turning the direction of it proper provisions are to be made. The canons should be accompanied by ammunition sacks, rod to push the ammunition. The bags to make the canons cool, metal pieces, bombs, stones, belts of the bullets, sacks of arrows, iron rods to lift stones, rifles, other repairing instruments with soldiers and guards.

In rainy season, the canons and rifles should be cleaned with oil and cardoom. Canons and other instruments are to be taken proper care. Nothing should be wasted. The protective walls and other safety places should be repaired time to time. The trees which are grown near the protective wall should be cut repeatedly. The grass under the protective wall should be burnt time to time and kept clean. The officers are to be given responsibility of offices. The brave and family loving firemen of canons should be kept on the fort in proper in number. Trees on the fort should be reaped properly. The big trees like mango, jackfruit, tamarind, bunyan tree, and small trees like neem, narangi, small plants and flower plants are to be reared on the fort. IN the time of crisis these plants and trees will be useful for firewood.⁴⁶

Importance of Selected Forts in Medieval Konkan

In the bakhar of Chitnis the number of forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is 317.⁴⁷ Raghunath Hanmante or Chitragupte has given this number in his bakhar as 361. 240 mountain forts and 13 in the water.⁴⁸ Sabhasad counts the number of Chhatrapati Shivaji

Maharaj as 240.⁴⁹ In different historical documents and bakhars the number of forts is as below.. Chitnis has also given the number of forts as below.⁵⁰

Sr.No.	Area	Number of Forts
1	Coastal area of Konkan	38
2	Konkan region	19

In the Medieval history of Maharashtra, there is the great influence of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was more powerful and prosperous than the reign of Bahamani, Vijaynagar Empire, Adilshahi, Nijamshahi and also the Peshavai. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj understood the geographical location of Maharashtra is very much useful for the development of the forts and he used it for creation of his own Empire. On the west side of Sahyadri the coast of sea is very close. The rivers which are originated in the sea went directly to the sea and the mountain ranges also go in the same direction. There are many forts built on the very entrance of the river in the sea. From Mumbai to Goa, there are many forts built either in the sea or on the nearby mountains. The forts like Khanderi, Underi, Alibaugh's fort (Kulaba), Janjira, Bankote, Anjanvel, Jaigadh, Ratnagiri, Devgadh, and Suvarnadurgh etc are built. These forts are built to protect Maharashtra from the sea side. The importance of these forts is continued from the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to Peshavai.

There is a 13.03% fort in Konkan out of total forts in Maharashtra. In the seventeenth century, there was constraint warfare between the barons of Adilshah and that of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. There are thirty forts in Ratnagiri district as per the historical records. Himmatgadh/Bangadh, Mandangadh, Goa/ Harne, Kanakdурgh, Fattedurgh, Suvarnadurgh, Padmanabhdurgh/Pranalakdурgh, Dabhol, Palgadh, Mahipatgadh, Sumargadh, Rasalgadh, Govalkote, Bhairavgadh, Manikdурgh, Kille Navte/Gudhe, Chiplun Gadhi, Gopalgadh, Kasardurgh, Vijaygadh, Prachitgadh, Bhavanigadh, Sangmeshwar Gadhi, Jaigadh, Ratnadurgh, Purnadurgh, Sathavali, Yashwantgadh, Ambolgadh, Rajapur Gadhi are some of the forts. Among these forts there are Chiplun, Sangmeshwar, Sathvali and Rajapur are the gadhis. The gadhis of Chiplun and Sangmeshwar are totally destroyed at present. The details of the forts are as below:

Himantgadh (Bankote)

Himantgadh is a fort in Ratnagiri district near Mandangadh and Bankote. The height of this fort is 50 meters from the level of sea. This is a fort which includes in the fort sea.

Bankote/Fort Victoria/ Himantgadh are the sea forts. This fort is on the Shore of Savitri River. This fort is on the entrance of the banknote river and on the uplifted hilly area. Himantgadh was built in the Shilahar period. In the Bahamani Empire this fort was included in the Empire of Adilshah due to defeat of Nijamshah in 1636. In 1548 Portuguese took this fort and burnt the banknote village. Before the expedition of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, in north this fort was in the custody of Siddi of Janjira. Who was the baron of the Adilshah? In 1661 AD Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has defeated the Dalvai of Pallivan, Surve of Shrungarpur and won the regions like Dabhol, Palvani, Sangmeshwar, and Rajapur. He also won the Bankote fort. When he was busy with other expeditions Siddi took back it again. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his barons also won the same fort again and again from Siddi. This fort was very important to control the activities on the sea. In 1665 AD Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has won the complete west coast line of the sea and at that time Banknote was in his custody.⁵²

On 7th march 1773, Sambhaji Angre prepared to take back Bankote from Siddi. In this expedition as per the order of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, Hari Moreshwar of Mahad also helped Angre. On 23rd May 1733 this fort was won by Bankaji Naik Mahadik. On 4th September 1733, the fortsman wrote a letter to Bajirao Peshava and conveyed the condition after the death of Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre. On 22nd September 1733, Sekhoji Angre was in Bankote. This information is found in Angre Shakavali. In 1755 AD Commander James won this fort from Tulaji Angre and named it as Fort Victoria. Then this fort was handed over to Marathas in the treaty. Later this was named as Himmatgadh.⁵³

Mandangadh

Mandangadh is the fort which is in Mandangadh tehsil comes in the type of giridurgh. The height of this fort from the sea level is 300 meters. On the east side of this fort is the Mandangadh village and on the south side is the bank of the Bharja River.

The dimension of this fort is eight acres and it is constructed by combining two forts. As per the local legends this fort is built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Parkote fort by Habashi and the Jamba was built by Angre.⁵⁴ This fort was existing before the reign of

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and it was repaired by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Angre and Siddi in different periods.

Mandangadh fort's record is found from the period of Shilahar. But there is no documentary or archeological proof that this fort has been built by King Shilahar. Due to its style of construction it is clear that it might be built by Adilshah. When there was the end of the Adilshahi, its region was distributed by Nijamshah and Moughals. Therefore all the forts in the south Konkan came under the power of Adilshah. The construction on Madangadh appears of this period.

On 29th April 1661, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has attacked on Shrungarpur. This was eight kms away from the Sangmeshwar which was the capital of the prabhavali's king Suryarao Surve. This was come in the power of Hindavi Swarajya because the Suryarao Surve ran away from Shrungapur. Later Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has asked him to join the Swarajya.⁵⁵ At this time to keep control over the Dalvi of Palvani and to protect all this region he built protective strong wall on the fort of Chirdurgh. As it was the glory of this region the fort was named as Madangadh. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has built the Madangadh and Palgadh forts.⁵⁶

Portuguese, Moughals and Siddi tried to get the regions of Hindavi Swarajya with the help of spies. Chhatrapati Sambhaji Raje and his barons made this attempt futile. Portuguese and Moughals were trying to get the Hindu forts and regions in Konkan. They did not attack on the forts like Madangadh, Bankote, and Palkgadh directly. On behalf of Moughals, Siddi tried to get these regions. But the soldiers of Hindavi Swarajya defeated them. The wars were continued for the same between 1680to 1689. As a part of this Marathas and Siddis tried to get the forts like Mandangadh, Palgadh and Bankote. These forts were the hot sport of the warfare. Sometimes the Siddis were the owner of this fort and sometimes the Marathas. Kanhoji Angre was working on the lower post during those days. When Chhatrapati Sambhaji was in power at Raigadh Kanhoji Angre used to face the enemies like Siddis.⁵⁷

In 1733 AD Mandangadh fort and the region around it was in the custody of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. But Sekhoji Angre was not supporting the power of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Therefore it was found that Sekhoji has made many expeditions in this region. This is clear from the letter of the contemporary period. In another letter the reference is also found that, 'Anjanwel fort is supported by the forts like Mandangadh, Govalkote and Vijaygadh. Among these forts Mandangadh is won.' It is clear from the above reference that, in 1733 AD the fort was in the custody of Angre.⁵⁸

Goa

In Ratnagiri district there is the fort named Goa which is a sea fort. The height of this fort is 20 meters. This fort is also called as Harne fort.

This fort has seven bastils. There is also a water reservoir in the fort. Balekilla is forty meters high from the sea level. There is some jungle on the fort. There is no clear reference of who built the Harne Fort. On the basis of style of construction of the fort it is clear that it is built in different periods. In the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj a small fort was built for the protection of Suvarnadurgh. Then there is the repair of the fort in the period of Peshava and Angre. In the period of British rule there was the bungalow of these people. In 1754 AD the armada of Angre has attacked on the three ships of Dutch company. On 16th 1755 Ramaji Mahadev has won four forts of Angre. This fort was also in the list. In 1755 AD as per the treaty among the Peshava and British, this fort was included in the Empire of Peshava. In 1818AD the British started another expedition in which this fort was included in their Empire. Colonel Kenedy has won the Goa fort form the Peshava.⁵⁹

Kanakdурgh

Kanakdurg is the sea fort in Ratnagiri district and in the tehsil of Dapoli. The height of this fort is 20 meters. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has built this fort in 1710 AD. The objective behind building this fort was to get the Suvarnadurg from the custody of Angre. To maintain pressure on Angre he built these two forts and kept eye on the movements of Angre. But this reason is not acceptable because in 1708 B.C Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj entered in Satara. There was a great quarrel in Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Maharani Tarabai. This quarrel was continued upto 1811B.C? At that time the maximum region was in the custody of Kanhoji Angre. Therefore it was clear that he will not allow building any fort Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. At that time Kanhoji Angre was in the party of Maharani Tarabai. But according to some historians this fort was built by habashi Siddi Kheratkhan of Janjira in 1700 AD. In the same year he has opened an expedition against Suvarnadurgh in which he was defeated. He has won the region around Suvarnadurgh. He has built these two forts to make control over Suvarnadurgh. Because upto 1727 AD these two forts were in his custody.

Fattedurgh-

Fattedurgh is the sea fort in Dapoli tehsil and Ratnagiri district. This fort is 20 meters high from the base. This fort is built by Kharyatkhan. In his period the Subhedar of this fort,

Dharmaraj Sawant, Hibrab Dalvi, Siddi Masaudkhan, Siddi Sayyad, and Siddi Yakub etc were appointed. In 1755 AD these forts were in the custody of Tulaji Angre. Commander James has won Suvarnadurgh, Fattedurgh and Kanakdурgh and handed over to Peshava. In 1817 AD these two forts were won by British from the Peshava.⁶⁰

Pre-Angre Period:

India is surrounded by sea water on its three sides. In 1498 AD Vasco-De-Gama entered India, by taking the advantage of this and hence forward the future of India changed.

The sea communication started with Vasco-De-Gama and first of all the Portuguese entered on the land of India. Then entered the Dutch from Holland. Later on the British came into India. The French came after that. All these foreign powers came on the land. They entered on this new land because of their power over sea. Before the sea route the foreign businessmen used to visit India through a long way. But when the sea route was open the communication started very fastly. These businessmen and shipmen became very powerful that they were forcing restrictions and taxes on the people of the homeland for any kind of communication in the sea. They also used to ask others for the permission of making any business in the sea. Without this permission they were not allowing any one to make business in the sea. If they did not take their permission their ships were looted. These businessmen were supposed to submit a tax and fine of huge amount who wander in the sea without their permission. The British people used two techniques while spreading their power in India. The first is to make strong the armada and prove their power on the sea. The second is to create internal conflict among the kings of this land and spread their rule in India. During this period the importance was created to sea power. The people who were able to create their own power on the sea can rule the land was the law of that period. Sawant of Sawantwadi was very eager to get the power on the sea.

Thought the foreign powers came with advanced weapons they were not allowed to make business very freely but they were also asked to take their permission for the business. This kind of assertion was made for the first time by Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre.⁶¹ When there was the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, at that time Kanhoji Angre was of only eleven years old. He has created the Empire with great efforts. But he has not got enough time to make it strong. He has to face many problems while establishing it. There was a great vacuum due to the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. In the Pre-Shivaji period there was great chaos in the social life of Maharashtra. The rulers were exploiting the common people by all means. They were destroying the crops, molesting the women etc. Chhatrapati Shivaji

Maharaj has solved these problems of common people and established his power in Maharashtra. He has fulfilled the dream of his mother Jijabai and created the Hindavi Swarajya.

After his death there was a threat among the minds of the people that the Pre-Shivaji condition can be created again. The common people were very much frightened. The Moughal emperor has decided to destroy the power of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. With this intention in mind he has created the circumstance in the south. Aurangzeb has brutally murdered Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. At that time all the soldiers of Hindavi Swarajya were disturbed and they were very much eager to destroy the power of Aurangzeb. The 25 years dream of Aurangzeb to destroy the Hindavi Swarajya was not fulfilled due to the strong will power of the common soldiers. He died in 1707 near Aurangabad. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj tried to save this Hindavi Swarajya from the cruel rulers like and Aurangzeb and many others with his skills.

There were many great warriors and people with whose power Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was able to save the Empire. Among these great warriors was the name Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre. The west side was a border of the Hindavi Swarajya. If this side might have remained weak, then the Moughals would have entered and attacked from this side with the help of Europeans. But Kanhoji Angre has bravely protected this west side of Swarajya. He has created the strong armada which can face the challenge of Moughals and foreign Empires. The power of army was exhausted in saving the Empire from Aurangzeb. Therefore Kanhoji Angre was not able proper to get proper help from Swarajya. In this condition his creation of power over the sea is very significant. He faced the foreign powers very bravely. We can be successful if we fight with strong determination and desire. This lesson can be learnt from the biography of Kanhoji Angre.⁶²

The history of Angre family means the history of Maratha Empire on the sea. As the brave warriors of Maharashtra fought for Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and he united them for the cause of nation. In the same way brave soldiers of the Konkan fought for Kanhoji Angre. He also collected them for the esteem of Maratha armada. He was very skillful in the naval activities and administration. He has defeated the great enemies who were very expert in the naval administration. He has created his own power on the west coast against Portuguese, Dutch, and British and continued it up to 1761 AD

Background of Angre Family

The Angre family was originally from the plain side of the state. Their native place was Angarvadi in Pune district.⁶³ In 1646, Angre has taken the vatan of Supe-Chakan on Rs. 60,000/- Angre was not their original surname but it started with Kanhoji. The earlier surname of Kanhoji was Sankpal and the original surname was Kadu. But Kadu became the baron of a small state named Veer Sank and therefore people started to call them, Sankpal. From that period their surname Kadu has been replaced by Sankpal. The Angre family belongs to the hereditary of ninety-six Kshatriya families. In the Maratha caste there are people who belong to ninety-six traditions. Shakpal was the surname of Angre and it was their kul. The family deity of this Sankpal family is Jogeshwari in Pune, Kalambika goddess in Alibaug. The weapon of these deities was ‘Khanda’ (long sword). The throne, horse and their mark were red. Their flag and dhal was of saffron color. Their relations can be made in the families of Jadhav, Bhosale, Dabhade, Gaikwad etc who belong to ninety-six tradition.⁶⁴

The area of Harne harbor in Dapoli tahsil, nearby area in Ratnagiri district was under the power of Angre family. Madhavcharya of Vijaynagar has attacked on this area. At that time Sankapl family has defeated Madahavacharya. This reference is found in one of the Kannada book. The period of Madhavacharya is 1336 to 1368. From this it becomes clear that, the area was under the control of this family of Suvarnadurg was up to one or one and half century.⁶⁵

Sankhoji Sankpal, the main person of the Sankapal family was the baron of Suvarnadurg for many years. The area of Dabhol to Karanja was under his power. He has built a fort on Uran which is again the part of Dronagiri Mountain. In 1662, he has built the protective wall of Suvarnadurg fort. He has two sons named Takoji and Sayaji. They were without any issues. The wife of Tukoji, Ambabi has worshipped the God Tambuldev and made a prayer. This Tambuldev was a Muslim saint. He was also called as Kanhoba. For getting a son, Ambabai has made a prayer to Kanhoba or Kanifnath. After some days she got a son on the birth anniversary of Lord Krishna. This son was named as Kanhoji and the surname is changed as Angre. Then it was transformed as Angre and Angre. The etymology of Kanhoji Angre’s name and surname is told in this way.⁶⁶

Tukoji Angre

Tukoji Angre was the father of Kanhoji Angre who was working under the power of Shahjiraje. Tukoji has showed a great bravery in the war near Choul in 1640, while he was working under the patron ship of Adilshah. But he did not remain under the patron ship of Shahjiraje for a long time. He came under the patron ship of Shivaji Maharaj. He has shown

his great bravery in the wars with Siddis. In 1659, Tukoji came in the patron ship of Shivaji Maharaj. At that time he was having the 25 person's freedom. By watching his bravery Shivaji Maharaj has given him 200 person's freedom. Then he was appointed as the vice-in-charge of Suvarndurg. At this time in 1689 there was the birth of Kanhoji Angre.⁶⁷

The Angre family was very brave. They did not call any courageous mawla i.e. soldier for their help from Sahyadri hills. It seemed that they were very much determined to protect and to consolidate the sea forts. They asked the Mawlas to protect the mountainous forts. There were local and foreign Muslim rulers in the North, British and Nijam in the East, Haidar and Tipu Sultan in the south. The Maratha Empire was engulfed by these powers from three directions. The fourth boundary was the western seashore. This difficult task of maintaining and protecting the western coastal boundary was performed by Kanhoji Angre family. Had Kanhoji Angre family OT created such a powerful naval station at Kulaba, the British would have established their capital of east India Company at Mumbai itself instead of Calcutta. This would have created great problem for Marathas in future.

'Sarkhel' means an important navel general officer. Chhatrapati Rajaram conferred upon valour and courage at sea. E founder of Sarkhel family was Kanhoji Angre. Therefore he was honoured by the contemporary Hindu society. The European powers were afraid of the Kanhoji Angre and his volour. The naval power of Kanhoji Angre was troubling the contemporary. British and Portuguese in Mumbai and Siddis from Janjira from the powers of both Kanhoji Angre and Maratha both at sea and land reached at its apotheosis of development at this time only due to their collaboration. Sekhoji Angre was superior to his father Kanhoji Angre. He was very strict and Spartan. It was in his blood.

Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj appointed Kanhoji Angre at Suvarndurga. He shouldered this responsibility ably and protected this Province. He practiced the guerilla warfare techniques. He practiced the guerilla warfare techniques. He was ably helped by Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj during the tough time, especially after the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj there were regular attacks on Swarajya from Moughal Empire. The viceroy of goa was influenced by the valour of Kanhoji Angre at sea. Therefore, he sent him the letter of amity to keep good relation with Kanhoji Angre Maharani Tarabai kept the province from Mumbai to Sawantwadi into the custody of Kanhoji Angre.

Kanhoji Angre looked into the matter of power struggle between queen Tarabai and Shahu. (Pardeshi G.N., Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre *Ek Mahan Yodha*, say, Puspa Pardeshi, Ramnath Alibaug , 4th July 1988, Page 12, 13) There is a history of his name also, who made Kanhoji Angre family famous in the history of Marathas. His original surname was not

Angre. It started from his birth time. The surname of his father i. e. Tukoji was not Angre. It was Sankpal. The original surname of his family was Kadu. They basically hail from Khed in Pune district. This Kadu family became the army general of the king Veer Sank. Therefore they were called as the guardian of king sank. i.e. Sankpal. The Kadu family became the Sankpal family. Both Sankpal and Kadu belong to same family.⁶⁸

Tukoji Angre used always to be busy in warfare or on missions. Therefore Kanhoji Angre's Mother Ambaua had to shoulder the responsibility of the education of Kanhoji Angre to Joshiwadi near Harne to one of the Brahmins named Mr. Joshi for his primary education i.e. acquaintance with the alphabet and religious education.

There, Kanhoji Angre had to look after the cattle while pursuing education. It was a kind of custom in those days to pay remuneration to the teachers. Kanhoji Angre did even household duties as a custom. During this time, Kanhoji Angre roamed freely at sea and mountains at land. He learned the skill of use of weapon in wars. He became a good sailor. He learned horse riding skill. There was nobody who could equal him in the skill of horse riding. He became proficient in spear-skills, Belt-skill. He also used to mimic the sounds of birds and animals. He was having tremendous friend circle. He was always accompanied by friends like Khandoji Mankar, Ranoji Gole Hasankhan Jamdar. In this way, Kanhoji Angre marched through the province of today's Khed, Chiplun, Mandangad, Guhagar, Dabhol. etc. in the district of Ratnagiri and gathered the regional information.

During this time, he was taking his education at Joshiwadi. One day Kanhoji Angre was doing his usual work of cattle grazing. He got asleep under a tree. A snake came out of the trunk of a tree.

The snake kept his hood on the head of Kanhoji Angre. This news spread everywhere. His teacher Joshibuwa also came to see this scene. All of them were frightened. But the snake went away without doing any harm to Kanhoji Angre. Joshibuwa called it a auspice and a good sign. Joshibuwa awakened Kanhoji Angre and asked him a question. You get wealth, what you will give me? Kanhoji Angre answered him by saying that 'I am your servant' How can I become a king? Joshi said If you are destined to get this Empire what you will offer me? Kanhoji Angre once again answered him " I will offer you, whatever you wish for? Joshibuwa asked him to offer him the land for cultivation and surrounding cluster. Kanhoji Angre immediately said yes it will be yours. He kept this promise and fulfilled it when he became the 'Sarkhel.'⁶⁹

This story is told about Kanhoji Angre. This story seems to be true. Because a person called Joshi Buva was the teacher of Kanhoji Angre. There are historical evidences about this

story. The first Bajirao gifted a village called. Here in Panvel tehsil as a meed to Harne of Joshi at Murud. The name mentioned in the document is Mahadev and his son Ramchandrababa Jyotishi.⁷⁰

It is also considered truthful that the Sankpal of Suvarndurga sent his son Kanhoji Angre to Joshi Brahman for education Because It was a custom and tradition in those days that the Kshyatriyas. Should send their sons to Brahmins family i.e. their Gurukul' for education. This practice of education in India exists from ancient times. It existed in Marathashahi also. It is not truthful that knights like Pilahi Jadhav and Mahadaji Shinde were illiterate. They were not only swordsman but they were well cultured and literate. Therefore, Tukoji sent his son to Gurukul to educate him.⁷¹

The Rise of Kanhoji Angre in the Armada of Maratha

The date of birth of Kanhoji Angre is not confirm and is not found in the history correctly, but as the historian of Kulabkar Angre tells it as 1669. He is also considered as the founder of Kulabkar Angre family. He rose as a officer of armada which was the period of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. In 1707 there was the end of Aurangzeb. He won the same area which was taken by Moughals in the period of Aurangzeb. The same area was taken back in the period of Maharani Tarabai. Therefore, his name was becoming popular on the western sea shore. In the end Maharani Tarabai has taken the note of his bravery and gave the title as Sarkhel. After the death of Aurangzeb, Chhatrapati Shahu has been rescued. Then there was the conflict between Chhatrapati Shahu and Maharani Tarabai. When Shravardhan Balaji Vishwanath Bhat became the Peshave, with his political philosophy he accepted the patronship of Shahu. For this there was a treaty between Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre. He developed in the future as a officer of aramada.⁷²

Conclusion

Konkan is a geographically rich area of Maharashtra. It is established on the western banks of Sahyadri Ghats and having a wide bio-diversity existence. It is also known that this region came into existence because of the volcanic eruptions on the dakkan plateau. It gave two sorts of rocks, especially basalt black rock and the jambha rock of light red in colour. The region is full of natural locations like high located forts, Arabian sea coast, some sea forts, and many such locations.

It was observed that, before Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj not Ali Adilshah or the then Moughal emperor gave any importance to the sea shores. It was only after the entry of the

Portuguese that the then rulers started paying attention to this fact. When Portuguese won some important places like Goa or some places in the southern Konkan and started their naval camps, the British also started placing their camps in the region. This was well acknowledged by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and he started paying attention to his coastal areas. He built and maintained some sea-forts like Suvarnadurg, Jaidurg, Anjanvel and Bankote in some parts of south konkan, especially Ratnagiri region which helped him to have a naval power on the coastal lines. He was skilled enough to interlink the sahyadri forts and use them tactically. He used his army throughout the region to take control of the situation and update his naval tactics.

CHAPTER II

REFERENCES AND REVIEW OF RESEARCH

Introduction:

The review of research means the data which is available so far on the subject and to give its summary. It also leads to search the further knowledge in the concerned subject. Even it is also to explain the new meaning emerged in the modern times. This important knowledge is available in the reference books of the concerned subjects. The review of literature means to survey the summary of the same.

It also incorporates the research done on the same topic. What are the various conclusions brought out of it and what do the conclusions resemble in the present research. Even the differences of observations can be noticed in the review of literature. With the help of this basic knowledge the new conclusions are brought out. It also means applying the old conclusions in the new context and taking its survey.¹

According to Webster

The meaning of review is:

1. To take over again
2. The general survey
3. A criticism as review of new book

Whitney writes in his book ‘The Elements of Research’ about review as:

The review of the literature promoter a gather understanding of the problem and its crucial and ensure the avoidance of unnecessary. It who provided competitive data on the base of which to evaluate and interpret the significance of the finding. In addition it contributes the scholarship of the investigator of the on experienced research would think of understanding a study without enquiry himself with contribution of the previous investigator.

The review for the present study ‘An Analytical study of Kanhoji Angre’s naval administration’ is taken as below:

Best John, (1996), ‘Research in Education’.²

The part of research report provide a background or the development of present study and bring the reader up to date good research is based of the report given evidence of the investor knowledge of field.³

Objectives of the relevant Literature:

1. To select the methods and tools for the selected topic.
2. To clarify the ideas of the selected topic and avoid the repetition and to get the guidance to select the topic of research.
3. To clarify the ideas about methodology and hypothesis.
4. To increase the knowledge with the help of reference material.⁴

The nature of Literature about the selected problem:

1. The research is finished or not is finalized.
2. The researcher comes to know his method is right or wrong.
3. The researchers also come to know the research related to the topic.
4. He gets the guidance about which tools can be used in the research.
5. The hypothesis and delimitation of the topic can be fixed.
6. The wastage of time and work can be avoided.
7. The statical methods can be understood in its use.
8. The information in the research can be supported.

The nature of Literature about the selected problem:

1. The literature published in the books about the theory

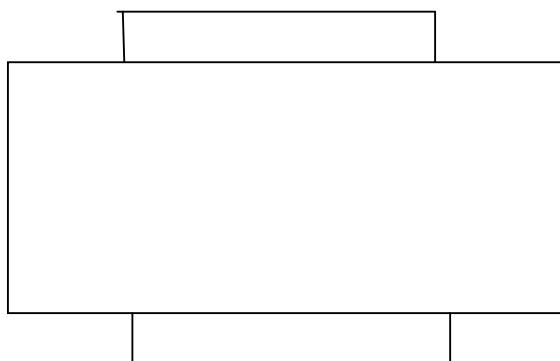
Reference Books

Unpublished literature

Dictionaries

Periodicals

Summary



2. The literature in the form of thesis submitted to the various universities.
3. The data received from Internet.
4. The review of the present research is taken as below.⁵

1. A book written by D.B. Parasnus:

The autobiography and letters written by Brahmendra Swami is very important to throw light on 18th century history of Konkan. Brahmendra Swami was well known as the political guide of Angre family, Peshave family and Shahu family of Satara. The word of Sawami was the final decision in the family and political matters of Angre family. Parasnus has thrown the light on the relationship of Angre family and Brahmendra Swami and published more than 300 original documents. This book also throws light on the relationship of Kanhoji Angre, other Maratha barons and Peshave.⁶

Topic of Researcher-

D.B. Parasnus Subject of Research- Biography of Brahmendra Swami and his letters
Year- 18th Century

Objectives of the Research:

1. To see the Kanhoji Angre and Peshave relationship
2. To review the relationship of Brahmendra Swami and Chhatrapati Shahu
3. To know the history of Konkan
4. To get the information about relationship of Peshave and people of Satara.
5. To take the review of family and political relationship of Angre family.
6. To explain the importance of Brahmendra Swami in Angre family.

Conclusions –

- 1) D. B. Parasnus has reviewed Kanhoji Angre's Naval Management and his relation with Peshava with the help of biography and letters of Brahemendra Swami.
- 2) Through the above research a light is thrown on the relation of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Brahmendra Swami.
- 3) The contribution of Brahemndra Swami and information of Konkan is explained through the biography and letters of Brahemendra Swami.
- 4) Through this research a light is also thrown on the relation of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Peshava.
- 5) A review is also taken of the family of Kanhoji Angre and their political relations through biography and letters of Brahemendra Swami.
- 6) The importance of Brahmendra Swami in the family of Kanhoji Angre is also explained. It is also explained that how Brahmendra Swami was respectable in his family.

2. Johan Vidal:

This book is published in 1907 from London and there is a separate chapter entitled ‘Rise of Kanhoji Angre’. Bidal was in the naval service during the same period and he has noticed some of the incidents as his firsthand experience which he has included in his book. Though the said book is written from the perspective of colonizer however some references which are not available in the Marathi books can be noticed in this book.⁷

Topic of Researcher: Johan Vidal

Topic of Research: Rise of Kanhoji Angre

Year: 1907

Objectives of the Research:

- 1) To know the information about naval management of Kanhoji Angre.
- 2) To get the information about navy of Kanhoji Angre.
- 3) To understand Kanhoji Angre’s rise as an in-charge of Navy.
- 4) To know the importance of Kanhoji Angre’s family in Konkan
- 5) To take the review of Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre and his personality and his relation with Peshava of Satara.

Conclusions:

- 1) Johan Vidal has explained the skill of Kanhoji Angre and his relation with foreign powers.
- 2) The writer has explained the improvements done by Kanhoji Angre in the armada, his improvement in naval policy, his approach of armada, different types of armada in the book ‘Rise of Kanhoji Angre’.
- 3) In the regime of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj Kanhoji Angre has got the charge of armada. He gave justice to his position with his own talent. Due to this the foreign Empires were also shocked which is cleared from the above mentioned book.
- 4) It is clear from research that the contribution given by family of Kanhoji Angre is outstanding.
- 5) The review of Kanhoji Angre Sarkhel and his personality and his relation with Peshava of Satara is taken which shows their unity. It also shows their intimate relations and cooperation with each other. In Konkan region the Maratha Empire was made more powerful by Kanhoji Angre which is proved by the book Rise of Kanhoji Angre.

3. History of Indian Warrens with an Action of Rice Progress:

Stone Fois of Angre Pirates this book is published in 1977 which is written by Clement Downing, who was the peon in the armada of British. In this book he has given the detailed analysis of Kanhoji Angre's war with British. With some exceptions his writing is very important for the realistic portrayal of the time.⁸

3. Topic of Researcher- Clement Downing

Topic of Research- History of Indian Warens with an Action of Rice Progress Stain Foice of Angre Pirates

Year -1777

Objectives of Research-

- 1) To search the bravery of Kanhoji Angre.
- 2) TO know the naval of war of Kanhoji Angre.
- 3) To review the relations of Kanhoji Angre and foreign powers.
- 4) To get the information of wars between Kanhoji Angre and British.

Conclusions:

- 1) History of Indian Warens with an Action of Rice Progress Stain Foice of Angre Pirates in this book Clement Downing has given the information about Kanhoji Angre and his bravery. In addition to it he has also explained the importance of Kanhoji Angre and his family in Konkan. In the present research this research has been undertaken.
- 2) Clement Downing was the contemporary soldier in the British army. He has presented his research in the context of Kanhoji Angre's war skills and his naval policies with the foreign powers.
- 3) Clement Downing has presented the relations of British, French, Dutch, Portuguese and Siddi in the present research.
- 4) In the present research it is proved that Kanhoji Angre has created his Anriya Bank at Vijaydурgh. Vijaydурgh is the highest achievement of his success. This information is explained in the present research.

4. D.B. Parasnus has published a book in 1904 on Maratha Armada.

This was the first book on the naval policy of the Maratha. He has written this book with hard efforts and he has taken the survey of ancient Indian naval tradition was depicted. He has further explained the decreasing naval skills in the medieval period and later on how Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has tried to develop it. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has started a

new trend in the history of India in the context of armada. The importance of this armada is explained in the present research. Jadunath Sarkar says about Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj that, “Nothing proves Shivaji’s genius as a statesman more clearly than his creation of a navy and naval bases”. Dr. Balkrishna writes about Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in his book that he is ‘The father of the Maratha Navy’. Also in this book the review of armada during the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Kanhoji Angre and Peshava is taken.⁹

Topic of Researcher: D.B. Parasnus

Title of Research: Maratha Armada

Year :1904

Objectives of Research:

- 1) To study the origin of Maratha armada.
- 2) To search the ancient naval tradition.
- 3) To search the medieval naval tradition.
- 4) To study the naval power of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
- 5) To study the development of armada after Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Conclusions:

- 1) D.B. Parasnus has explained the background of Maratha Armada in this book.
- 2) D.B. Parasnus has explained in his small book, the naval tradition of ancient people in India and their feelings about it.
- 3) In the book Maratha Armada the degeneration of medieval armada was explained.
- 4) Maratha Armada is the book where the father of armada Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his contribution in erecting the armada were explained. He has created the centers like Vijaydurg, Khanderi, and Underi etc. In the same book it is explained that Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has expanded the boundaries of Swarajya upto Konkan coast. Therefore armada became the necessity of the time. This is explained in a proper way in the present text. From the book Maratha Armada it becomes clear that the enemy of Marathas were not Mughals but the foreign powers.
- 5) After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj the power of state shifted to Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. In his period there were many improvements in the armada. Then the Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj made many improvements in the armada. Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj handed over the power of armada in the hands of Angre family. He awarded the title Sarkhel to Kanhoji Angre and appointed him as the in charge of the armada.

5. B.K. Apte –

History of Maratha Navy and Merchant ship was the Ph.D. thesis of Apte where he made a deep study on the Army Merchant ship. In this book he has discussed in detail the contribution of Angre family in the development of armada. Here he has focused the business ships of Marathas and their technology.¹⁰

Topic of Researcher – B.K. Apte

Title of Research - History of Maratha Navy and Merchant ship.

Year – Ph.D. thesis

Objectives of the Research –

- 1) To search what is Maratha armada and Merchant ship.
- 2) To search the elements contributed in the development of Maratha Armada.
- 3) To check the contribution of Angre family in the development of armada.
- 4) To see the elements for the progress of armada and business of Maratha people and their technology of ship building.
- 5) To check the development in the ship building and technology.

Conclusions –

B.K. Apte in his thesis A History of Maratha Navy and Merchant ship has explained the Maratha armada and its variety.

- 1) B.K. Apte has taken the review of the different small ships, big ships and the efforts done by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to enhance the armada.
- 2) In the thesis of B.K Apte the contribution of Angre family in the development of the armada has been taken. It might be on the Hindi Ocean or Arabian Sea. The detailed analysis of the Kanhoji Angre's skills to defeat the foreign powers is also given.
- 3) Maharashtra is divided in to two parts one is Konkan and the other is country. The development of Angre family in the areas like Kudal, Ratnagiri, Janjira, Kulaba, Thane, Vengurla, Sawantwadi, Vijaydburgh, and Sindhudurgh is discussed in the present book. The development done by Kanhoji Angre is noteworthy. This information is presented in the thesis.
- 4) In the history and wealth of Marathas Konkan has contributed a lot. He contributed many things in the business and ship building technology. Even every type of help has been extended to Chhatrapati and Peshava. Therefore in Konkan many harbors were developed.
- 5) Ramchandrapant Amathya says in his book Aadnyapatra, that one armada is equal to a rajganch. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has increased his power in Konkan. Therefore

the foreign powers increased their power in the other harbours like Surat, Bhadoch, Kulaba, Thane, Sindhudurgh, Kudal, Vengurle, Ratnagiri, Devgadh, Vijaydurg etc. Therefore the business developed a lot in these regions. This kind of information is presented in the present research.

6. Appasaheb Pawar's Tarabaikalin Kagadpatre – 3

Topic of Researcher – Appasaheb Pawar (Ed.)

Title of Research - Tarabaikalin Kagadpatre – Vol. 1

Year – 1969

Objectives of the Research –

- 1) To study condition of Maratha Armada after Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj
- 2) To study the armada during the reign of Tarabai.
- 3) To survey the warfare of and foreign polices during the time of Tarabai.
- 4) To review Tarabai and Angre relations.

Conclusions –

- 1) Chhatrapati Sambhaji has paid attention to Maratha armada while fighting against the Moughals. He also fought against the foreign powers like Portuguese, Siddi. But due to attack of Aurangzeb was unable to pay proper attention to foreign attackers. However Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj has paid attention to make the armada powerful.
- 2) After the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj there was the Empire of Rani Tarabai on the Marathas. She fought with the Moughals very bravely. Moughal Badshah was depressed due to the attacks of Rani Tarabai. In such critical condition she paid proper attention to armada. She defeated the foreign powers with great bravery. She defeated the enemies like Siddi and Portuguese.
- 3) During this time it was said that Maratha Empire has been ended. But with her bravery Maharani Tarabai has proved that Maratha Empire was still alive. The poet Devadatta says about the bravery of Maharani Tarabai that, ‘Delhi became helpless, the power of king of Delhi has been gone, be cautious you Moughals, Maharani Tarabai became angry.’ Though Maharani Tarabai fought against these foreign powers it was not use at all.
- 4) Maharani Tarabai has given all the responsibility of Konkan to Kanhoji Angre. Angre also followed this responsibility very honestly. Angre was very much successful in defeating the foreign powers during this time.¹¹

7. Tools of Maratha History, Portuguese Documents – Vol.3

The documents of Portuguese were collected at Panaji. There were 17000 volumes and 82 wooden cupboards. Few documents were in Modi language and few are in Marathi. In 17th and 18th century Maratha, Peshava, Kolhapur and Sawantwadi etc parties' documents are available. The correspondence between Monkaj Portugal and Goa government (456), the documents Vol. 64(1754to 1700) shows the relation between Portuguese and Maratha. On the No 26 there is the reference of Cheul, where Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has created the armada. Then on 29, 30, 31the reference of Shivaji Maharaja's victory over the Kudal, Dicholi and Pedane etc is found.(1664) attack on Surat, the agreement of Portuguese and Moughal sardar Lodikhan is found.

No.34, 35, 40: Attacks of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj on Bardesh.

No. 48: Attack of Sambhaji Maharaj on Portuguese.

No.51: The conspiracy of Portuguese with Desai about Sambhaji Maharaj.

No.53: Portuguese has drawn 40,000 sharfis from Hindus in Goa.

The selected documents of D.B. Bagras Parera from the archeology of Goans translated by Sashan Desai. In the present book the light is thrown on the relationship of Kanhoji Angre and Portuguese. To study this relationship there is no other option than the present book.¹²

Topic of Researcher – D.B. Bagsas Parera

Title of Research - Portuguese Documents – Vol. 3

Objectives of the Research –

- 1) To study the relationship between Maratha and Portuguese
- 2) To get the information about Kanhoji Angre and Portuguese
- 3) To study the relationship between Kanhoji Angre and other foreign powers

Conclusions –

- 1) The documents translated by Sashan Desai makes it clear the relationship between Maratha and Portuguese. There was the power of Portuguese in Goaand Div Daman.
- 2) Portuguese documents Vol.3 shows the relationship of Kanhoji Angre and Portuguese and their wars are also given in detail.
- 3) The relationship between Kanhoji Angre and Portuguese is noticed from the Portuguese Documents Vol.3. Therefore D.B. Bagras Parera has given the information through his selective documents about the relationship between Portuguese and Maratha.

8. The small book of D.R. Ketkar Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre (1997). Mrunmay Publication Pune has published a book on Kanhoji Angre's contribution on Maratha armada.¹³

Topic of Researcher – D.R. Ketkar

Title of Research - Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre

Year – 1997

Objectives of the Research –

- 1) To study the biography of Kanhoji Angre
- 2) To study the sea wars of Kanhoji Angre
- 3) To study the information about the armada of Kanhoji Angre.

Conclusions -

- 1) In the present research the whole information about the Angre family is taken
- 2) The information about Konkan and the wars took place in this area is also taken in the present research.
- 3) The ship and naval management and war policy and his armada is also taken in the present research.

9. Though the book of P.R. Date is published in 1964 on the biography of Kanhoji Angre is in the form of novel it throws light on the personality of Kanhoji Angre.¹⁴

Topic of Researcher – P.R. Date

Title of Research - Kanhoji Angre(biography in the form of novel)

Year – 1964

Objectives of the Research –

- 1) To study the family history of Angre family.
- 2) To study the relationship of Siddi and Kanhoji Angre.
- 3) To see the wars of Kanhoji Angre.
- 4) To get the information about wars between Kanhoji Angre and British people.

Conclusions –

- 1) In the above research P.R. Date has given the family history of Angre family
- 2) The present research shows that how Kanhoji Angre fought with foreign powers at Vijaydburgh, Div-Daman, Kudal, Sindhudurg, Kulaba etc.
- 3) Kanhoji Angre has created a power on the nearby area of Konkan. This research also shows that he has helped the people in and around Konkan.

- 4) In the present research P.R. Date has given the information about war between Kanhoji Angre and Birtish.

10. Captain Manohar Malgaonkar has written a biography of Kanhoji Angre.

Which was in the form of novel? Malgaonkar has referred many original sources to write this novel. As he was a officer of military his attitude to look at Maratha armada was of an officer. He has written the development of Maratha armada in an interesting way.¹⁵

Topic of Researcher – Captain Manohar Malgaonkar

Title of Research - Kanhoji Angre (biography in the form of novel)

Objectives of the Research –

- 1) To get the information of Kanhoji Angre's sea wars.
- 2) To see the information of Kanhoji Angre's armada
- 3) To search the information about Kanhoji Angre's military force and ships.
- 4) To search the Sea Gurila War of Kanhoji Angre.

Conclusions –

- 1) Captain Manohar Malgaonkar has written this book by taking the source of many original sources and presented the information about his bravery and skills.
- 2) In the above research Kanhoji Angre's different posts in the armada has been presented and number of ships are also there.
- 3) While doing the research Malgaonkar has seen towards Kanhoji Angre as a military officer and in the same attitude his bravery. He has also mentioned that the main development of armada has been done in his period only.
- 4) In the above research Manohar Malgaonkar has presented the Angriya Bank of Kanhoji Angre. He portrayed the picture of his warfare in very interesting manner. The enemy Kanhoji Angre has to face two things in the war a) he has to surrender b) he has to be killed. From this his war skills can be identified.

11. Smt. Mrunalini Desai has written a novel in 1986 Topicd Kanhoji Angre.

In the present book she has presented that how Kanhoji Angre has proved himself and maintained his own power on the west coast. He has also increased the power of Maratha Empire. He himself made his position very strong in the Maratha Empire. Though this is a novel still the character of Kanhoji Angre can be understood from this book.¹⁶

Topic of Researcher – Smt. Mrunalini Desai

Title of Research - Kanhoji Angre(biography in the form of novel)

Year – 1986

Objectives of the Research –

- 1) On the west coast Kanhoji Angre has defeated European powers. He tried to take care that the business of European people should not increase. He also protected the Konkan and proved his power on the sea.
- 2) In the present research the information of rise of foreign powers on the west coast is given on the places like Choul, Dabhol, Rajapur, Sangmeshwar, Vengurla, Malvan, Devgadh, Vijaydurg, Kalyan-Bhivandi etc.
- 3) Kanhoji Angre has created a fear among the foreign people due to his war skills. He has defeated the powers like Siddi and Portuguese and protected the Konkani people on the western coast of Konkan.

12. Early Career of Kanhoji Angre and Other People this book which was published from Kolkata in 1941 by S.N. Sen.

He has taken in the present book his birth, early life and focused on the people like Balaji Vishwanath, Tarabai and Kanhoji Angre. The main focus of the present book was on the warfare of Kanhoji Angre and British and Dutch.¹⁷

Topic of Researcher – S.N. Sen

Title of Research - Early Career of Kanhoji Angre and Other People

Year – 1941

Objectives of the Research –

- 1) To study the early biography of Kanhoji Angre.
- 2) To study the beginning career Kanhoji Angre
- 3) To study the relationship between Kanhoji Angre and Tarabai
- 4) To study the relationship between Kanhoji Angre and Balaji Vishwanath
- 5) To study the information about Kanhoji Angre and British, Dutch relationship.

Conclusions -

- 1) In the above research Sen has presented the biography and family information of Kanhoji Angre.
- 2) In the present research it is also mentioned that his contribution in creating horror in the minds of foreign emperors.
- 3) This book also shows the agreements done by Kanhoji Angre with Maharani Tarabai.
- 4) In the present research it is also mentioned that how Kanhoji Angre was included in the force of Maharani Tarabai without any noise. For it Sardesai use the metaphor that

- without shooting a bullet Balaji Vishwanath has included Kanhoji Angre in the force of maharani Tarabai.
- 5) This book also gives the information about the defeats of British, Dutch and Portuguese.¹⁸

13. V.S. Bendre – Downfall of Angre NavY

This is a book of a British writer which was edited by Bendre. In this book the origin of Kanhoji Angre's power and his relation with British, Portuguese and Dutch also portrayed. This book is important with reference to origin and development of Maratha armada.

Topic of Researcher – V.S. Bendre

Title of Research - Downfall of Angre Navy

Objectives of the Research –

- 1) To get the information of Kanhoji Angre and his armada.
- 2) To see the information about British, Dutch and Portuguese relations with Kanhoji Angre.
- 3) To search the development of Maratha armada done by Kanhoji Angre.
- 4) To see the defeat of armada of foreign powers by Kanhoji Angre.

Conclusions –

- 1) V.S. Bendre has taken the information about Kanhoji Angre's Maratha armada and how he has controlled the piracy on the sea.
- 2) Kanhoji Angre and his family have created a threat in the minds of foreign powers. They felt that Kanhoji Angre is a great power which is a hurdle in their way of business and rule. Bendre has taken this information in the present research entitled Downfall of Angre Navy.
- 3) Kanhoji Angre has created his power not only on the sea but also on the whole Konkan region. With his naval war policy he has controlled the foreign powers. He also contributed to increase the business of Maratha Empire. He protected the Konkan coast.
- 4) Kanhoji Angre has proved his power on the Arab sea with his own skills. He controlled the Siddi of Janjira. He has developed the many ports on the west coast. This kind of information is exhibited in the above research.¹⁹

14. Pingarulkar V.B.The History of Sawantwadi Sansthan-

Desai takes the side of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj in the documents of Goa. The rulers of Sawantwadi took the duel policy and won the forts like Fond and Mardangadh. Sawant was the follower of Maharani Tarabai. There was a conflict between Maharani Tarabai and Shahu. Sawant captures Bardesh. Tulaji Angre finishes the armada of Peshava. At this time the help is taken from the British. This information is taken from the documents of Portuguese.

Topic of Researcher – Pingulakr V.B.

Title of Research - History of Swantwadi Sansthan

Objectives of the Research –

- 1) To study the history of Sawantwadi.
- 2) To study the rise and development of Sawantwadi Sansthan.
- 3) To study the relation between Sawant of Sawantwadi and Angre.
- 4) To survey the relation between Swantwadi Sansthan and Maratha Empire.

Conclusions -

- 1) In the present research Pingulkar V.B. has clarified the background of Sawantwadi Sansthan. In the present research it is presented that the chief Sawantwadi Sansthan, i.e. Khema Sawant and their families' influence on the Konkan region.
- 2) In the rise of Sawantwadi Sansthan the Khema Sawant family and their relation with Maratha Empire is portrayed. Here how he has developed the ports in Konkan is also presented.
- 3) In the present research the relation of Sawant of Sawantwadi and Maratha armada Chief Kanhoji Angre.
- 4) In the above research it is also cleared that how Sawantwadi Sansthan maintained their relations with Maratha Empire. In the present research it is also clarified that how they have changed the foreign powers.²⁰

15. V. K. Rajwade – Tools of Maratha History-Vol.3 In 1926,

V.K. Rajwade has passed away. Therefore in the next few years V. K. Rajwade History Conference was established. 22 Volumes were published. This conference was established at Dhule in 1927.²¹

Topic of Researcher – V. K. Rajwade

Title of Research - Tools of Maratha History

Year - Vol.3 Dhule Research Center Dhule

Objectives of the Research –

- 1) To get the information of Maratha armada
- 2) To get the information about the chief of Maratha armada Kanhoji Angre
- 3) To get the information about the development done by Kanhoji Angre on the Konkan coast, his development in business and protection for it.
- 4) To study how Kanhoji Angre has built the water forts and developed the ports in Konkan.

Conclusions -

- 1) In the above research it is clarified that how Kanhoji Angre has developed the armada of Maratha Empire. At the same time how Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has established the armada is also presented in the present research. Dr. Balkrishna says that, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is the father of Indian armada.
- 2) In the present research it is also explained that how Kanhoji Angre has improved the armed forces and its development in various departments. He was the true leader who has developed the armada on the great scale.
- 3) Kanhoji Angre has developed the ports on the west coast with the help of Maratha armada. In the preset research V.K Rajwade has presented that he has developed the business.
- 4) Kanhoji Angre has developed the ports like Malvan, Kulaba, Devgadh, Rajapur, Choul, Vengurla, Kalyan, Bhivandi, and Dabhol and also built the fort like Vijaydурgh.

16) The Angrej of Kulaba of British Record –

1719-1884 this is the book which is edited by B.K. Srivastava. In this book the information of Bombay archeology is available. The large part of the Bombay secretariat records archeology is not published. When the state is won by the British people they started their government. In the second half of the 19th century, some of the important paragraphs were collected by the British people and they started to publish it. These selections are called as ‘Selection from the Records of Government of Bombay’. All the selections were made which are for the benefit of the government. There were few bakhars of Sawantwadi, Satara, Janjira, Kolhapur and south states which are useful in the Maratha history. The first publication of this historical document was done by the in charge of this documents. W.H.Forest. He published it from 1884to 1888. This British scholar has started the series in which 1) Maratha 2) Home 3) Travels and Journals contents were published during 1885 to

1905. Dr. Forest has started a series about Maratha history from reign of Shivaji to end of his Empire. The British shipmen were the emperors. They took the power over sea from Angre. The documents about the war of Angre and British were published in the Maratha series. Shri. B.K Shrivastava has published a book Topic ‘Angrez of Kolaba in British Records’ from 1718 to 1884, from Pune in 1953. The British took the benefit of defeat of Marathas in the war of Panipat. This information is presented in the above research.²²

Topic of Researcher – B.K. Srivastav

Subject of Research – The Angrez of Kolaba of British Records

Year – 1719 – 1884

Objectives of Research –

- 1) To search the armada of Kanhoji Angre at Kulaba
- 2) To study the relations between Angre and British
- 3) To see the importance of Angre and Maratha armada in Konkan and Kulaba area.

Conclusions -

- 1) Kanhoji Angre has developed the Maratha armada in Kulaba region. He has protected the people of this region and business on the same area. This information is presented in the present research.
- 2) B.K. Srivastava has edited this book between 1719 to 1884 which is about the information of Angre’s warfare. The archeology of Mumbai has lot of information about this book.
- 3) In the present research the development made by Kanhoji Angre in Kulaba and Konkan region is presented.
- 4) In the Pune archeology Angre documents are kept separately. In these documents 761 handkerchiefs are there. From the above documents it is clear that there is the power of British on the west coast. These documents are from 1788 to 1840. Though these documents are after Angre still they tell more information about Angre family.²³

• Peshave Diary Volume – I, Peshave Documents Volume No – 3

Information about the Research –

Peshave Diary Volume – I, Peshave Documents Volume No – 3. There are separate 761 handkerchiefs about the Angre family. In these documents there is the information about armada of Maratha, the income source of Marathas, their court work, their octroi system etc. In the archeology of Kolhapur the documents of Konkan are available. These documents are published as Tools of Konkan History Volume 1 Editor: V.G. Khobarekar and Shinde from the same documents. Through these documents S.M. Garge has also published the documents

of the Kolhapur State in Riyasat Volume 1 to 3. Even in this archeology the documents after Kanhoji Angre are also available. The primary source to get the information about Kanhoji Angre's family is Peshava Diary Volume 1 and Peshave documents Volume 3 is very useful.²⁴

17. Avalaskar Shah V.

The history Research Conference has published a book Angrkalin Ashtagar in 1947. Angrkalin Ashtagar means eight cities at the time of Angre where his power was in force. This book gives the information about political condition, the relation of Angre with Portuguese, Dutch, and British. The main feature of this book is that Avalaskar has written this by referring the original manuscripts. Many references are printed from the original source.²⁵

Topic of Researcher – Avalsakar Shah V.

Subject of Research – Angrkalin Ashtagar

Year – 1947

Objectives of Research –

- 1) To search the Ashtagar at the time of Angre
- 2) To see the Angre's naval administration
- 3) To see the political and business condition of Maratha on Konkan coast
- 4) To study the relations of Angre with Dutch, Portuguese and British through the Ashtagar

Conclusions -

- 1) In the present research the History Research Conference has taken the survey of Ashtagar which is armada and its various sections. In this context 22 Volumes are published entitled Tools of Maratha history. From this the complete information can be received about Angre's ashtagar.
- 2) In the present research Kanhoji Angre's naval administration and different sections, barons in it are discussed at length.
- 3) In the present research it is cleared that the business of Maratha, Octri system, protection to business, and protection to the Konkani people.
- 4) With the help of ashtagar how Angre fought with Portuguese, Dutch, British and his wars with these foreign powers. Therefore the armada of Maratha was wandering in the sea with full power. The European enemies also took notice of Angre.

18. Pingulkar V.P. has written he history of Sawantwadi state in 1901. In this history the rise and development of this state is given at length. The relation of this state with Chhatrapati Kolhapur and Maratha barons can be seen in this book. This mainly focuses the relations of Sawantwadi with Khem Sawant, Portuguese. From few primary elements the relations of Khem Sawant and Sawantwadi state are very much clear.²⁶

Topic of Researcher – Pingulkar V.P.

Subject of Research – History of Sawantwadi Sansthan

Year – 1901

Objectives of Research –

To search the Sawantwadi Sansthan

- 1) To study the relation of Swantwadi Sansthan and Chhatrapati of Kolhapur
- 2) To study the relation between Khem Sawant who is the chief of Sawantwadi Sansthan and the Portuguese.
- 3) To study the history of Swantwadi Sansthan

Conclusions -

- 1) The progress of Swantwadi Sansthan was very great. The Khem Sawant has got popularity due to his own bravery. The information of this sansthan can be also received from Goa archeology.
- 2) The correspondence of Chhatrapati of Kolhapur and Kem Sawant is in Marathi in 17th and 18th century. There are 456 documents in the archeology of Goa and Monkoy Portugal Darbar. In the present research the relation of Khem Sawant with Chhatrapati Sambhajiraje, Chhatrapati Rajaram and Maharani Tarabai are presented.
- 3) The Khem Swant has been supported by Portuguese. Many a times the Sawant Sansthan was with Portuguese and therefore there was also the great loss of Maratha. Due to the Swantwadi Sansthan the Portuguese were able to establish their power in Goa, Div-Daman. This information is presented in the present research.
- 4) In the present research the rise and development of the Sasthan was also discussed. The contribution of Khem Sawant is also very important in this development.

19) Bhosale B.K. has published a book on Janjira in 1898. Though this book was very small it focuses on Janjira and Siddi from the documents of Badoda archeology. He has also presented the relation of Maratha barons and Peshava through this research. The primary relations of Angre and Siddi are also discussed in the present research.²⁷

Topic of Researcher – Bhosale B.K.

Subject of Research – Brief History of Janjira

Year – 1898

Objectives of Research –

- 1) To study the history of Janjira.
- 2) To take the review of Siddi and Maratha relations.
- 3) To study the Maratha and Peshava relations.
- 4) To study the relations between Kanhoji Angre and Siddi.
- 5) To study the relations between Chhatrapati, Peshava, Brahmendra Swami and Kanhoji Angre.

Conclusions -

- 1) The Janjira fort is near Kulaba which very difficult to win. Siddis were basically from Abesenia from Africa and Siddi was the chief of their Empire. He was the main enemy of Marathas. The main work of Siddi was to loot the people of Konkan and get the regions around it. He was like the rat in the house which can destroy it. In the present research it is cleared that he has troubled the Marathas with the help of Janjira.
- 2) The chief of the Siddis has troubled a lot to the Marathas. They have created a hurdle to the business and armada of Marathas. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has taken their Dandarajapuri region. But he was unable to win all the regions of Siddis. Chhatrapati Rajaram and Chhatrapati Sambhaji were also unable to defeat him completely.
- 3) During the period of Peshava the Siddis cannot be defeated. But the leader like Kanhoji Angre has defeated them to some extent. Nana Saheb Peshave has burnt armada of Tulaji which is the armada of Maratha with the help of British. This was the great defeat of the Peshava. The Maratha armada was defamed due to this burning. In the present research how the Marathas fought among themselves is discussed.
- 4) During the period of Kanhoji Angre the Maratha armada was got fame. He gave the opportunity to the brave people of Konkan. He appointed the people like Koli, Muslim, and Bhandari etc in the armada. Kanhoji Angre has developed the armada and built the forts. He also controlled the foreign powers which are found in the present research.
- 5) Chhatrapati, Peshave has paid attention to Konkan. They have distributed the responsibility of Konkan to different barons but they gave the power of armada only to Kanhoji Angre. This responsibility was followed by him very honestly. The teacher of Chhatrapati, Brahmendra Sawami has the great role in the development of Maratha Empire in Konkan. This information is taken in the present research.²⁸

20. Rajvade has edited the correspondence during the Angre period in Volume 21No-2,3,12. He has also given the relation of Kanhoji Angre with Chhatrapati.²⁹ Here the relation of Brahmendra Swami is also discussed in Volume 3. Therefore, to study the biography of Kanhoji Angre these volumes are important.³⁰ To study the character of Kanhoji Angre two documents are important in the Pune archeology. Here, the Peshava and Shahu documents are very important. The content number 7, 8, 4, 49, 50, 51, 52 in the Shahu documents are very important as important is the bundle number one. The other important documents are document number 8 and the three bundles numbered 34, 4A,4AA. Then there is document 50 in bundle number 3, bundle no 1,5,6 document no 51 in which bundle no 1, 2 and document no 52, bundle no 1 gives the information about Angre family.³¹ In the Peshav documents No. 3, 4, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 are important. In the document no 3 the bundle 1,2,3 and in the document no 4 and bundle no 1, document no 6, bundle no 1,2,5 and document no 7 bundle no 1. In document no 8 and bundle no 3, in document no 3 and document no 9, in bundle no4 document no 3, in document no 11, bundle no 12, in document no 12, bundle no 3 and 6, in document no 14, bundle no 4,5,6 are important. From the above documents the light is thrown on the administrative power of Angre and audit system at that time. These documents are unpublished and has its impact on the Kanhoji Angre family and Maratha armada.³²

21. **B.K.Srivastava** – has edited the documents and summarized the documents from Mumbai archeology. The first part is on Kanhoji Angre and from 1720 to 1729 there are 47 letters published in the present research. All these documents are taken from the Mumbai archeology entitled The Record of Government of Bombay. Record of Fort Center George Dilchehi Councilation, Andani Conciliation, Dispatch of Anand rang Pahiliyaj, diary are collected. From the present research the main documents of Mumbai archeology are published. These original documents are published by Srivastava as it is. This research is very important in the research of Kanhoji Angre.³³

Topic of Researcher – B.K.Srivastava

Subject of Research –Kanhoji Angre

Year – 1729 to 1729

Objectives of Research –

- 1) To study the origin of Maratha armada and the power of Kanhoji Angre.
- 2) To take the review of Kanhoji Angre and foreign powers

- 3) To study Kanhoji Angre's contribution in building the forts in the sea.

Conclusions –

- 1) Kanhoji Angre has developed his power in the Konkan region. He has developed the Maratha armada. He controlled the foreign powers. He has created the identity of Kanhoji Angre family. This information is given in the present research in very effective manner.
- 2) Kanhoji Angre has taken many water forts in his custody to make check on the foreign powers like Siddis, Portuguese and British. He has stopped the loot of Konkani people. This is properly explained by B.K. Srivastava in a beautiful manner. In the Mumbai archeology there are many unpublished documents available. The summary of these documents is published by B.K Srivastava. In the first part of the book the life of Kanhoji Angre has been portrayed. During 1720 to 1729 there was the power of Chhatrapati Shahu in Satara and in Pune there was the power of Peshava first. In this period the work of Angre family is very important. This information is included in the present research.
- 3) Kanhoji Angre has created a great armada with Gurab, Galbat, Taru, Machava, Hod etc. With the help of these ships he has controlled the foreign powers. Kanhoji Angre has created Angriya Bank at Vijaydурgh with his naval policy. Due to this the enemy which was caught in the Angriya bank was defeated. In this way he became the challenge in front of the enemy. This information is presented in the present research. While studying the analytical study of Kanhoji Angre's naval administration (Angriya Bank), the review of the literature is taken as follows.

22. Prof. Dr. R.V. Ramdas, “Relations between the Marathas & the Siddis of Janjira”, Mumbai University, Mumbai, 1965.

Prof. R.V. Ramdas has submitted the thesis entitled, “Relations Between the Marathas & the Siddis of Janjira”, to Mumbai University, Mumbai for perusal of his Ph.D. In this thesis he has not talked about forts on the other hand the relations of Marathas and Siddis is there. Janjira is very close to the area of my study of research. The center point of conflict between Marathas and Siddis is the Konkan. In the present book the information about Maratha and Siddi is given on the large scale. While giving this information, he has also given the information about the Maratha Siddis relation from Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to Reign of Peshava. The Janjira of Siddis and Angre relations are discussed in brief the present research. But in my research I have given this information at length.³⁴

23) Prof. Dr. Ambadas Kallapa Manjulkar, The History of Angre Family, Pune University, Pune, Ph.D. thesis. 2012.

“The History of Angre Family”, the writer has presented this thesis, to Pune University, Pune in 2012. In this research the development of Angre family on the west coast is given. In the present research the bravery of Kanhoji Angre is discussed at length. In the present research the geographical location of Konkan, the history of Konkan in medieval and ancient period, the rise of the Angre family, Angre’s relations with Chhatrapati(Satara and Kolhapur), Peshava, Brahmendra Swami, Portuguese, Siddi, Dutch, British etc are discussed at length.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has established the Swarajya. In the reign of Marathas many families came forward for its protection. Among them the contribution of Angre family is very significant. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has given proper attention to the west coast. Even Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Rani Tarabai, Rajaram and Shahu have also given sufficient attention to the development of the state, business. In this research the information is given about the Angre family’s contribution.

In the same period there were many brave people originated in the Angre family. Some of the names are Kanhoji, Sekhoji, Manaji, Sambhaji, Tulaji, Manaji Second, Raghoji Second, Kanhoji Second etc. In the present research how Angre family has created great impression on the foreign powers is also given.

In the later period how the Angre family is come on the back front is also given. The main reasons behind this downfall is of two families in the Maratha Empire, The politics of Brahmendra Swami and Peshava, Foreign Powers. The reasons of supremacy of British, Portuguese, Dutch etc. are also given.

He has divided the present research into six chapters. Here the rise of Konkan, its development in medieval period, the rise of Angre family and struggle of independence of Marathas, the relations of Angre with their own people, the downfall of Angre family and armada of Angre etc is given.

While studying this topic, he has used many primary and secondary sources. In it Gazetteers of Maharashtra Govt., documents from Mumbai archeology, the contemporary documents of Angre family and in the secondary sources there are many references used.

In this way the history of Angre family has been brought the light. In addition to it the information about Konkan is also given. Even the history of Maratha is also come to the light in the present research. The contribution of Angre in keeping armada update is also

discussed. Also the very close family of Angre family is the family of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, Maharani Tarabai etc is discussed in the present research. In addition to it his relations with foreign powers like Portuguese, British, and Siddis etc is also discussed. In the period of Nanasaheb how this family has been fallen down is also presented. However the researcher has presented the information about Angre's naval administration analytically. The information from rise to the fall of Kanhoji Angre is given at length. Therefore while comparing two subjects Dr. Manjulkar has given the history of Kanhoji Angre in detail.³⁵

**24) Prof.Dr. Jyoti Namdev Pethkar, the Forts in Ratnagiri District – A Historical Study,
Tilak Maharashtra University, Pune. Ph.D. Thesis, 2015.**

She has presented her thesis on The Forts in Ratnagiri District – A Historical Study, to Tilak Maharashtra University, Pune. In this research there are five chapters which are background, the forts in Ratnagiri district, the historical background of forts like, Mandangadh, Palgadh, Suvarnadurgh, Kanakdурgh, Fattedurgh and Goa is given. The conclusions and recommendations are also given.

In the first chapter there are various definitions of concepts of forts are given. Some world forts' references are given and the importance of Indian forts is given. The geographical importance of Maharashtra is also given in the background of history. The importance of forts is given in the medieval period. Even the attitude of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is also given about the forts. The importance of forts in the Indian context is also mentioned here. The expenditure on the forts, administration, and construction of the forts is also discussed in the same chapter. The importance of Gurilla War is given in relation with the forts.

The forts in the Ratnagiri district in this second chapter the geographical importance Ratnagiri are mentioned. The historical survey of Ratnagiri is taken in the same chapter. By taking in to consideration the number of forts in the Ratnagiri district is finalized. The detailed information about the forts in the same district is given.

In the third chapter the historical background of the Bankote, Mandangadh, and Palgadh is given. The historical survey from reign of Shivaji to Peshava is taken. With the help of primary sources the conflict with Siddi on these forts is given in the same chapter. After the period of Chhatrapati Shahu important historical events are given. The importance of forts is also discussed in this chapter. Here the forts were taken by the British in the last struggle.

In the fourth chapter Suvarnadurgh, Kanakdурgh, Phattedurgh and Goa are discussed with their importance. The forts like Suvarnadurgh from the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji and the importance of Fattedurgh and Kanakdурgh, Goa after the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji is explained. By keeping the same thread of history in mind the historical background of the forts is explained.

In the fifth chapter conclusions and recommendations, the ancientness of the Indian forts goes to number of years behind. In this chapter the relation between geographical location of the Maharashtra and number of forts is explained. In the geographical location of Ratnagiri district the mountains of Sahyadri have created a great obstacle. This is the conclusion drawn in the context of the above discussion. The political importance of the forts like Bankote, Suvarnadurgh, Manadangadh, Palgadh, Kanakdурgh, Phattedurgh etc is underlined. Following tools are used in the following research. The dictionaries of Marathi, Hindi, English, government archeology, Handkerchief, documents in Indian archeology, Gazetteer of the Bombay Pesidency, Ratngiri and Sawantwadi districts, Vol.X, Gazetteer department, Bombay, 1880, Census 2011, Tahsil office, Mandangadh, Naravane M. S., Forts of Maharashtra, unpublished Ph.D. thesis submitted on 4th December, 1993 to Poona University, Pagdi Setu Madhavrao, (Ahkame Alamgir), the documents of Aurangzeb(1702-1707) Paranjape B.G. (ed.) English Record on Shivaji, Mumbai archeology, Kolhapur archeology, Indian History Research Conference, Pune and Mumbai libraries, Unpublished documents on Sawantwadi Sansthan, the political diaries in the Mumbai archeology, dailies and books in the English and Marathi languages.

All these forts are there in the Ratnagiri district. Its relation was there with British since Maratha Empire. Even the Angre family was closely associated with forts. In the naval administration the forts performed the important role. Therefore Dr. Pethakars' research has little relation with the subject of Angre. But their subject only talks about the forts in Ratnagiri district. But in my research I have given the information of all the forts in Ratnagiri district.³⁶

25) Prof.Dr.S.P. Shinde, The History of Swantwadi Sansthan, (1812-1948) Shivaji University, Kolhapur Ph.D. thesis, (2004).

This researcher has taken the topic for his research entitled the history of Sawantwadi Sansthan (1812 to 1948). He has submitted the thesis to Shivaji University, Kolhapur and got the Ph.D. degree. In this research he has given the information about Sawantwadi Sansthan up to modern period. Therefore after the Peshava reign there was the power of British on

Maharashtra. At that time Sawantwadi Sansthan was existing separately on the south coast. In the period of Angre the king of Sawantwadi was running his rule independently. Sometimes the rule was run under the power of Adilsha, Moughals and Shivaji Maharaj. During this time there was war between Portuguese and Chhatrapati of Kolhapur with the Sawantwadi Sansthan. But in the 19th and 20th century there was the change in the Sawantwadi Sansthan. The important feature of this period is from 1818 to 1838, 20 years the king of Sawantwadi was running his power independently under the British Superintendent. Therefore the king of this Sansthan was nominal. In a real sense the power of Sansthan was governed by British. In this period they have improved certain things.

After 1924 the British offered the rule of Sansthan to an efficient king Shrimant Bapusaheb Maharaj. From this period to dismissal of the Sansthan the emperors like Shrimant Bapusaheb Maharaj, Rani Parvatidevei, and Shivramraje Bhosale run the administration very smoothly. The information about this Sansthan can be seen in his thesis. In addition to it the establishment of Sawantwadi Sansthan, history of the Sansthan and political condition is explained. The information about administration, business and industry is also given in the said thesis. Even the educational and social condition of the Sansthan is given.

The History of Sawantwadi Sansthan (1812-1948) for this thesis a lot of primary and secondary sources are made available. The published and unpublished documents in the archeology of Pune, Mumbai, Indian History Congress etc is used in the thesis. In it there is also Mumbai Political Diaries, Report of Sawantwadi State administration (1889-1945), Gazetteer of Bombay presidency, Gazetteer of Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi districts (1980) and 1901to 1927. The educational report of the Sawantwadi Sansthan. Educational Report 1931, Dailies in English and Marathi languages etc is used.

Sawantwadi Sansthan comes in the Konkan. It has definitely the background of the Angre family. But while studying the history of Sawantwadi Sansthan only the information after the fall of Angre is given. It means that from the British period to independence is given in the present research. But in my present research I have given the information about naval administration of Kanhoji Angre.³⁷

Manohar Malgaonkar's novel is in English which is translated in to Marathi by P.L.Deshpande. In the present book the importance of armada has been first recognized by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. After his death his formula has been utilized by Kanhoji Angre and he has created the "Large armada". By taking into consideration the trick has been successfully used by his followers. The Maratha Empire has been made powerful by Angre.

The dream seen by Chhatrapati Shivaji has been properly implemented by his followers like Angre. But he has to fight with his own people. On the throne of Delhi there was Aurangzeb badshah and the foreign powers like Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French sowed their roots in the ground. The throne of Chhatrapati was broken due to the shock of his own people only. In such a critical condition the power of Chhatrapati is increased by Kanhoji Angre. This information is given in the novel. The evidences are also searched by Malgaonkar. This work is done by him very interestingly. Basically he was the researcher of History. Even he was also a creative writer. Therefore in his novel the fact and the fiction are found.

In the present novel Kanhoji Angre, there are many chapters like own land, the native man, folktales, the beginning of the armada, a terrible and his heirs, the hundred years of John company, Siddi of Janjira, the lion and the leopard in the custody of Sambhaji, the policy of tortoise, the defense at the time of defeat, the power in the north, the rise of Mumbai, the rider of the white horse where he has done his slavery, a strong audit, the sea journey on the bank, the men of the company, the power to be remembered, my Topic will be remembered forever: burn without cloth, family quarrel, the king of Konkan, the most pious teacher, pirates, three in the same plate, Rajmachi, insult and dacoit, the union in the Jungle, the British with credit, in the open ground, the Permanent Sarkhel, the fight with Boon, the wood of the building, the monsoon of 1718, the failure of Khanderi expedition, the man in the box, the discussion of the treaty, in the battle, the armada enters, and the canons become silent, the time of peace, to the lord master, the value of the silence and elephant. Though this is a novel its style is historical. In the present novel the information about Kanhoji Angre is given in detail. But about his Angriya Bank very less information is given. So I have given this information on the large scale in my research.³⁸

26) Rajderkar Suhas Madhukar, The History of Maratha, Vidya Publication, Nagpur 1964

Rajderkar has written this book topic the History of Maratha in 1630to 1818. In the present book the information from the birth to the end of Peshva Empire is given. The chapter scheme given in this book, where the chapter Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj tells about the information of Kanhoji Angre. This information is given in the form of summary. But in my research I have given this information on the larger scale.³⁹

Dr. Deshmukh P.N. The Rise of Maratha and their Development, (1600 to 1761), Snehavardhan Publishing House, Pune published on 15 August 2001. In this book the information of Maratha armada has been given on little scale. Here the information about

Kanhoji Angre is given in the chapter Chhatrapati Shahu and Balaji Vishwanath. Here Kanhoji's contribution in the development of the armada is taken. In the period of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj Angre became the chief of the armada and increased his own power. Siddi and British were afraid of the Angre. To appreciate his contribution Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj has awarded him with Sarkehl. At the time of rescue of Chhatrapati Shahu the power of Angre was increased a lot. When Chhatrapati Shahu came in Maharashtra then Angre joined him. But with meritocracy of the Chandrasen Jadhav he joined the party of Maharani Tarabai. By considering the power of Kanhoji Maharani Tarabi asked him to attack Chhatrapati Shahu. In the same manner he planned to attack on Satara.

By getting the idea of Kanhoji, first Chhatrapati Shahu has sent Bahiropat Pingale against him to arrest him. Then he gave Balaji Vishwanath the power of Peshava and sent him against Kanhoji (17th November 1713). It was very important to convince Kanhoji instead of fighting with him. This was the opinion of Balaji. On one hand he was preparing for the war and on the other correspondence with Kanhoji. The side of Chhatrapati Shahu is the right side and he has to join his party this is conveyed by Balaji Vishwanth.

Then by taking 4000 soldiers Balaji went on the expedition of Konkan. To avoid the war he sent a message to Kanhoji, that how it is useful for him to take the side of Chhatrapati Shahu. Maharani Tarabai and second wife of Rajaram, Rajasbai were fighting for the power of Maratha Empire. By taking into consideration all this Kanhoji has accepted the proposal of Balaji. Then by leaving one, Rajmachi, he gave all the forts to Chhatrapati Shahu. Chhatrapati Shahu has given Sarkhel this title. In this way Balaji Vishwanath has avoided the war and convinced Kanhoji to come in the side of Chhatrapati Shahu. Bahiropan Pingale was rescued but he has already lost his Peshava title.

In this Kanhoji Angre has accepted the proposal of Balaji and joined the party of Chhatrapati Shahu. In this book only the information about Angre is there. In addition to it the rise and development of Maratha Empire is also given in the same book. Therefore this information is also given in my thesis on the large scale.⁴⁰

27) Shri Bosale Pravin Vasantrao, Marathanchi Dharatirth,Narsingh Publications Sangli, January 2007.

Shri Bosale Pravin Vasantrao, Marathanchi Dharatirth, Narsingh Publications Sangli, January 2007, in this book the notes of historical locations of graves are taken. In it the notes are taken from Malojiraje Bhosale to Peshava second Bajirao. The life stories of these people are also taken. About Kanhoji Angre the picture of his grave is given in the beginning of

Kanhoji Angre's biographical details. The pictures of his stamp, handwriting, coin etc is given. Even the life story is given here.

While giving information about Kanhoji Angre, the information about the native place of Angre is given as his ancestors' became the forts men in the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji. After the murder of Chhatrapati Sambhaji he accepted the responsibility of forts men very successfully. When Chhatrapati Rajaram came from the expedition of Jinji, he awarded the title Sarkhel.

From Khanderi to Vengurla on the Konkan coast, Kanhoji was running his power with the help of forts like Kulaba, Suvarnadurgh, Vijaydurgh, Sindhurdurgh etc. Kanhoji Angre has made the license compulsory and then the foreign people can do their business on the west coast. He has created his own power from Malabar to Gujrat. His power is rejected by attacking the forces of Portuguese and British together. But it was also faced successfully by Kanhoji Angre.

Balaji Vishwanath has shrewdly convinced the great warrior Kanhoji Angre and brought him in the party of Chhatrapati Shahu. He has also arrested the Siddi in the fort of Janjira who troubled the Marathas a lot. He was convinced to make the treaty with the Maratha Empire. He has created his separate power in Konkan on the basis of information of Konkan, faster small boats of war, all powerful officials and armory.

Without anyone's help Kanhoji Angre has created his own Empire in Konkan, with 13 sea forts, 27 forts on the ground, 36 lakhs region. British, Siddi, Dutch and Portuguese have tried a lot to defeat Kanhoji Angre. But by defeating all these he has proved that he is the real heir of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's armada.⁴¹

In this way about Kanhoji Angre brief information is given. But in my research I have given this information in detail.

28) Prof.Dr. M.R. Kulkarni, The Popular Barons's Families in Maharashtra, Diamond Publication, Pune, 15th October 2009.

Prof. Dr. M.R. Kulkarni has written this book The Popular Barons's Families in Maharashtra (Shivkal and Peshavkal) is book published by Diamond Publication on 15th October 2009. In this book the information about all the baron families is given in brief during the period of Shivaji and Peshava. In this Kanhoji Angre's information is given. Here Kanhoji Angre's information is also given. His father was the Naik on 25 soldiers. During his childhood there was a Joshi who was brave in sea surfing where he used to work as cowboy. His learning as a man of armada started in the house of Joshi. At Suvarnadurgh he started to

work. From the arrest of Siddi he ran away with the help of a Muslim person Touphic Phaki. During the period of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, his bravery reached to its peakpoint. The forts which he lost in the period of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj were won by him. Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj awarded him with ‘Sarkhel’ and ‘Dhwajavrundadhikar’ title. When Siddi encircled the Jajira then he himself went on the forefront and won it. In 1694 he became the forts man of Suvarnadurgh. He himself built the forts like Jaigadh and Purnagadh. He continued the terror of Marathas on the west coast by defeating the British, Portuguese, and Siddi. In 1697 Kanhoji Angre became the in-charge of Maratha armada and kept Kulaba as the main post of armada. He declared himself as the King. He started the tax system in Konkan. He became the protector of the religion. After the arrival of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj he joined the party of him and made the Maratha Empire more strong. He was the master of 27 forts and 34 lakhs region. Brahmendra Swami Dhavadkkar was his teacher and financer. Bajirao used to call him Kanhoji Kaka. His sons were also very brave like him.

In this way the information about Kanhoji Angre has been given in the same book.⁴²

29) Prof. Dr. Sou Jayshri Ranavare and Principal, Dr. Dnyandev Ranavare, Shivaji and Shivkal, Pune 26 January 2013

The armada management of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was described here in the first chapter. In this chapter the administration of sizes of ships, Gurab, Galbat, structure of armada, the construction of armada and forts, business armada, Shivaji Maharaja’s work on armada is given in brief. Through this the armada system can be understood. But about Kanhoji Angre’s work there is no reference. In my thesis I have given the said information in detail. Therefore through my thesis it is better to understand the Shivkalin armada system and the work of Kanhoji Angre.⁴³

30) Dr. Shivade Sadashiv, Daryaraj Kanhoji Angre, Utkarsh Publication, Pune, December 2006.

In the present book the biography of Kanhoji has been portrayed. While writing this book it is divided into 25 chapters. In the same chapter, there is the information about Kanhoji Angre. These chapters are about the history of Indian armada, the entry of foreign powers in India through sea, the armada of Moughals, the soldiers of Moughals, the award of Kulvrutant and Sarkhel title, Kanhoji Angre’s dispute with British – beginning, the true heir of Maharashtra, but 1712 Portuguese became totally defeated. Delhi-Satara, Kolhapur-Kulaba, and the British fought against the Angre. The attack on Vijaydурgh or Gheriya, the

expedition of Boon on Khanderi, Rama Kamati case, Angre-British, Moughal and Portuguese, the frustration on Vijaydburgh to the Moughals, the expedition of Portuguese on the Kulaba, the union of British and Portuguse and the war at Kulaba. The defeat of British, the casting away of the Dutch, the agreement of compromise, Kanhoji Angre and Shahu Maharaj, Peshave and Brahmendra Swami, final years, the family of Kanhoji Angre, the administration of Kanhoji Angre and his policy, the Ashtagar of Angre, Daryaraj etc. these are the contents in the chapters of the book.

In the present book the history of armada is given in detail. At the same time how Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has identified the importance of the armada is given in detail. It means that the person who possesses the armada won the sea. Kanhoji Angre has developed it. After the sacrifice of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Maharani Tarabai fought with Aurangzeb upto eight years. She fought very bravely with him. After the death of Aurangzeb, Chhatrapati Shahu who was the son Sambhaji started to fight with Maharani Tarabai. The detailed information about the entry of Kanhoji Angre in the party of Maharani Tarabai, then Chhatrapati Shahu.

In the chapter Angryne Astagar, the forts of Angre are described in detail. In this chapter Sagargadh, Ramdarne, Khanderi, Underi, Revdandyacha Bhuikote, Chulcha Rajkote, Alibaughcha Jaldurgh, these forts are described very well. From it the power of Angre can be understood. In the end of the book the life story of Angre was also given in brief. My thesis is also written on the same basis.

The British people came in India with the reason of business. The British were spread all over the Europe and they got the permission to build their centers with the permission of local rulers. Chhatrapati Shivaji did not gave them any scope. The British people entered in India in 17th century. In 18th century they settled in India. They studied Hindusthan from all angels. They also studied even the Vedas and puranas because they were the researchers with curiosity. The British tried to settle in India with some times cooperation with Portuguese and sometimes war. This was prohibited by a warrior Topicd as Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre. He has challenged the inventive attitude of the British. Thought he British have created the large armada still Angre's small ships troubled them a lot. The Portuguese felt that Angre was their strong enemy. Portuguese and British people started the common attempts to defeat him.

Angre wrote a letter through which he makes them convinced that, he is not a pirate but a great warrior of the sea. He convinced that they are not the only people who are brilliant in the warfare on the sea. From the present book the biography of the Kanhoji Angre is also given in detail. This information is from his childhood to his achievement to Sarkhel. His

victory in various expeditions. In my thesis I have presented the biography and works of Kanhoji Angre. Especially his struggle with Portuguese, British, and Dutch is discussed at length in my thesis.⁴⁴

31) Puranik S.S., Tulaji Angre a Vijaydурgh, Chandrakala Publication, Pune, October 1999.

In the present book, the information is given about the warriors in the Angre family Topic as Kanhoji, Sekhoji, Manaji, Tulaji etc. About Tulaji Angre brief information is given in the same book. In the first chapter brief information is also given about Kanhoji Angre. In this book it is shown that Angre belongs to other part of Maharashtra. In the present book the information about following points is given: Tukoji Sankpal, in the ashram of Joshi guruji, the bravery in the period of youth, in the period of Sambhaji, the fortsman of Suvarnadurgh, the period of the examination, Siddi and Mabarkhan, the Sarkel Kanhoji Angre, keeping of the religion in Konkan, the counter cut to Kanhoji, 'Samudragupta'. An end of an epic. But there is no reference of Angriya Bank. But in my research I have given the said information in detail.⁴⁵

32) Dhabu Damodar Gopal – Angre Sarkhel History of Angre Family, Bharat History Research Congress, Pune 1939.

In the present book, the history of Angre family is give in detail. From Tukoji Angre to Tulaji Angre history is given in detail. In the first chapter the history of Angre family, background of Konkan, Shivaji and Konkan, Shivaji and armada, Sir Patil and Koli family, this information is given in detail. In the second chapter the native place of Angre is discussed. The attack on Vijaydурgh, Kanhoji protected by a snake, the physical description of Kanhoji, the letters of Kanhoji to Brahmnedra Swami etc. is given in detail.

In the chapter three, Bankaji Naik – the dispute of Bajirao, Janjira expedition its control. The letters of Brahmendra Swami to Sekhoji, letter of Bajirao to Sekhoji, the complaint of Laxmibai to Bajirao, Sekhoji and his younger son and Sawantwadi people.

33) Shri Parasnis D.B. Maratha's Armada has written this book in 1904.

In this book he has sketched the history of Marathas.⁴⁶

Topic of Researcher – Prof. Kurde V.V.

Topic of Research – Angre Family

Year – M.Phil. 2007

Objectives of Study –

- 1) To search the Angre family history
- 2) To check the contribution of Kanhoji Angre
- 3) To check the relation of Kanhoji and other powers.
- 4) To search the review of Angre families development.

Conclusions –

- 1) The primary information about the Angre family is explained in the present research.
- 2) The developments made by Kanhoji Angre in the armada were taken in the said research.
- 3) Kanhoji Angre and British, Portuguese, Siddi, Dutch and their wars are discussed in the present research.
- 4) In the present research the information about armada is given after Kanhoji Angre. Even in the period of Tulaji Angre the condition of armada is given. In this way Angre families contribution is given in the present thesis.⁴⁷

Prof. Dr. R.V. Ramdas has submitted his thesis to Mumbai University for pursuing Ph.D. degree in 1965 entitled as “Relation between Marathas and the Siddis of Janjira”. In this research he has worked on the relation between Marathas and Siddis of Janjira. In this thesis the relation between Siddis of Janjira and Angre family has been surveyed to some extent. But in my research I have focused on conflict between Siddis of Janjira and Angre family on the large scale.⁴⁸

34) Marthyanche Armar’ is a book written by Shri. Parsnis D.B.in 1904.

In this book he has portrayed the history of development of navy of Maratha.⁴⁹ Dhabbu D.G. has written a book on ‘History of Sarkhel Angre Family’ in 1939.⁵⁰ Dr. Sadashiv Shivade has written a book entitled ‘Daryaraj Kanhoji Angre’ where he has given all the brave people of Angre family and their contribution in the development of navy. In the present research a large focus is made on the Kanhoji Angre’s naval management.⁵¹ Shri. Gajanan Bhaskar Mehandale and Shri. Santosh Shintre has written a book ‘Shiv Chhatrapatinche Armar’ in 2010. In this book the information regarding forts in Ratnagiri district and naval system is given.⁵²

Shri. Ravindranath V.R. has published a book entitled ‘Maharashtrache Jaldurg’. In the year 2005,⁵³ Shri. Mahesh Mangesh Tendulkar has written a book entitled ‘Katha Sagari Durganchaya’. In this book he has given information about administration of naval forts in Ratnagiri district.⁵⁴

**35) Bhoale Pravin Vasantrao, Marathyachi Dhartithe' Narsingh Publications, Sangli,
September 2007.**

The present book briefly informs about the contribution of great people from the establishment to the fall of Maratha power. It includes the information of Malojiraje Bhosale, Lakhujirao Jadhav, Shahajiraje Bhosale, Sambhajiraje (an elder brother of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj), Rajamata Jijabai etc. it is the pre-Shivaji age.

In informing the age of Shivaji, work of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is given in brief. Besides, the information about the contemporary Saint Tukaram, Samarha Ramdas, Mounibaba, Baba Yakut, Kavi Parmananad and Bhushan is given. The brief information about Dadoji Kondadev, Baji and Phulaji Prabhu Deshpande, Tanaji Malusare, Commandeer Prataprao Gujar, Bajaji Nimbalkar, Malojiraje and Shahajiraje's life, life story of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Queen Tarabai, a spy Bahirji Naik, Mainak Bhandari, Yeaji Kank, Chhatrapati Vyankojiraje (Tanjavar), Chhatrapati Sambhajiraji. Commander Hambirrao Mohite, secretary Balaji Awaji Chitnis, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's life story. Kavi Kalash and Durgadatta, Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, commander Santaji Ghorpade, commander Dhanaji Jadhav, Bahirji Ghorpade, commander dhanaji Jadhav, Bahirji Ghorpade, commander Dhanaji Jadhav, Bahirji Ghorpade, Ramchandrapant Amatya, secretary Shankarji Narayan, Parashuram Tryambak Pratinidhi, Queen tarabai, shahajahan, auragazeb, Azam, Ahemd Nizamshaha, George Axanden, Malik Amber, and Kanhoji Angre is given in this book.

The birth and date dates of great personalities are noted in this book. Beside brief information about Kanhoji Angre is given in this Book. I have given the details information only about Kanhoji Angre in my research thesis. But the above mentioned refresh book proved useful while collecting the important information about Kanhoji Angre. This book also informs about the shrine of Kanhoji Angre.

Dr.Deshpande P.N. 'Marathyacha Uday Ani Utkarsha' Snehvardhan Publishing House, Pune, 15th august, 2001. The history of Maratha from 1600 A.D. to 1761 A.D. is given in this book. Initially, the information about historical materials is given. It helps us to understand the historical materials of Maratha history. The second chapter informs about Maratha history. The second chapter informs about Marathe and Maharashtra religion. Further, the information about pre-Shivaji age is given. It includes the information about the work of Shahaji, beginning of the age of Shivaji, struggle for Swarajya, enemies became helpless, Chhatrapati Shivaji became the champion of south, his relations with the aquatics, the administration of Chhatrapati: an ideal administration, Chhatrapati Sambhaji, freedom

struggle of Marathas, Chhatrapati Shahu and Balaji Vishwnath, the towards Delhi, Nana Saheb Peshwe and battle of Panipat etc.

The information about armada is also given in this book. Less information about Kanhoji Angre is given in this book. However, I have given the detailed information about Kanhoji Angre in my research thesis.⁵⁵

36) Prof. Kulkarni M.R., ‘Maharashtratil Prasidha Sardar Gharani’, Diamond Publications, Pune is October 2009.

This book explains the detailed information about the families of knights who had done the outstanding work in their life time. It includes the information about Parshuram Pratinidhi, Phaltan’s Nimbalkar family and the family of Kanhoji Angre. These families had significantly helped the development of Maratha power in the age of Shivaji (1630 to 1750) and page of Peshwas (1749 to 1818). It seems that their contribution was mainly responsible for the rise and development of Maratha power. These families further maintained their heredity and continued the Maratha Power. Henceforth, the information about the contribution of these families is given in the detailed manner in this book.

But my research topic includes the information only about Kanhoji Angre’s family, his management in sea, and other details about him with importance and in the detailed manner. The information about Kanhoji Angre and his family in the book of Prof. M.R.Kulkarni seems quite brief. Henceforth, this book has been used as a reference book.⁵⁶

37) Malgaonkar Manohar, ‘Kanhoji Angre’, Sun Publications, Pune, 2010, translator-P.L.Deshpande

This book has the information about Kanhoji Angre the manner of fiction. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj recognized the importance of armada in the country and establishes it in his age. This information is given in this book. The Kanhoji Angre family had their power in armada in the age if Shivaji. Kanhoji Angre family was under the control of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. They helped a lot in the expansion of Maratha armada.

After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Kanhoji Angre had established the Maratha Power in the naval and the sea coastline in such a manner that it was considered as a miracle. Some selfish enemies from own state who had been unsuccessfully dreaming for the power since the age of Shivaji struggled desperately with Kanhoji Angre. The power of

religious and the emperor of Delhi Aurangzeb, Portuguese, French, Dutch, and British had been settling. The throne of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was due to the family debates, In such a critical condition. Kanhoji Angre had proved his greatness by setting the dominance of Maratha power in the area of west- coastline. Such entire information from his birth to death is given in this book. Though the book seems to a fiction, writer has presented the historical reality in it. Henceforth, this work seems to be written according the research methodology. But my research work is done by confirming and scrutinizing the research materials historically. Besides, the detailed important information about Kanhoji Angre is given in this book. Likewise, the things about the marine management and management of the armada of Kanhoji Angre, his relations with the enemies from the same state and other states have been presented in the research in the detailed manner.⁵⁷

38) Rajdarekar Suhas, ‘Marathyancha Itihas’, Vidya Publication, Nagpur, 1948.

This book covers the history of Maratha through twenty two chapters. The information about the introduction of the historical materials about history of Maratha, rise of Maratha power, background and early work of Bhosale family, relations between Shivaji and Adilshahi, Shivaji- Moughal relations, coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Karnatak expedition, Shivaji Maharaj and Siddi relations, Portuguese and British relations, the administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, period at the end of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj the end of an era, age of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, and his work, freedom struggle of Maratha, Shahu Maharaj and the age of Peshwe and their career is given in the main and following chapters of the book.

These chapters inform about Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre briefly. When Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was released from the Moughal arrest, there started conflict between Queen Tarabai and Shahu Maharaj. At that time, Kanhoji Angre was with queen Tarabai and in her party initially. As the power of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj became Stable, Kanhoji Angre entered the party of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj due to the politics done by Peshwa Balaji Vishwnath. Since then the development of Maratha armada seems much repaid. The information about it had also been given in this chapter. This is very brief information. But I have given the detailed information about Kanhoji Angre and focused the life and work of Kanhoji Angre in research thesis.⁵⁸

Chapter III

BACKGROUND OF ESTABLISHMENT OF MARATHA ARMADA & KANHOJI ANGRE AND ANGRIYA BANK (ANALYSIS)

Introduction

After the establishment Swarajya Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj conquered Javali region in 1656. Shivaji defeated Chandrarao More and Javali region became part of Swarajya. In this way he extended the boundaries of his state up to Arabian sea in west. At that time the foreign powers like British, Portuguese, Dutch and Siddis were ruling the sea. Chhatrapati Shivaji anticipated his conflict with these powers in future therefore he established Maratha Marine navy or Armada at Kalyan. Bhivandi on 24th October 1657. He established Armada with the set principle “Sea belongs to them who owns Armada” This armada was developed in the course of time. Kanhoji Angre contributed immensely for the development of Maratha navy. Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre initially supported queen Tarabai but later on the preferred the party of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.

British came to Maharashtra during 17th century. They established Godowns or warehouses across India in the name of Trade. They pretended that they were traders. They were opportunist. They would take permissions from local rulers to establish warehouses by pretending respect. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj did not give any scope to British. But after the death of Badshah Aurangzeb. British changed their policy and involved in politics.

Like British, Portuguese and Dutch, Siddi's were also ruling over sea. Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre struggled against these powers with the help of Armada and created terror of Marathas in marine navy. This chapter deals with the background of navy of Armada in Indian form time to the age of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has established the armada on the 24th October 1657, considering the importance armada. He conquered the enemies on the sea with the help of armada. He has developed his Swarajya with the help of armada. He has paid proper attention to develop Swarajya on the western sea shore. After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, Maharani Tarabai and Shahu Maharaj has also developed the boundaries of the Swarajya with the intention of business and enlargement.

In this period there were many well-known and brave people emerged in the Angre family. In this group, Kanhoji, Sekhoji, Sambhaji Tulaji, Manaji, Manaji second, Kanhoji second, etc are included. Angre family has controlled all the enemies on the sea who can be dangerous to the Maratha Empire like Siddi, Dutch, French and British.

In the period of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Kanhoji Angre has increased the power of Hindavi Swarajya on the sea. Even he has controlled the relatives of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj who had not the vision of the Swarajya. Aurangzeb was on the throne of Delhi at that time, who was religious orthodox person. The roots of Empire of Portuguese, Dutch, French and British went very deep in Maharashtra. The throne of Chhatrapati was in critical condition due to the familial dispute. In this critical condition, Kanhoji Angre has proved the power of Hindavi Swarajya on the western sea with his own bravery. So in the present chapter the bravery of Kanhoji Angre and the policy of Angriya Bank has been deliberately discussed.

Marine Navy in Ancient India :

“The Marine navy or Armada from the age Hrugvedas to the age of Mauryas”

Navigation was utilized in ancient India for the purpose of trade and travelling. It is also mentioned in Hrugvedas.¹ It is said in one of the saws in Hrugvedas that the traders used to make use of boats or ships for trading In Hrugveda there is also the mention of story of Durga Rushi, who had sent his so Bhoj to fight against his enemies on an Island. His warships drowned in Deeo Sea due to cyclone. The marines were saved by Ashwin the twin brothers by sending 100 ships for their rescue. So it is proved that warships or marine navy was used in the age of Hrugveda.²

In the age of Mahabharata also Sahadev one of the Pandavas conquered an Island of Mlench.³ apart from this, there are number of references of navigation in paranas, Sanhitas manusmruti and Granthas. In the Sanhita or text of Yadnyawalkya there is a reference of how people used to travel in deep sea for earning money. In Brahat text also it is mentioned that the health of the mariners depends upon the moonrise and moon set.⁴

In the second century AD one can find the pictures of navigation on the stup at Sanchi in the caves of Kanheri during the time of Gautamiputra Satkarni, in the caves of Ajanta, Jagannath temple, and the temples in Madura. These pictures make it clear that the navigation is an ancient practice in India.⁵

There is an inscription of pictures of ships and boats on the currency coins of king of Andhra Pallav. The Persian kings also used to inscribe the pictures of vessels on their

currency coins. These ships were used for the trade with the countries like Greece, Rome, Egypt and China.⁶

These things show that in ancient times the navigation was used for both trade and wars and battles. It started in Hrudveda age and developed in the course of time.

The Navigation during the age of Mouryas:

The detailed information of navigation in ancient India is given in the book of Economics' by Kautilya. The navigation during the age of Chandragupta Mourya was well equipped and maintained. The chief of navy would be called as admiral. Admiral was given all rights. The admiral had to keep watch on the ships at mouth of the rivers and ships at the lakes. He would permission to traders to use the revolute of the rivers for trade and business. The admiral would destroy the ships which did not pay the custom-duty. Chandragupta Mourya used to give instructions to admirals to keep vigilant eye on rivers and sea. The admirals would restrict the marine travelling in order to protect the sea boundaries. The state of Chandragupta Mourya was expanded from Kabul to Hirat. He developed good relations with Romans. He developed well equipped marine navy for battles and war.⁷

The marine navy during the reign of king Ashoka was also well equipped. The state of Ashoka was well associated with Silone and other countries.⁸

In ancient times, there were no restrictions to travel in Indian Ocean. (Hindi Mahasagar). Anybody could travel at this sea. There was no competition and power at sea. So the whole Indian Ocean was open for trade and travelling.⁹

H.N. Tsang a Chinese traveler, in his travelogue mentions that Indian rulers. Marine trade was developed between two countries. Later on Arab over powered. Indian Ocean i.e. Hindi Mahasagar and with the arrival of Portuguese the competition for power at sea started.¹⁰

There were two kinds of ships in ancient time. One was special and the other was General. The general category includes ships like – Kshudra, Madhyama, Bhima, Chapala, Patala, Bhaya, and dirgha, Patraprata, Garbhara and Manthra etc. The special ships included Dipika, Tarani, Leela, Gatvara, Gagini, Tir, Janghala, Plavini, Dharini and vegini etc.¹¹

The above mentioned information makes it clear that in ancient times also the navigation existed. The navigation during the time of Mourya was superior to the navigation during the time of Hrudveda. A chief officer was appointed for the supervision of this navigation. The ships were used for both war and business.

The Navigation from 11th century to the Arrival of Moghals :

The Arab people started their business or trade in 9th century in India. Alexandria was a capital trade center in the east. A tradesman called suleman from Bhadoch came to India in 851. He came across the things like Black peppercorn, camphor and wax in India for the first time. In those days Malabar was known as key center of trade and business. At that time, the trade developed between countries like Iraq, Khursan, Syria, Rum and Europe.¹²

Prior to Moughal emperors, India was ruled by Gulam, Khilaji, Tughalak, Sayyad and Lodi. Rajput and local rulers had their own small states. There was political dominance of these powers on local rulers. A tradesman of Basav called sulman visited Indian in 851. The trade of India with other states used to be run from the shores of Gujrat and Malabar in ninth and tenth centuries. In 1328 a tradesman called Basav came to India. In his book, he mentions the things like ships used for trade. The big sails and their size.

The things like aromatic cosmetic, Sugar were brought from Malav and Diamons, ruby, Blue Stones, Pearls, perfumes, spices etc. substances brought to Malbar and were sent Khurasan, Syria, Iraq and Europe. A trade with China was done from the harbor Dubal at Sindh.

In thirteenth century, from 1266 to 1268 the governor of Bengal Tugharilkhan was attracted by Ghiasuddin Balban through marring navy. The governor of Bengal there away the power of king of Delhi. i.e. Badshah and declared himself as an independent king sultan Giyasyddin reached Aundh with two lakhs of soldiers. He brought thousands of war ships into the rivers Ganga ana Yamuna. He crossed Sharyu river and entered into Bengal. The governor Tugharilkhan tried to escape from this attack but he was killed.¹³

Abulphida and Marco polo these two travelers visited India in thirteenth century. Morcopolo describes in detail the marine trade of India. He describes Hindu marine navy and its warships. He says that the trade ships were made from the wood of Devdar. In those ships, there were sixty rooms for the traders to live in. There were four bowsprit and sails on each ships.¹⁴ Ibna Batuta says that kalikat was the biggest trade center in those days. John Fryer says that the Hindu trade ships could accommodate 700 people at a time; Such provision was made in such ships. The Rajputs in Gujrat were well trained and brave sailors.

Nikolo Counti a traveler in his travelogue says that the ships of India people are larger than our ships in size and it could accomodate more than 2000 cask i.e. barrels. These ships contain five bowsprit and five sails. These ships are vuilt in such a way that even a hole in the ship did not harm it.

Sardar Shirke from Sangmeshwar and Shankarrao from Khelana both of them were Valiant and competent. They had 130 warships of their own. Therefore, they dominated the sea of Arabia. They used to rob pilgrims of Mecca and the traders. In 1436 a Bahamani knight Dilavarkhan conquered the forts of Rayari and Sonkhed and abducted the princess of sonkhed for Sultan. Shirkes were competent but they did not think about to create an independent state of Marathas.¹⁶

The sultan of Gujrat sultan Muhammead created big marine navy from 1459 to 1521. He intimidated the sea robbers and encourage trade on this returning journey to Africa in 1498 Vasco-da-Gama came across Indian ships and their use of stars in the sky as a compass. A traveler called Albukark witnessed the Hindu habitation at Java and Mallaka Islands. The king Parmeshwar was ruling the state. In 1521 the sailors of sultans of Gujrat; attacked and drowned the ship of Portuguese. In 1528 Portuguese defeated armada of sultana and annexed 73 ships out of 80 ships Sultan.¹⁷

In this way marine navy developed in India at western coastal line from middle ages in eleventh century to the rise of Moughal Empire. It included the ships of sultan and local knights. These ships were used for trade and to dominate sea. It is observed that sultan also realized the importance of Marine navy; therefore, they focused their attention on the development of marine armada.

The (marine navy) armada of Moughals:

King Babar established Moughal Empire in India in 1526. King Akbar expanded this state Moughal won the battles at land but they did not pay attention to navigation. The foreign powers took advantage of this fact and they came to India to do business and missionary work. The Moughal kings did not pay much attention to marine navy and the foreigners took good advantage of this factor. Still king Akbar paid some attention to build Moughal Armada or marine navy.

Armada during the reign of Akbar :

King Akbar kept his armada at Sindh and Bengal. Abul Phajal mentions it in his book ‘Eney Akbari’ Like Chandragupta Mourya; there were rules and regulations of navigation and armada during the time of king Akbar. There were factories of production of Warships and boats at Kashmir, Alahabad, Thattha, and Bengal. This department of Armada was known as Mirbehari factory. This department used to look after the works like building boats and ships to train sailors, to keep eye on rivers, to work out taxation policy, etc.

There were 768 warships and boats in the armada of king Akbar. Initially he owned 3000 ships. There were factories of ships making in the provinces of Bengal and Sindh. A special that was built for the emperor at Dhaka. For that construction work the wood was brought from Silar king Akbar himself was a good businessman.

Lohari was a main business center on the bank of Sindhu river. The mortars were produced at Lohari itself. In historical documents it is mentioned that king Akbar had sent governor of Gujrat Koka to Agra for exaction by building 1000 boats. In 1500 king Toradmal was also send by sea way.

King Akbar had attacked the Mirza of sindh province Johny Beg in 1590. Beg encountered the navy of Akbar with 120 warships and 200 boti of soldier. The navy of King Akbar used to get ready at Dhaka. The Hindu baron of Bengal was in possession of marine navy. The princely states like sirpur, chandrawip and Chandikan also had their own armadas. The strongest and powerful armada was in possession of the local ruler Pratapditya of Jesor.¹⁸

The Armada during the reign of king Shahajahan During the reign of King.

During the reign of king Shahajahan one can get the information that Moughals attacked the local ruler called Laxminarayan of Kuch Bihar in Bengal in 1596. Laxminarayan had 4000 cavalries, two lakhs of infantry, 700 elephants, and 1000 warships.¹⁹

The Armada during the reign of Aurangzeb:

The Subhedhar (governor) of Aurangzeb Mirjulma made Dhaka as the capital of Bengal. He constructed bridges and roads in this province. He also constructed forts at the confluence of rivers like Lakhya and Ishumati. He conquered Khuchbihar also. He had 800 warships and 60 to 80 soldiers. The Moughals received 400 warships equipped with mortars. There were 322 kinds of warships in the Armada of Aurangzeb.

So many soldiers of Moughals were killed in the invasion of Aasam. The officers also were killed in this battle. So Badshah Auranzeb made Munvarkhan as the admiral of marine navy by conferring upon him the title ‘Sardar Sairai’. The armada of Moughals was destroyed by the sea pirates. Shahistekhan was the governor of Bengal in 1664. He established the Moughalarmada. He constructed (created) 300 warships. In his armada Ibja Hussen was a skilled sailor. He captured 135 warships of the enemies. Later on Moughals neglected the marine navy. Shujauddaula became the governor of Bengal in 1639. During his tenure, Armada remained nominal.²⁰

So it is observed that Moughals had armada before the arrival of British in India. Samrat Akbar paid good attention to build armada. Badshah himself was doing trade. The British started trade with India during the reign of Jahangir Badshah. There is a mentioning of Armada during the age of Badshah Shahajahan, in the age of Aurangazeb; Mirjulma was a Subhedar of Bengal province. He tried to establish Moughal armada. Later on Shahistekhan also tried to raise Moughal Armada.

Marine Navy During the Maratha Empire:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj established Maratha marine navy on 24th October 1657. The knights in Bhosale family had experience of marine battles. The name of Malojiraje is mentioned. In 1590, he rebelled against Aadilkhan and established his own Armada in the river at Sangmeshwar. Later on this armada was destroyed by Portuguese.²¹

The tenure of Maratha regime is from 1640 to 1818. During this Maratha regime, the Siddis of Janjira were giving terrible trouble to people in the area. He was robbing the dhows of different countries. He used to sell the people as at the sea shore as slaves. Chh Shivaji Maharaj realized the danger on the western boundary of Swarajya and established armada for the permeant management of these dangers. Chhatrapati Shivaji developed his armada in the manner and style of Siddi of Janjira, Sindhudurga became main center of Maratha Armada. The faithful and loyal associates of Chhatrapati Shivaji started joining this Armada. It included the son of Sakhaji Angre, Tukoi Angre. Tukoji Angre joined this Armada.

After the establishment of Armada Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj did some movements. It must be understood that Shivaji established marine navy to restrain or control the cruelty of Siddi. Raghunath Ballal Atre conquered the harbor of Dabhol in the August of 1657. After conquering Dabhol Raghunathpant invaded the region nearly Dandara Puri and turned his attention on Janjira.

During that time, itself, Dadaji Bapu Ranze kar and Sakhokrushna Lohokare conquered Kalyan Bhivandi in a single day. Chh. Shgivaji Maharaj himself wanted to witness nte things in Konkan. Therefore, he went to Konkan. He appointed the navigators like Ibrahimkhan, Daulatkhan and Maynak Bhandari. A wealth was found during the construction of fort at the creek of Kalyan in 1658. Chhatrapati Shivaji invaded the fort near Mahuli and turned his attention towards Chaul. Chaul was in the possession of Portuguese.

After Chaul, Chhatrapati Shivaji captured the regions of Tala, and Ghosala because of which the governor of Goa frightened.²²

Within the period of only six months, Chhatrapati Shivaji invaded half of Konkan. This success of Shivaji was not liked by the contemporary local rulers Chhatrapati Shivaji conquered Kharepatan and Ratnagiri and then strengthened the fort Vijaydurga. Suvarndurga, Kalyan and Vijaydurga became the main centers of Armada of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The coastal region from Bhagwantdad to Terekhol was in possession of the family of Sawant Bhosale of Kudal and Sawantwadi. The Bhosale family was relatives of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj still they were doing the service of Aadilshahi Revington writes that British should help Shivaji by providing him war ammunition and Armada to defeat and destroy Siddi of Janjira. In 1660 Chhatrapati Shivaji invaded Dabhol in 1660. He conquered Chiplun also and prayed to Lord Parshurama. The British had helped Siddi Johar at the time of siege of fort Panhalgadh by providing him motors. Therefore, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj attacked the warehouse of British at Rajapur. He arrested the British officers and imprisoned them in the forts of Songad and vasota.²³

In this way the Armada of Chhatrapati Shivaji was developing. He appointed Tukoji Angre as a navigator at the fort Suvarndurga Chhatrapati Shivaji constructed Suvarndurga in 1663.²⁴ In 1663 Sekhoji Angre constructed the bulwark of Suvarndurga. In 1674 Suvarndurga was renovated.²⁵ In 1671-72, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj did the economic provision for the renovation of forts. He made the provision 10,000 Hon for the construction work of Suvanrdurga.²⁶ This indicates the importance of this fort in Swarajya.

With the help of Shahaji Raje Bhosale, (father of Chhatrapati Shivaji) Chhatrapati Shivaji made friendly deal with Aadilshaha of Vijapur. As per this deal, Aadilshaha acquiesced that the region of Rajapur in Konkan belongs to Swarajya of Chhatrapati Shivaji. The Konkan region conquered by Chhatrapati Shivaji from Kalyan to Fonda and from Dabhol in the west to Indapur in the East also was given in the custody of Shivaji defeated the Shirke of Khelana and Surves of Shrungarpur in south Konkan and persuaded them to join Swarajya. Therefore the western coastal line from Vasai to Malvan and its internal region became part of Swarajya.²⁸

Chhatrapati Shivaj Maharaj constructed the marine fort Sindhudurga on 23 Novemeber 1664.²⁹ this marine fort is at the Island kurate near malva Shivaji sent Tanaji, Manaji, Gangaji and Savaji fisherman to observe and examine this Island. They completed this work appropriately. 3000 laborers, 200 blacksmiths, 500 stonemason and 100

Portuguese artisans were working incessantly for three years for the construction of Sindhudurga.³⁰

Nature and form of ships of Chhatrapati Shivaji:

There are different kinds of dhows. There were ships of medium size. These ships included Guraba, Tarandi, Dhow, Mahagiryा boats, Rowboats, Pagar, Tirkati, Pal etc. in the Armada of Chhatrapati Shivaji, there were warships which could carry 10 to 12 moratars of 200 to 380 tons of weight. It also could carry 30 to 40 soldiers. He appointed carpenters to build such 20 warships.³¹

The Naval officers in the Maratha Armada :

The group of two hundred dhows was known as one province. The Subhedar used to be appointed for each province. Daryasarang and Maynak Bhandari were two naval officers. Apart from this Bhivaji Gujar, Achaloji Mohite, Ibrahimkhan and Daulatkhan Nagavkar were also naval officers. Five Gurabs and 15 dhows would make one division or department.

Naval officers had to work under the supervision of civil officers. The food other ammunition for navy used to be provided by civil officers. The salaries, appointment and other administrative works were also performed by civil officers. They would get cash as a salary. The subhedar would be entitled as 'Nisbat Subha Aarmar'. In his office, the officials like Divan, accountant, Mujumdar, Hashamnis used to work. The chief of the warship used to be called as 'Narkhoda.' Sailors were known as Malik. The chief was called as Tandel and Nakhava was the owner of dhow. Mirzaraje Jaysing protested against the armada of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He expressed his protest to Viraj Anto Niu da Melu E Kastu.

The Appointment of Helmsmen:

There were people of cast and creeds in the Armada of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The fishermen, Pathan, Bhandari (treasurer) Sonkathi. Aagri Dradali (Konkan Muslim) Ambi from Karnataka etc. people of different casts were recruited in the navy. There was a rule in Konkan that two persons against every hundred people should be recruited in Marine navy.

The place of the camp and Income of Armada:

The camp of the Armada would be at a nearby port ten to fifteen day before the tidal flow. The camp would be shifted to different places every year so that public at a single place should not get nuisance.

The tax would be collected from the traders on the basis of goods. The traders would be charged four to five rupees for each ship. The ships without license would be confiscated. Such amount would raise up to half lacks. The annual expenses of Armada were near about two laks rupees.³²

The Marine forts of Chh Shivaji Maharaj :

After the establishment of Maratha Armada, within 10 years. Chhatrapati Shivaji invaded and created 58 marine forts. It includes Suvarndurga, Dabhol, Anjanvel, Vijaydurga, Ratnagiri, Palgad, Jaygad, Purnagad, Bahergad, Bankot, Hjai, Bharatgad, Kanakgad, Govdurga, Yashwantgad, Avchitgad, Birvaji, Kokalgad, Talgad, Sandhi, Sonagiri, Surgad, Dandrjpuri, Janjira, Khokari, Padmdurga, Karlai, Revdanda, Bhuikot, Rajkot, Khanderi, Underi, Madangad, Kulaba, Hirakot, Shreevardhan, Manranjkot. The Kot of Karnja, Ravel, Dharapuri, Belapur, Sagargad, etc.³³

Armada during the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji :

Chhatrapati Shivaji died on 3rd April 1680 at Raigad. After coronation. Chhatrapati Sambhaji focused his attention at Konkan. He appointed new governor at Rajapur. The places and regions like Ramnagar, Javhar, Kalyan, Bhivandi, Chaul, Dabhol, Rajapur, Kudal, Bhimgad, Phonda, Ankole etc. were the part of Swarajya.³⁴

The campaign of Janjira :

Chhatrapati Shivaji, under his own leadership attacked Siddi of Janjira along with five thousand soldiers and 150 dhows. He was ably supported by Daryasarang the son of Maynak Bhandari. Their attempt to built bridge at sea was not successful. Siddi was frightened. Chhatrapati Sambhaji was in possession of five thousand skilled mariners and 85 dhows. The support team included the son of Maynak and son of Siddi Sambul. They would always ready to attack the armada of Siddi at Chaul and Mumbai. A brother-in-law of siddi Sambul was in service of Chhatrapati Sambhaji.

The campaign against Portuguese :

Chhatrapati Sambhaji fought against Portuguese in a second battle. This battle is known as ‘Vhadale Rajik’ i.e. Eldery Battle. In this war. Chhatrapati Sambhaji tremendously terrorized Portuguese. The son of Aurangzeb. Shahaalam came into south to manage Sambhaji. Chhatrapati Sambhaji fought against Moughals also. This campaign is known as the apotheosis of Prowess of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj.

In these two campaigns, Chhatrapati Sambhaji was Strongly supported by Govind Kanhoji Angre, goviddas Jadhav, Daulatkhan, Dadaji Prabhu Deshpande, Kavji Muhammad, Santaji Pawala, Siddi Mistry, Jagoji Pharjand, Nagoji Waghmare, Antaji Bhaskar, Achloji Mohite etc.³⁵

Kanhoji Angre was doing the service at Suvarnadurga under the supervision of Achaloji Mohite. Chhatrapati Sambhaji was impressed by the honesty and loyalty of Kanhoji Angre. Therefore, he gave him all rights to Kanhoji Angre to attack and conquer the Konkan region. So Kanhoji Angre invaded all forts in possession of Moughals.³⁶ Kanhoji Angre was exhibitor of moving Maratha Armada during the reign of Sambhaji.³⁷

In this way Moughal attack in south Konkan was unsuccessful. Maratha sought against them with great prowess. They proved to be superior to Moughals in military wiles and tricks. Badshah Aurangzeb became unsuccessful in his trick to vanquish Chhatrapati Sambhaji by sending his army in Konkan.

The work of Kanhoji Angre started during the very last phase of reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. The Siddi of Janjira, Khairatkhan attacked Suvarndurga in 1689. He encompassed Suvarndurga. After some days, the commandant of the fort agreed to surrender. But Kanhoji Angre was against it. He was subservient of the commandant Achlogi Mohite. Kanhoji Angre secretly consulted contacted Chhatrapati Sambhaji. As per the orders from the king, he arrested commandant of the fort Achaloji Mohite. Kanhoji Angre counter attacked the army of Siddi. Kanhoji Angre was captured and arrested by Siddi. Kanhoji Angre very artfully escaped from the clutches of Siddi at night. He went back to Suvarndurga by swimming. He displayed tremendous process and deterred Siddi to conquer the fort.³⁸ after this Kanhoji Angre became the commandant of Suvarndurga.³⁹ Moughals were giving trouble to Swarajya. In the October of 1688 the conflict between shirke and Kavi Kalash broke out. Kavi Kalash went to Khelana fort.⁴⁰ Chhatrapati Sambhaji and Kavi Kalash were returning to Rajgad via Panhalgad. In this journey they reached at

Sangmeshwar in January 1689. The Moughal Knight Mukarrabkhab apprehended or caught Kavi Kalash and Chhatrapati Sambhaji on 1th February 1689 at Navadi.⁴¹

Kanhoji Angre constructed the fort Goa to Occlude Siddi. Later on the dominance of Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre was established at contract all forts in Konkan. Chhatrapati Shahu signed a treaty with Kanhoji Angre. As per this contract, the fort Suvarndurga, Phatedurga, Kanakdurga and Goa were given in the custody of Kanhoji Angre. These forts remained in possession of Angre family until the defeat of tuloji Angre. The knight in the Angre family repaired these forts from time to time.

The Siddi of Janjira was supported by British, Portuguese, Aadilshahi and Badshahi, But the forts like Himmatgad, Mandangad, Bankot, Palgad, Suvarndurga, Rasalgad, Jaygad, Purnagad, Ratnadurga made Siddis weak. Kanhoji Angre created this Empire with the help of these forts in Ratnagiri district. Due to these forts only Maratha rulers could dominate the international trade. Whenever there was anarchy and disorder in the state, the Maratha rulers used to take shelter in these forts only. The enemies of Maratha Empire tried to invade these marine forts, which were the strength of Maratha power. In the last phase of Maratha Empire these forts troubled British a lot.⁴²

Kanhoji Angre's career as naval officers prospered within a short period of time. Hundred years before the rise of Angre family. The foreign powers like British, Portuguese and Siddi used to roam freely. No any other commandant in India fought against these powers so intensely like Kanhoji Angre. This fact is important in the history of Indian Armada. The family of Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre prospered during Shivkal i.e. during the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji. This family developed Maratha Armada during the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji.⁴³

Sea Forts as the Witness of Kanhoji Angre's Struggle:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has built small group of forts near the main fort to protect the main. The best examples of this are Raigadh, Suvarnadurgh, Sindhudurgh etc. The forts have facilitated with the protective mechanism from the naval armada invasion. On the coast of Alibaug there is Hirakote, Kanakdурgh for the protection of Suvarnadurgh, Fattegadh and Goagadh, Padmagadh for the protection of Sindhudurgh, Rajkote and Sarjekote are built. Bankote, Mandangadh, Palgadh is also the good chain of the forts built to catch the enemy in the troublesome situation. In this critical condition the enemy was unable to protect themselves. They were unable to defend themselves. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was well

aware of the real importance of the forts and therefore he stressed the building go the forts in his empire. He thought that the real wealth of the Swarajya is the good number of forts. The importance of the forts can be noticed by the reference in the Adnyaptra which is as, “the forts are the main things in the Swarajya, it means the valuable wealth, it is the power of army, it is the royal wealth, it means the safe area of residence it is the place of sound sleep, finally it means the protection of our life.”⁴⁴

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has paid proper attention on the building of the forts during his reign. The best examples of the forts on the coastal area are Suvarnadurgh or Sonagadh. The walls of this fort are coming directly from the sea. The protective wall was built by cutting the rough stone on the coast. The remaining part is built by big stones of ten to twelve meters' stones. The facility of drinking water is maintained in the fort.⁴⁵

In 1672 AD Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, has started to build a fort on the north of Mumbai and on the 22 kms, which is in front of the thal. To get the control over the British Empire Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has built the fort at Khanderi under the leadership of Maynak Bhandari. The protective wall was built only with the help of 30 soldiers and 300 labourers. The reference of building this fort by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is seen in the book of Khafikhan in Muntakhballbab.⁴⁶ It was a difficult work to build a fort on the island of Khanderi for the British. Therefore in the letter of Henry Kenri on 22nd April 1672, the reference of intention of building of fort is found.⁴⁷ There is a controversy among the historians about the building Suvarnadurgh. According to Ratnagiri District Gazetteer, Suvarnadurgh was built by Adilshah of Bijapur and it was strengthened by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. In the register of Dag the reference of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj building the fort on Harne island on 17th December 1664.⁴⁸ The construction of Suvarnadurgh is done in shake 1585(1663-1664 AD)⁴⁹

To defeat Siddi Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, hs built the strong Padmadurgh and the matter of Prabhavali he says that, by building this fort he has created another Rajpuri which is equally strong.⁵⁰ Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has built the forts like Prachitgadh near Shrungarpur and Palgadh, Mandangadh near Dapoli.⁵¹ The poet Parmanand, who is the Shivbhaktkar, says that he built very great protective walls for the forts.⁵² According to Gajanan Mehandale the date matches with 23rd November 1664 as per the calendar of Muslim religion. It was the day of full moon in the month of Margashirsh as per the Hindu calendar. But is was not of the 2nd of the Margashirsh. But with the above references it was clear that Sindhudurgh was started to build.⁵³ In the bakhar of Chitragupta, the details of construction of Sindhudurgh is given. This fort was built on the island of Kurate. This island

was selected for building the fort which was a selective place among the 84 islands. Tanaji, Manaji, Gangaji and Savaji Koli was sent to observe the location of the fort. These people worked very hard for the building of this fort. 500 stone messengers, 200 ironsmiths, 100 Goa and Portuguese workers 3000 workers worked for 3 years continuously. The foundation of the fort was done with five tone metal. To complete the construction of this fort one crore hones were spent. This work was supervised by the experts like Govind Vishwanath Prabhu, Subhedar Kumbhar Juve. The whole plan of construction was given by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. After the end of three years Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, came to the fort and gave the name Sindhudurg to this fort.⁵⁴ Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has called the Portuguese engineers to build this fort.⁵⁵ Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has paid personal attention on the construction of this fort Sindhudurgh. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has built the protective wall near Daman on the hill of Parner. Then he defeated the Koli king of Ramnagar and built the fort on the hill Pindvole.⁵⁶

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has repaired and constructed the forts very carefully more than any engineer. His quality to look after the forts is praised by the French researcher, Abe care in this way, “He (Shivaji) had studied with extreme care everything about the duties of a general soldier above all the art of fortification which he understood was, better than the ablest engineers”⁵⁷

There is a common thread in building the forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He constructed the protective wall on the side of the mountain and also on the side of the plain ground. He also constructed the bastille on the sides of the fort. There was only one entry for each fort. It was the strongest and powerful place on the fort because it is an entrance of the fort. It was very important in the fort.⁵⁸

Suvarnadurgh-

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has created the armada to control the foreign powers. In this respect he has started to win the forts from the sea. He has used these forts for the Swarajya. This fort was spread on the area of eight acres island.⁵⁹

Geographical background of Suvarnadurgh Fort-

Suvarnadurgh fort is in Dapoli tehsil of Ratnagiri district. This fort is near Harne port in Ratnagiri Raigadh district. In the medieval period Suvarnadurgh was very important fort from the perspective of armada. It was an important naval port in the sea. The vertical and horizontal line details of the Suvarnadurgh are N17°49'.05E73°05'03.91”.

The area of this fort is eight acres. The protective wall is created with the strong stone. The remaining protective wall is built out of big black stones. This fort has enough drinking water facility⁶⁰

History during the reign of Shivaji Maharaj

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj as built this Suvarnadurgh fort in 1663.⁶¹ In this year Sekhoji Angre has built the protective wall of this fort.⁷⁶ In the year 1674 there was a systematic attempt to develop the Maratha armada. At this time the fort Suvarnadurgh was repaired.⁶³ After the economic settlement of Hindavi Swarajya Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has developed the forts and repaired them. In one the important document there is the budgetary provision of the repairing the forts of 10,000 Hones.⁶⁴ It is clear from this that the importance of the fort is doubtless.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has done a treaty with Adilshah of Vijapur with the help of his father Shahiji Raje. With that it is accepted that Rajapur is the one of the important parts of Hindavi Swarajya of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The areas which were won by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj were given to him and his freedom is accepted by others.⁶⁵ He has also won the Subhedars like Shirke of Khelana and Surve of Shrungarpur. In this way the area from Vasai to Malvan on the west coast with its internal regions comes under the power of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.⁶⁶

History after Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj passed away on 3rd April 1680 on the fort of Raigadh. After the throning of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, he looked after the Konkan region properly. He appointed a new Subhedar at Rajapur. The posts like Ramnagar, Javar, Kalyan, Bhivandi, Choul, Dabhol, Rajapur, Kudal, Bhimnagar, Phonda, Ankole etc. were won by Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj.⁶⁷

Kanhoji Angre was in the service of Achlaji Mohite of Suvarnadurgh fort.⁶⁸ Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj ordered Kanhoji Angre to get more regions in the Hindavi Swarajya in the Konkan. At this time, he won many forts in Konkan which were in the custody of Moughals.⁶⁹ He was the member of armada at the time of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj.

In this way there was an utter failure against the Maratha Swarajya in Konkan. They fought very bravely against the enemy. They proved very brilliant in the military operations than the Moughals. The plan of the Moughals to defeat Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, failed due to the bravery of Maratha soldiers.⁷⁰

At the very end of the Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaja's career there is the beginning of the career of Kanhoji Angre. In 1689 Khairatkhan of Jinji attacked the Suvarnadurgh. He gheraved the fort and cut down the help which was given to the people in the fort. In the end the fortsman Achaloji Mohite has accepted his defeat and ready to hand over the fort to Kahirat khan. But his defeat was not accepted by Kanhoji Angre. He secretly contacted with Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and arrested the forts man Achaloji Mohite. He bravely fought with the enemy out of the fort. At this time Siddi has arrested Kanhoji Angre. But very shrewdly he escaped form the arrest of Siddi. He went to Suvarnadurgh by swimming a long distance in the water. He bravely fought for Suvarnadurgh and kept the fort very safe. Siddi made a treaty with Kanhoji Angre.⁷¹ Then he was appointed as the forts man of Suvarnadurgh.⁷² At this time there was lot of chaos created by Moughals in the other part of Swarajya. In October-November 1688 there was a dispute among the Kavi Kalashwar and Shirke. Kavi Kalash ran to Khelan fort to save his own life.⁷³ Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj went along with Kavi Kalash from Khelan to Raigadh. In 1689 they reached at Sangmeshwar on their return journey to Raighadh. They were arrested by Mukarabkhan at Nabadi on 1st February 1689.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has built the Suvarnadurgh fort in 1663AD While developing the armada he has built the forts like Suvarnadurgh. After winning the region of South Konkan he noticed the importance of Harne port. He built the Suvarnadurgh by knowing its importance. Siddi built the forts like. Kanakdurgh and Fattedurgh to give a check to the fort of Suvarnadurgh. Kanhoji Angre has built the Goa fort to give a check to Siddi. Later on there was power on all these forts of Kanhoji Angre. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has given the forts like Suvarnadurgh, Kanakdurgh, and Fattedurgh to Kanhoji Angre with a treaty to Kanhoji Angre. From that period till the defeat of Tuloji Angre all these forts were in the custody of Angre. The barons of Angre family has repaired all these forts time to time.⁷⁴

Padmanabhdurgh/ Pranaldurgh

This fort lays the category of the hilly forts which is in Dapoli tehsil and Ratnagiri district. The height of this fort from the base is 100 meters. The old name of this fort is Panhale and the reference of the same is found in the tamrapat of King Vikramaditya. The Shilahar King Aparaditya has appointed his son as the king of Pranal means Panhale. In the reign of Shilahar King the Panhale town was existing. Pranalakdурgh this fort also existed at

that time. After that time in the periods of Adilshah, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Peshave and British there was no construction of any fort.⁷⁵

The Dabhol port was located on the north side of the river Vasishti. Pranalak is the secondary port. This is the port which was useful for the business. The goods were transported to Khed form this port. Therefore, to protect this business center and route Padmanabhdurgh was built.⁷⁶

Palgadh

Palgadh is the fort which lies in the category of hilly forts which is in Khed tehsil and Ratnagiri district. The height of this fort is 250 meters. In 1726 Kanhoji Angre fought with Siddi of Janjira to get the fort Palgadh. He was not successful in getting the fort Palgadh because it is noticed that he has won this fort in 1729 AD from Siddi of Janjira. This proves that this fort has been built in the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. In the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, on 16th May 1765, Ramaji Mahadev has won seven forts in which this Palgadh was also included. In 1818 AD this fort was won by British rulers. While getting this fort they constantly attacked with canons which gave their soldiers an opportunity to win the fort.⁷⁷

Vijaygadh

Vijaygadh is sea fort in Guhaghar tehsil and Ratnagiri district. This fort is 10 meters high from its base. At the base of this fort Tarsal is the village. The reference of this fort occurs in the period of Angre. On 30th June 1733 Vijaygadh was won by Sekhoji Angre along with Raghunath Babaji Mhaske. This battle was continued for 6 to 7 days. This fort was used to keep eye on the business in the sea.⁷⁸

Jaigadh

Jaygadh fort is a sea fort in Ratnagiri district. The height of this fort from the base is 55 meters. At the base of this fort is the police station. From the construction of this fort it is noticed that it is built in the period of Adilshah. In 1578-80 Jaigadh is won by Naik of Sangmeshwar from Adilshah. Later on Adilshah tried to get this fort back but he was not successful.⁷⁹ The balekilla of Jaigadh was built in the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. In 1695 AD Jaigadh was in the custody of Kanhoji Angre. In the discussion between Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre, Balaji Vishwanath convinced Kanhoji and brought him in the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has

honored Kanhoji with his own ten forts and six additional forts with a title.⁸⁰ This fort was kept always in the custody of Angre. In the Angre Shakavali the reference is found that this fort is built by Kanhoji Angre in 1724 AD but this is not acceptable and logical. In the period of Kanhoji Angre this fort might be repaired. The reference of the forts man is found in the letter of Sekhoji Angre on 15th September 1729. The information is found that, on 9th April 1734 Sambhaji Angre went to Vijaydурgh from Jaigadh. At last this fort was won British rulers in 1818 AD⁸¹

Ratnadurgh

Ratnadurgh is the sea fort which is in Ratnagiri district. The height of this fort is 100 meters from the base. At the base of this fort is the Ratnagiri port. This fort is built in the reign of Bahamani. This fort was in the custody of the Adilshah till 1660 AD Some part of this fort was built by Adilshah of Vijapur. It was repaired in the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and some part of it was also built in the reign of Angre. The construction of the fort and the remaining parts shows the same. In 1670 AD Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has won many forts in Konkan in which the reference of this fort is found. At the same time Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has also built the Siddi bastil. A baron was killed in the battle which was fought near Vijaydурgh. In 1710 to 1755 the fort of Ratnadurgh was in the custody of Angre. In the Ratnagiri matter a letter was sent by Shiriraja Shambhu Chhatrapati to Rajashri Bhagvantrao t Hukumatpanha, on 6th April. With that letter it was accepted that if they will come to Vavda with elephant, it will be given to the master. This was conveyed the present situation. In 1755 AD this was came in the Empire of Peshava. In 1790, Dhondo Bhaskar Pratinidhi has repaired the fort.⁸²

Purnagadh

Purnagadh this fort is in Ratnagiri district which is a sea fort. The height of this fort is 35 meters from it base. This fort is on the north side of bank of rive Muchkandi. It is near the khadi. On the bottom of this there is Purnagadh village.

In Angre Shakavali this fort was built in 1724 AD But this reference is not suitable because the death of Kanhoji Angre was in 1730 AD In 1732 AD this fort was in the custody of Peshava. In the same period this fort was in the custody of Harbarrao Dhulap. He has appointed Bhosale, Gavanka, Kanoje, Ambre etc for the administration of the fort. The heirs of these people still remains in the same area. In 1818 AD the same fort is won by British.⁸³

Yashavantgadh

This fort is in Rajaour tehsil and Ratnagiri district, which falls in the category of the sea fort. The height of this fort is 50 meters from its basement. Nat and Jaitapur are the villages which are at the basement of this fort. This fort is on the north side of Jaitapur khadi.

There is no clear reference about the person who built this fort. But the style of construction shows that it is repaired by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The side fort was repaired in the period of Adilshah and Nijamshah. The construction of main door and protective wall up to kahdi was built in the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, because the main port of Rajapur was in the custody of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. This fort was actually built to keep eye on the business in the sea and to protect the port. There was a battle in the soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Siddi and Moughals near Jaitapur. In this battle the Siddi and Moughals have burnt the Jaitapur. At this time Marath soldiers fought with the help of a hill.⁸⁴

In the Maratha history the battles which were fought with the help of forts are to be introduced. Sindhudurgh fort where the establishment of the Hindavi Swarajya was finalized is discussed. Kulaba fort which is the center of the Angre family, Khanderi fort which was the center of this region, the birth place of Kanhoji that is Suvarnadurgh, Murud of Siddi and Janjira and Mumbai of British are discussed with maps and pictures. The battles which were fought on these forts are discussed in this topic. Due to this description and details these forts became the center of attraction for the tourists.

The chief of Hindavi armada Kanhoji Angre, which was established by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, fought with Siddi, British and Portuguese. Due to the origin and development of Maratha armada by Kanhoji Angre there was the restriction on the free wandering of the Siddis, British and Portuguese. They have to accept the superiority of Maratha armada. Here the forts are discussed which proved helpful for the establishment of the armada. The forts which were in the custody of the enemies and their activities are summarized. The features and structure of these forts are also discussed in the present topic. The political activities are again the major content of this topic. All these forts are in a very poor condition. On some of the forts there are only the broken walls and pedestals noticed and the remaining glory of the fort is diminished. Though this the condition of the forts however while taking the review of the history the reference of these forts are of great significance. In that period the speed of the ships was very slow. The guns were in the very primary stage. It was not like the modern and advanced one. The range of the canons was very low. However, the bravery of the soldiers has no limits.

These forts were the witness of the Hindavi struggle with the enemies. The geographical importance of these forts is of immense importance.

1. Sindhudurgh:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has established the Hindavi armada in Sindhudurgh. The contemporary condition shows that he has thoughtfully took the decision. At that time Janjira was in the custody of Siddi. The colonies were established by Portuguese in Goa and Murgaon, Dutch in Vengurla, British in Rajapur. At that time Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, has selected Kurate port for the establishment of the armada. In this way the port became the central place to keep an eye on the enemies. There is the rocky area around the Kurate port. In the foamy sea if the captain did not know the proper route then it is very difficult to run the ship up to Sindhudurgh. Therefore, the ships of the enemies cannot come to Sindhudurgh. In this way it was a safe place for armada. Malvan was also the important place because the business was run through this place to Vijapur and Hubali. The importance of this place is again increased. The main policy of the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was that he was not giving enough time to make the enemies movements for their safety. He used to attack the enemy in a very fast manner. In 1664 AD he has established Sindhudurgh fort. With the help of 500 stone masons and 200 iron smiths this fort was built in three years. In the construction of sea fort it was taken care that instead of cement, there was use of alloy of metals for it. The effect of sea water was avoided by using this alloy. When there was completion of this fort the canons were fired because all the people in the Hindavi Swarajya must know that their king has built a very powerful fort. The sugar was given as a symbol of success. The Brahmins were given the donations and the stone masons and workers were given rewards. Even the British people were also rewarded who helped the king in this work. Govinda Vishwanath was given the reward with pearls. In this way the head office of the Hindavi armada was started. This establishment was equally important as the establishment of Swarajya by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The radius of Sindhudurgh fort was two miles. The protective wall is 30 feet high from the base and 42 bastils are there to protect this fort. On some place the height of the protective wall is 12 feet and on some place it is more than 12 feet. There are many 45 stairs to climb on the fort. The area of inside the fort is 20 hectors. The main door of the fort is on the side of Malvan port. There are temples like Bhagavati, Maruti, Mahadev, Shivarajeshwar, Jarimari etc. On the north side of the fort there is Mahapurush temple and a reservoir and three wells. Shivarajeshwar temple is very

significant temple on the fort because it is built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. There is stamp of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's hand and foot.⁸⁵

When there was a quarrel started between Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Maharani Tarabai at that time she was there on Sindhudurgh for residence. There was a secret path for her sea bath which was opened at Pulani. This place was called as 'Ranichi Vela'.

There is a small fort near Sindhurgh on the east side. This is called as Padmagadh. There is a workshop which is built near Padmagadh. This fort was protected by people of Mahar community during the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Rajkote is a small fort near Sindhudurgh and by the side of Malavan port. Though its condition at the present time is very poor but it was used as a residency by the British people in 1882.

There was a treaty between Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Maharani Tarabai. As per the treaty in 1708 AD the fort Sindhurgh was given to Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Therefore, the center of naval activities remained uninfluenced from the impact of Peshava. Then the help was taken from the British people like Major Gordon and Captain Watson. Due to the fire of canons there was a huge destruction of ammunition of Topikar. The British people renamed this fort as Fort Augustus.⁸⁶

Vijaydурgh (Gheriya):

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has identified the importance of the fort Gheriya near Vaghotana from the period of Shilahar kings. The interior part of the fort Vijaydурgh was built by Adilshah of Vijapurin 1633 AD Its repairing and modification are done by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. However, this fort got importance in the period of Angre. The outer protective wall was built by Angre. As this fort was near the village Girye, the British people started to call it as Gheriya.⁸⁷

This fort has 27 bastils. The area of this fort is 6 hectors. The bastils inside the fort are three storied. It has three entrances. The names of the bastils are Dhanaji, Sadashiv, Govind, Manranjan, Gagan, Shiavaji, Sarja, Vyankatesha, Shinde, Sikhara, Tutaka, Darya, Hanmant, Ram and Ganesh. The large number of stones is placed in front of the bastils to protect them. There are many facilities like Government residence, place of mark, Pirachi Sadar, Kothi etc. The protective wall is till very strong. The soldiers of Hindavi Swarajya used to stand under the protection of khadi. It was very difficult to enter from the side of sea on this fort because there was deep mud.⁸⁸

Vijaydурgh this fort was popularized due to the wars between British and Angre, Angre and Dutch. But Peshava took the help of British and defeated the Angre. The final defeat of Maratha and Peshava was done in the presence of Vijaydурgh.

Kanhoji Angre has captured the British ships like Success, Robert and Ottar because they were not paying the tax. In 1717 AD Governor Boon has attacked on the fort of Vijaydурgh to defeat Kanhoji Angre. But when the British came near the fort they come to know that it is not simple to climb on the fort with the help of ladders. The protective wall was very strong and the canons were totally failed. Therefore, British people decided to enter in the fort from the side of the land. But due to the muddy land it was also failed. The defeated British soldiers were attacked by the canons on the fort. In this attack the many British soldiers were killed. In this way the expedition of Boon was failure.⁸⁹

In the September 1720 AD again the attack was started with the ships like Walter Brown, London Victory Defiance. There were small ships also brought to enter in the fort. The soldiers under the leadership of Governor Boon started to get the shelter but due to the attack of Marathi soldiers they were killed. The Fram canon came near the fort and started to fire. The soldiers were replied with the ammunition of canons and the Fram was defeated. The soldiers were burnt in a very bad manner. In 1724 AD Dutch attacked Vijaydурgh with seven war ships but they also faced the same problems like British.

The main feature of Vijaydурgh was that its wall was built near about 150 to 200 meters away from the bank and 2 to 5-meter-deep inside the water. It was built with the intention that the enemies ships should collapse on the wall get broken. Some of the naval officers have drawn the underwater photos. It was said that, this construction was 300 years old. From this it becomes clear that how the soldiers of Maratha Empire have taken care of the protection and forts from the enemies. They were also expert in engineering which can be witnessed from many sources.⁹⁰

The Port of Vijaydурgh Armada:

In the reign of Maratha, during the 17th century ships were built. There can be a possibility of a ship which is in good manner in a buried condition. But the port where these ships were built was in good condition named as Girye. This was built by digging the rock in the sea. The size of this port was 355 feet 227 feet. The capacity of this port was five tones and the ship can stand still in it. This port was very important from the perspective of shipping. It is a very important proof of naval skills of Maratha.

There is a dolkathi which is found on the Vijaydурgh witnesses the bravery of Kanhoji Angre. Also the dolkathi on the Santan ship witnesses the same. The Rameshwar temple near

Girye village is constructed by the brother of Nana Phadanavis named as Gangadharpart Bhanu. There is an umbrella and Satishala near the temple.⁹¹

Kanderi -

There is a small fort near Mumbai, Janjira which is 11 miles away and 30 miles away from Alibaugh. The area is stony. On the South of the port there is 30 meters high hill and on the north side 20 meters hill. On the side of the hill there is a Muslim temple. There is also a Vetal temple which has idol of Vetal with reddish colour.

On this Kahnderi port there are temples like Lord Ganesh, hanuman, Boudh Vihar, Cross etc. The protective wall is still in good condition. Here is a canon which is placed on a square. On the south part of the Khanderi there are forts like Kulaba, Korlai, and Revdanada. In 1670 AD Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has done the survey by deputing 3000 soldiers. Before Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, British have done this survey. But as there was no provision of drinking water they did not dare to build the fort. (Vedh Jaldurgacha)

In 1678 AD Chhatrapati Shaivaji Maharaj has decided to start the construction of this fort. For this construction he has sanctioned 1 lakh rupees from the income of Kalyan and Cheul. Under the guidance of Mainaik 400 workers started to work. 150 soldiers and 4 canons were prepared to protect the workers. The British conveyed the message to Mainaik to stop the work of construction. He replied to their message that, "I obey only the orders of Chhatrapati Maharaj and the work of construction will not be stopped". In 1679 AD Captain Hunter resolved to attack on the Kahanderi, at that time Daulatkhan of Nagaon helped the Naiks in this war. The ship of British named as Revenge was attacked by Maratha soldiers. In this attack Tharp was killed and other soldiers were arrested. The British started to stop the help of Khanderi. The Maratha soldiers chessed the British soldiers from Cheul to Nagthane. Then Chhatrapati Shaivaji Maharaj has started to stop the work of British in Mumbai. Then they left the thought of Khanderi. In 1679 AD Khanderi fort was built. Chhatrapati Shaivaji Maharaj has appointed Yashwantrao Dhaval as the fortsman of Khanderi.⁹²

Underi (Jaidurgh)

To defeat the Maratha Empire Siddi Kasam has started to build a fort on Underi on 9th January 1680. There was constant war between Maratha and Siddi due to the less distance between Khanderi and Underi. In the letter of a British the reference of the fort comes as, 'The ships from the Nagaon came to attack on Siddi. There was a great war between both the

parties and lots of canons were fired. The Marathas fought very bravely until the British return to their port’.

The British officer Adderton gives his message to senior officer that ‘on 27th January the armada of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj tried to get Underi. In this war Siddi gave good reply to the armada of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The small ships of Maratha armada were 30 and lot of fire went on. Daulatkhan has to suffer a lot in this war because there were 8 dead bodies and many broken parts of the ships were found in the sea water after the full moon. In this war 3 soldiers were killed and 7 were injured’. Then there was a treaty between Marathas and British. There was quarrel started between Marathas and Siddi. The condition of Siddi was very bad because Khubladha on the shore of Thal was in the custody of Maratha and the middle was in the custody of Siddi. The next was in the custody Maratha again and therefore his condition was very bad. But every time Siddi just increased the Shibandi and he replied to Marathas.

In the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, on one occasion the Marathas tried to get this Khanderi by attacking in the night. This attack was done under the leadership of Mainaik Bhandari with the help of 200 soldiers. In the same war the son of Mainaik Bhandaris son was killed and 80 Marathas were also killed.

In 1681 AD there were six small ships and 500 soldiers on the fort of Underi. After this Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj has given 300 soldiers to the officer of Cheul ready to move to port of Nagothane. Then Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj tried to defeat Siddi with the help of these two powers. To create bravery and inspiration among the soldiers Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj has distributed the advance payment of six months to them. The person who will successfully try to win the fort of Underi will be awarded with 1600 Gms gold. He sent Bentaji Bhatkar to help the other Maratha soldiers. The Maratha soldiers started their attack on 18th July 1681 on Underi. In this war there was the great loss of Siddi but Marathas were unable to get the fort of Underi.

In this way the fort of Underi cannot be won in the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj.

The port of Underi is 2.5 kms away from the shore of Thar. There is 750 meters distance between Khanderi and Underi. On one side of the port the ships can be anchored. There are very old sculptors carved in the stone. The protective wall is very strong on this fort. There is underground house of 2*4 mts on the fort.⁹³

Kulaba :

The ashtagar like Choul, Akshi, Nagaon, Alibaugh, Sakahr, Tal, Aabas and Kihim etc. These are decorated with trees like coconut and betelnut. Alibaugh is the major center in Raigadh district. On the shore of this city there is Kulaba fort. After the completion of construction of Khanderi fort, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, has built a check post in the sea under the leadership of Bhivaji Gujar which was later popularized as Kulaba. The meaning of the term Kul is all sides and aap means water. This fort was constructed at the end of the career of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. This construction of was completed before the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Kanhoji Angre became Sarkhel on his own bravery. He has given Kulaba fort the status of an important port. Therefore, this fort became very popular in the Maratha armada.

On the days of full moon this fort works as sea fort and on the black moon it works as ground fort. This fort was built with the help of large stones. The entry of this fort is on the east side which has 17 bastils. The protective wall is 25 feet high. The length of protective wall is 900 feet and breadth is 250 feet. The second door is available inside the main door. There is a small fort on very close distance of this fort which is called as Sarjekote. There temples like Hanuman, Ganesh Panchaytan, Shiva and Bhavani. Balaji Vishwanath has turned Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre from the party of Chhatrapati Shhahu Maharaj to Maharani Tarabai. While giving the honour of Sarkhel, he was also given the 1Janjira and 16 forts.⁹⁴

The enemies like Birtish, Purtuguese and Dutch were unable to bear the superiority of Kanhoji Angre. These enemies separately or along with Siddi were unable to defeat Kanhoji Angre. For his complete defeat they have to wait up to 1756 AD⁹⁵

Korlai:

On the south part of the Alibaugh there is a shore of sand which is known as Revdanda. There is a fort near Revdanda known as Korlai. This is the fort which has water on its three sides and land on the other. The length of this fort is 1000 meters and 30meters breadth.

In 1564 AD The second Nijamshah known as Burhan has built the fort. He took the canons on the fort and attacked on the fort which was in the custody of Portuguese in Revdanda. But the Portuguese counter-attacked the same attack. He won the fort from Nijamshah. The fortsman Farhadkhan was arrested along with his daughter and he was forced to change his religion and get converted into Christian. He was sent to Portugal. In this attack they have got the 75 canons. Then the Korlai fort became an important post for the Portuguese.

Then in 1683 AD Chhatrapati Sambaji Maharaj has attacked on the fort of Cheul. At the same time he attacked on the fort of Korlai. The 6 spy of the Maratha tried to climb the fort secretly. But they were killed. Few soldiers were also killed. In this war they were attacked with the canons and therefore the soldiers of Chhatrapati Sambaji Maharaj has get back on their own position.⁹⁶

In 1521 AD Diyogu Lopidhu De Saikar has built the protective wall on the stone platform. On this place the Governor has made the facility of ammunition storage, facility of canons and a Church was built. In 1594 AD the Nijamshah of Ahmadnagar has started to build the fort but the Portuguese opposed this work. In 1683 AD Chhatrapati Sambaji Maharaj has unsuccessfully tried to get the Koralia fort. Though this fort was not much important from the perspective of war, however for the armada it was very important. For Self preparation and war technique this fort is very important.⁹⁷

Janjira Murud :

At the end of 15th century Ram Patil has built a Medhikote at Janjira. In 16th century Muslim emperors paid attention to this Medhikote. The baron of Nijamsha Piramkhan has won the fort by intoxicating the fortsman. In 1567to 1571 AD this Medhikote was converted in to a very difficult fort.⁹⁸

The protective wall is 50 meters high. There are 24 bastils to the fort. The entrance of this fort which was on the side of Murud was of 40 feet high and 20 feet broad. There is small door on the west side of the fort. This fort having 2.5 meters radius possessed a fort on the height of 70 meters. There is large ammunition, two reservoirs and a big palace. The protective wall was broad on which the stroll is possible.

After Piramkhan in 1587 AD, with the order of Ismile Nijamshah and his son Ibrahimkhan has protected this fort. Malik Ambar Sanak was appointed as the fortsman of this fort. He was the first Navab of Janjira. The people who came from Abasinia (Habashi) were called as Habashi. These are the Sunni Muslims and they belong to the category of Said. The Prime Minister Malik Ambar has included them into his army. Among the Navabs there are few who were very barave are Siddi Ambar, Siddi Rasulkhan, Siddi Yakutkhan, Siddi Yusufkhan, and Siddi Fatehkhan. They reacted to the Maratha attacks with the help of the Portuguese and British. Siddi Fattehkhhan has fought bravely with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. In 1656 AD Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, has defeated the Chandrarao More of Javali. Then he turned to Siddi. About Siddi Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, said that 'he is like

a rat in the house'. When they are in trouble they go to British of Mumbai. If they are supposed to defeat then there must be a hrdle between Mumbai and Janjira.⁹⁹

Raghunath Ballal and Nilopant Mujumdar have captured the part upto Rajapuri. They sent Shamaraj Nilkhant to Janjira. Siddi Fattehkhan was an addict. In 1659 he thought that all the Siddisare against him. Then he started to kill them one by one. At that time Kasim Kharyatkhan ran way from Janjira. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj won the places like Tale and Ghosale then Fattehkhan was ready to give Janjira to him. When Kasim came to know this then he returned back to Janjira. At that time the shrewd Kahryatkhan has arrested Shamraj Nilkhant by calling him for treaty. Later he was rescued by taking an assurance form him that he will never turn to Janjira hereafter. Therefore, Janjira was not won therafter.¹⁰⁰

Between 1667 to 1672 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has started an expedition against Siddi. Then Fattehkhan started to compromise with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. At that time other habashi people killed him. Therefore, the power of Siddi limited only with Janjira. When people were enjoying Holi, at that time Siddi won Rajapuri, Kasa or Padamgadh.

In 1675 AD Moropant has opened an expedition against Siddi. He has planned to take help of Lai-Patil of Alibgh. In the night Lai-Patil has erected the ladders against the castle. But the soldiers of Moropant did not reach at the proper time. Therefore the expedition was cancelled. In 1678 AD again attempt was made to win at that time Siddi Kasam went to take shelter of Mumbai.¹⁰¹

After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Siddi became happy with the support of Moughals. Then Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj has destracted the kote of Danda Rajapur. The canons were fired but the bombs were not reached. At this time Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj started to fill the material in the sea. At that time Aurangzeb was on the expedition of South which he has to leave incomplete. He was killed after words. In 1716 AD Balaji Vishwanath and Angre together attacked on the region around Janjira and won it. But they were unable to win Janjira.¹⁰²

Gopalgadh of Anjanwel:

Gopalgadh was a fort which was popular in the battle of Dabhol, against Siddi. It is situated on the opening of river Vasishti and on the South side. This fort is as good as a tourist place because of water on its three sides. As this fort was built on the mountain on sea shore which can be used to keep observation on the activities in the sea. On the south side of this fort there is large valley which was dug in the protection of the fort. The entrance of the fort was on the north side and there are protective wall on both the sides. On the door of the

fort there is a picture of lion jumping on the man. There is an article carved on the protective wall of the fort.¹⁰³

Gopalgadh was in the custody of Adilshah. In 1660 AD Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, won this fort. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj has repaired this fort. After the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, the forts which were won by Moughals and Siddi, in which Goapalgadh was won Kairyatkhan. The kote near the protective wall was erected by him. The Subhedar of Siddi was running his Empire on the seven regions with the help of this fort. This fort was divided into three parts main fort, ballekilla and padkote. This fort was having the area of 3 hectors or 7 acres and there were 12 bastils. There are openings for firing the canons. The water facility is made available by digging two wells and a reservoir. There are only the few parts remained of the house of fortsman, ammunition house, office and grain store. On the south part of the fort there is the house of horses. The elephant issue which was popular in the period of Angre was of the Siddis. This is an incident which shows the struggle between Angre and Siddi.¹⁰⁴

Mumbai:

Mumbai is the city of seven ports in which there is very old popular Nalasopara, Kanheri at the East side. Gharapuri etc. This city was very popular from the 17th century. They were not popular till 14th century. The fisher man who was having the main business of fishing came from Gujrat. The people like Kolbhat mean Kulaba or Palva or Apolo port. In the 14th century, King Bhimdev had his capital Mahim or Mahikavti. On the central place of Mahim there was his palace. His court was at Naigaon. The goddess Prabhadevi was very near to it. The temple of Mumbadevi was in the area of Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus.

In 1320 AD the Sultan Mubarakshah has spread his Empire up to Mumbai. From that period there was the Muslim rule on this region. There were many wars regarding keeping control on Mumbai between Sultan of Gujarat, barons of Delhi, barons of South region. The population of Muslim community was increased along with the fishermen in this period. The Sultan of Ahmadabad, Malik-us-Shark has counted the land and started to charge an octri on the land. In 1534 AD the Sultan Humaun was very troubled due to the attacks. Therefore, he took the help of Portuguese with a treaty in which he gave the power of Mumbai to Portuguese. Then Portuguese made Vasai as the sub-center of their administration.¹⁰⁵

When the Portuguese got the power in Mumbai then they started to convert people in their religion with the priests like Fransiskan and Jesuiti. Therefore, there was increase in the Christian religion. Many people of Mumbai are basically from the Fisher man community

and also from Bhandari. The ports of Mumbai were given on rent by the Portuguese people. The Mumbai port was given on rent to Doctor Gasidio De Oreta on rent of 75 pounds. The annual rent of Mahim port was Rs. 751, Mazgaon Rs.178, Rs. 154 for the ports like Paral, Vadala, Saiyan and Varli. The business language of Mumbai was Portuguese. The income of the Church was more than the income from the port Mumbai as it was given on rent.

In 1600 AD Queen Elizabeth has given all the rights of business to East India Company. In 1608 B. C. Captain Hokins came for business with the ship named ‘Hokins’. But there was the colony of Portuguese in Mumbai before the British. There was no profit to the British. In 1612 AD Captain Thomas Best came with the four warrior ships in Surat. He discarded Portuguese from Surat and established his colony. In 1662 AD the king of Britain Charles II married with Portuguese princess Katherine Briganza. In this marriage the port of Mumbai was given as a gift to British.¹⁰⁶ Actually the Portuguese were not ready leave their possession on Mumbai. The local people of Mumbai were irritated by the nuisance of Portuguese. They suggested the British that they can get the possession on Mumbai by attacking the Portuguese. If they want to get the help of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, they can take it. In the end, Hamphre Cook took the custody of Mumbai with the help of 120 soldiers on 8th February 1665. Then immediately King Charles II gave the port of Mumbai on rent to East India Company on the rent of 10 pounds only.

On the port of Mumbai there were 11 forts on the port of Mumbai named as Varli, Mahim, Bandre, Dharavi(Kala Killa), Riva, Shiv, Shivadi Mazgaon, Sent George and Bombay Castle. Bombay Castle means I.N.S. There is Sun Dial clock which is treated as amemory of Angre. Dr. Aureta was conducting his office in this house which was the court of British. The museum of sea related objects was collected. This museum was now transferred to Mid-sea-island.¹⁰⁷

On 14th February 1689 Siddi attacked on the port of Mumbai with the help of 2500 soldiers. He fired canons on the large scale form Shivadi. British were unable to stop such kind of great attack. On the second day they attacked on Mazgaon. They erected their flag on the fort by looting the ammunition, arms and wealth. Then they attacked on Mahim and won it. In this attack the soldiers of Siddi were exploited by the common people. In the whole year attack of Siddhi on Mazgaon the fort was destracted totally. The British people inside the fort were suffering from starvation. In this attack the egoist behavior of the British caused them defeat. The Moughals were of the opinion that the pirates of the sea have supported the British. The Moughals have called Siddi to attack. Due to the problematic condition of Mumbai the businessmen started to leave it. East India Company has given lot of money to

Mukhtyarkhan and asked to advocate them in the Moughalcourt. Then Aurangzeb asked to escape the *gherav* of Mumbai and therefore Mumbai was saved from Siddi.

In 1695 AD the ship named Ganj-E-Savai was coming from Makka along with women and children. The pirates have looted it and got 54 lakh rupees. The Mughls arrested the officers of Surat. They gave the bribe to the officers in the court and escaped themselves.¹⁰⁸

Surat was the big station of Moughals in the west. This city was very rich because there were colonies of British, French, Dutch etc. Therefore, Chhatrapati Shivaji Mharaj has looted this city two times. As there was big amount of soil on the entrance of the river Tapi the business ships were unable to make their communication in the sea. Due to all these reasons the British businessmen left Surat and shifted to Mumbai which was their own port. The Christi businessmen invited the Christian businessmen by starting the factory of cotton. In the Parsi community Lavji Vadia has invited people to start the business. He himself started the ship manufacturing business in Dockyard. His business was of 111 years old. The expeditions of British against Maratha and Angre were planned in Mumbai port.

Kulaba:

In the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Mharaj, Kulaba fort was in Hindavi Swarajya. Later Kanhoji Angre was appointed as the Sarkhel and chief of the armada in the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. Then Kulba fort became the main port of Angre. Therefore, they were known as Kubakar Angre. Then in 1701 AD Siddi has gheraved the Kulba fort. But Angre has defeated them very bravely. Later on Kanhoji Angre created his own power on the sea. The British and Portuguese have to face the challenge of Angre while making the business in the sea. They were irritated by this and collectively British and Portuguese attacked on Angre in 1721 AD¹⁰⁹

At this time 2500 soldiers were in the army, 40 European horse rider soldiers, 200 naval soldiers, 8canons of 24 pounds and 9 pounds. In addition to it there were 6 small canons, 2 another canon, hand bombs etc. There were 2400 soldiers, 1000 European soldiers battalion, 350 volunteer soldiers, 160 European horse soldiers in the army. There were 16 canons in the force of 24 pounds 6 in number, 18 pounds 10 in number. This force was lead by General Antonio De Mailu De Kashtru. But Kanhoji Angre defeated them only with the help of 2500 soldiers. Even the Peshava and Chhatrapati Shahu were thinking to control the power of Kanhoji Angre on the sea. At last in 1721 AD Kanhoji Angre has accepted the

power of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. On 30th December 1721, Bajirao has kept his 7000 soldiers for the protection of Alibaugh.¹¹⁰

Except the above mentioned forts there were many forts like Dahanu in Thane district, Tarapur, Shirgaon, forts in Kelave-Mahiom area, Danda fort, Bhavangadh, Dativare fort, Arnala, fort of Vasai, fort of Dharavi., fort of Ghodebandar, Thane, Durgadi, Belapur etc. In Mumbai district fort of Mudh, Bnandra, Mahim, Varali, Black, Riva, Shiv, Shivadi, Mazgaon, Dongari, Sent George etc. In Raigadh district Gharapuri, Manranjan kote, Mandavi, Thal, Sarjekote, Hirakote, Rajkote, Aagarkote, Revdanada Samrajgadh etc. In Ratnagiri district Ambholgadh, Yeshwantgadh. In Sindhudurgh district Padmagadh, Bharatgadh, Bhagvantgadh, Nivati, fort of Terekhol etc. forts played very important role.

Kanhoji Angre and Angriya Bank (Analysis)

The date of establishing the armada goes back to 24th October 1657, and of course in the rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He, for the first time in this region counted its importance and established it under his guidance and supervision. He ruled the sea water with the help of his armada and kept the enemies by water away. The Swarajya movement of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj got support from the armada also and in return he also ventured to invest and care for the western line of the Sahyadri ghats. This novel enterprise of naval armada by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was skillfully followed by his successors like Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, Maharani Tarabai and Shahu Maharaj. They also cared for the armada, encouraged it, and used it for the overall development of the Swarajya.

This period of time was significant for the development of Armada and was also significant for the upcoming leaders of the naval army. Consequently, Angre family emerged a major family having some leadership qualities on the sea warfront. The significant personalities are Kanhoji Angre, Sekhoji Angre, Sambhaji Angre, Tulaji Angre, Manaji Angre, Manaji Angre the second, and Kanhoji Angre the second. This Angre family proved vital in controlling the dangerous sea enemies like Siddi, Dutch, French and British. This service of Angre family proved vital for the safety and security of the Maratha Empire by the way of western sea coasts.

The present chapter gives details of Kanhoji Angre's place and achievements in the naval armada of the Swarajya. It was only because of Kanhoji Angre that the naval power reached its height in the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. Moreover, Kanhoji Angre proved vital in maintaining some of the personal

relatives of Chhatrapati family and also proved vital in managing the hard rivals of the Swarajya as Aurangzeb. It was the period where the rivals like Portuguese, Dutch, French and British started sowing their roots. But the naval armada of Kanhoji Angre proved its metal and came to the help of Hindavi Swarajya. This chapter focuses on Kanhoji Angre's bravery and his policy of Angriya Bank.¹¹¹

Birth of Kanhoji Angre

In 1669 AD there was the birth of Kanhoji Angre, on Suvarnadurg fort. His father's name was Tukoji and mother's name was Bimbabai. Bimbabai has worshiped Lord Kanoba and when she got a son, she baptized his name as Kanhoji. Before the birth of Kanhoji Angre, many people in the family of Kanhoji has worked in the armada. Tukoji, father of Kanhoji Angre was in the service of Shahaji Maharaj. In the expedition of Chul, Tukoji came in the service of Shahaji Maharaj at 1640 AD Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has appointed Tukoji in 1659 AD as a castle in charge of Suvarnadurg.¹¹²

Childhood of Kanhoji Angre

Tukoji Angre was always fighting with Siddi on behalf of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.¹¹³ He kept Kanhoji in the custody of a scholar Brahmin named Joshi for making his education proper. Joshi started to teach reading, writing and other lessons of education to Kanhoji, however it was decided that he has to look after the domestic animals in the family of the teacher. In the same way Kanhoji started to take the teacher's domestic animals to jungle. There was a story told about Kanhoji. As per that story, Kanhoji has the fortune of royal family. Therefore, Joshi master started to give the lessons likewise. The story is as follows. Once, Kanhoji became drowsy in the afternoon under a Pipal tree. Other friends gathered for the lunch. A sun beam was on his body; at that time a snake was standing behind him trying to cover the sunbeam not to disturb the sleep of Kanhoji. Other friends have seen this picture and they were frightened. One of the shepherd was frightened in this way that his stick fell down. With the sound of the stick the snake moved from his place. All the shepherds called Kanhoji. He awoke from the sleep. At that his friends asked him, 'why he was not present for the lunch?' Then Kanhoji replied, 'he was deeply in sleep and cannot awoke from it.'

This news was spread throughout the village. This news also reached to Joshi, his teacher. He immediately saw the fortune of the boy and came to know that, this is not a common boy. He has the fortune of becoming the royal person. The work of Kanhoji to be of

the Shepherd is finished from that date. The teacher, Joshi started to teach him the knowledge of politics and other knowledge which is useful to run the administration of a state. He also gave the lessons which are of political philosophy. He also gave the knowledge of practical things. Kanhoji has the hobby of collecting swords. Therefore, he was given the training of the swords.

This story is found in the documents of Angre family. This is a traditional legend. In these documents there is the reference of meeting of Joshibuwa and Kanhoji which proves that it is true. Kanhoji was learned and well cultured is proved from his work in the future. It is truth that he has taken his education in a learned family. It is the legend of serpent, which is connected with the personality of Kanhoji Angre. When such kind of legends are connected with people like Kanhoji Angre, which means that, he was brave man who proved his self.¹¹⁴

Though this was a legend, it is clear from it that, Joshi teacher has given the complete royal education to Kanhoji by knowing his royal fortune. It proves that, since his childhood he was a very brilliant and scholar boy.

Rise of Kanhoji Angre

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has been passed away till Kanhoji Angre rose as a official of Armada. Then in the struggle of Moughals, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj has been arrested and brutally killed.due to the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, all Marathas' came together. They all started the struggle against Moughal king very intensely. In the conflict Moughal king has died. In this period Kanhoji Angre tried to rescue the Konkan from the clutches of Moughals. Therefore, his name was becoming popular on the western seashore. Maharani Tarabai took the notice of bravery of Kanhoji and gave him the award of Sarkhel title. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj came in south after the death of Aurangzeb, the Moughal king. Hence he asked his right on the throne of Maratha Empire. Then there was a conflict among Maharani Tarabai and Chhatrapati Shahu. When Balaji Vishwanath became the Peshava of Maratha Empire, as a result Kanhoji Angre joined Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's party. It was a legal treaty among them. With this treaty there was the rise of Kanhoji Angre.¹¹⁵

Tukoji Angre became the in charge of the Suvarnadurg on his own bravery. Then Kanhoji Angre started to work under the guidance of his father. He got some of the important lessons from his father regarding the armada.¹¹⁶ After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, the king of Moughal Empire thought that, he will get victory over the south part of India and by gathering a large army he started the expedition on south. He kept all his army at

Aurangabad and he attacked the Maratha Swarajya. Moughal King Aurangzeb has challenged the Siddis. Siddis have won the Underi from Raigadh district, then Mangaon, Bankot khadi, Mahad, Danadrajpuri are attacked by the Siddis. The people living on the bank of Sea were troubled more due to the nuisance of Siddis. They were making the people slaves and their wives were forcefully exploited by Siddis. After this Siddis have turned to capture Nagothane, Aapte and Nagaon.¹¹⁷

In 1685 AD Kanhoji Angre has joined Maratha armada in the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. His body was quite healthy and fat to some extent. His face was grand. His eyes were very shiny and beautiful. His personality was quite impressive. Kanhoji Angre was insisting his soldiers to follow the orders very correctly. However, he loved very much his soldiers. The soldiers who were not working properly were punished seriously. Kanhoji Angre who has taken the lessons of practical knowledge started to work under the power of Subhedar of Suvarnadurgh. Kanhoji Angre has got the place among the very important soldiers of Subhedar and received the trust of Subhedar.¹¹⁸

On 20th January 1686, Shaikh Muhammad, who was an advocate of Aurangzeb visited Firangi Vjarai of Goa. He started a war with Sambhaji Raje. He also asked the Aurangzeb Badshah that to allow him to take his small ship through his region. The region Vjarai was caught in the conflict of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Aurangzeb. He pretended to make a treaty with Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and on the other hand allowed Aurangzeb to run his ship in the same area. This dual policy was identified by Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and it became the important reason of next expeditions. This Shaikh Muhammad has been defeated by Kanhoji Angre and Bhivaji Gujar.¹¹⁹

After making brutal exploitation of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Aurangzeb has killed in 1689 AD at Vadhu which is near Tulapur.¹²⁰ Zulphikar Khan has arrested Yesubai, wife of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and her son Shahu and sent them to Aurangzeb Badshah. But the second son of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, named Rajaram went out from Raigadh with his family under the guidance of his Maharani Tarabai on 5th April 1689. He chased Aurangzeb Badshah. Along with Rajaram, there were brave barons like Dhanaji Jadhav, Pralhad Niraji, Santaji Ghorpade. They first of all came to Pratapgadh. They went to Sajjangadh and later on reached to Panhala on 30th June 1689. The army of Aurangzeb Badshah was chasing them. They reached to Jinji on 2nd November 1689 along with important people like Nilopant, Pralhadpant, Bahiropan, Krishnaji Anant Sabhasad, Khando Ballal, Chitragupta Kayasth, Mansing More, Khandoji Dabhade, Nimaji Raghunath

Ramasingh Panditacharya, Baji Kadam, and Khandoji Kadam. In the mid way Bahirji Ghorpade joined them.¹²¹

In the period of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, due to the family disputes the barons were fighting amongst themselves. But they came together to fight against Aurangzeb and supported Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. Santaji Ghorpade and Dhanaji Jadhav attacked the enemy from all sides. Aurangzeb Badshah was feeling that it is not possible to live in Hindavi Swarajya. Then he passed away in South of Hindavi Swarajya.¹²² The reference of battle between Janira's Siddisand Kanhoji Angre and Bhivaji Gujar in the handbook of secretariat of Bombay.¹²³ At that time Kanhoji Angre was supporting the cause of Swarajya on the western seashore.¹²⁴

Beginning of Kanhoji Angre's armada career

Tukoji Angre, father of Kanhoji Angre has kept his son in the custody of Achaloji, who was the in charge of Suvarnadurg. Kanhoji Angre has won the trust of Achaloji Mohite. He was making expeditions in the region of Siddis with only forty to fifty soldiers. These expeditions were increasing. Then the soldiers of Siddis stated the search of Kanhoji Angre. Once he was caught by the soldiers of Siddis while returning from the expeditions. They tied him with wooden Hatkadi. It was the time of night and severe winter season. Therefore, the soldiers of Siddis were protecting themselves from the biting cold by burning the wood fire. Due to the warmth of wood fire the soldiers went asleep. The soldiers of Kanhoji Angre took the benefit of this opportunity. Kanhoji took the sword of Habashi soldier and jumped in the sea water by killing five to ten soldiers. By taking the advantage of darkness he came to the shore of Homrule. Then he asked the shelter in the house of a Muslim faki family. He gave the shelter to Kanhoji Angre by sleeping him in the bed of his recently delivered daughter. The soldiers who were searching Kanhoji came in the house of the Muslim family. They told the Muslim man that a thief came in this area and they were searching him. But the Muslim man replied that, before some time his daughter has been delivered and there is no one in the family except her. Then he asked if they are willing to search him then they can. Then the soldiers of Siddi searched the whole house but they could not find him. Then Kanhoji Angre thanked him and returned to Suvarnadurg on the very next night.¹²⁵

Rajaram Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre

Kanhoji Angre went in the court of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj as a reliable person along with Achaloji Mohite in Satara. In the evening Achaloji Mohite has been called in the court. As there was night, there was no Mashalji. Then the Subhedar on the fort has given Kanhoji Angre the work of Mashalji. Then Achaloji Mohite went in front of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. At that time Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, noticed the new Masalji. Then he came to know that he is Kanhoji Angre. Then he warned Achaloji Mohite not to give him the very common work like Mashalji. He asked him to give him equal status to Kanhoji Angre and look after the administration of Suvarnadurg in company of Kanhoji Angre.¹²⁶

After some time, the Subhedar of Suvarnadurg started to exploit the masses. He started to see the administration of Suvaradurg without taking in to consideration of Kanhoji Angre. Kanhoji was doubtful that he was the man of Siddi. Then he asked directly him about his honesty with the king and therefore the soldiers of Subhedar gheraoed Kanhoji. Kanhoji Angre was annoyed by the answer of the Subhedar and the gherao of the soldiers. He killed the Subhedar and also the soldiers. This incident is conveyed to Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. Then Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj has confirmed the reality of the incident and then he has declared the inchargechip of the Suvarnadurg.¹²⁷

Award of Title of Sarkhel to Kanhoji Angre

Kanhoji Angre has started the successful patrolling in the sea from the Choul. The rajkote of Choul was in the hands of Subhanji Kharade. He consulted the people like Mankoji Marathe of Khandesh, Udaji Padval of Sagargadh, Bhivaji Gujar of Kulaba. Therefore, this area was ruled by two Empires like Maratha and Moughals. In 1689 AD Kanhoji Angre and Bhivaji Gujar met Mohamatkhan of the Moughal Empire. They faught very severely in war. In the same way Kanhoji Angre and Siddi met in Sargadh and Rajkote (Choul). On both the places the Siddis and Moughals have to accept their defeat infront of Kanhoji Angre.¹²⁸

Sidhoji Gujar who was the Sarkhel of Maratha armada passed away in 1698 AD during the period of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj.¹²⁹ In protecting the Swarajya Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj has got the valuable contribution from Kanhoji Angre. Therefore, Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj has given the ‘Sarkhel’ title to Kanhoji Angre.¹³⁰ The meaning of the word Sarkhel is Khel means the army with horse (Ghoddal) In a Khal there was soldiers from fifty to five hundred with the horse. The person who is the chief of the Khel is called as ‘Sarkhel’. This title has no relation with the armada. However it is meant the chief of the army or the in charge of armada. The reference of award of Sarkhel title by Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj to Kanhoji Angre in Chtnis Bakhar. ‘By knowing brilliant, brave, warrior

Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj has kept on Suvarnadurg. He kept very safe the areas like Janjira. Some of the posts and forts were included in the Moughal Empire. Those forts and posts were taken back with bravery by Kanhoji Angre. Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj has given the freedom of wandering in the jungle, drawing expeditions and creating army posts on the broken places. When Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj returned from Chandi he awarded Sarkhel to Kanhoji Angre.¹³¹

When Kanhoji Angre has received the title of Sarkhel he moved his office at Kulaba.¹³² Kanhoji Angre has spread his power from Malbar to Gujarat and included the four important places in Swarajya like Kulaba, Suvarnadurg, Vijaydurg, Sindhudurg. When there was the conflict between Maratha Empire and Moughals at that time Kanhoji Angre has defeated his enemy by bravery.¹³³

Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj was on the fort of Raigadh in December 1699. Then he returned back and while he was residing on Sinhgadh he died on 2nd March 1700.¹³⁴ In this critical condition it was the responsibility of Kanhoji Angre that to look after the Konkan as a Sarkhel. Therefore, in the Konkan region the Moughals and other enemies cannot intrude. Day by day the importance of Kanhoji Angre was increasing. People were afraid of his naval power.¹³⁵

In this way after the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, during the very difficult situation Moughal Badshah has won many forts and places of Konkan. Kanhoji Angre was angry with this defeat and therefore returned back the gone places and forts from Maratha Empire. In 1690 AD Kanhoji Angre has joined as the secondary officer who started to control the whole armada in a very short span. He took over the charge on the forts and regions of Konkan.

Maharani Tarabai and Kanhoji Angre

After the death of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, there was great vacuum in the Maratha Empire. After him who should be the king of Maratha Empire that was a major question in front of many royal people. It was imbalanced situation because as per the Hindu religion the in charge of throne is the elder son of the king. As per this tradition the right of throne was supposed to give to the son Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj who was the elder son of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. But Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was in the jail of Aurangzeb Badshah. So it was very important to solve this critical condition. From the political perspective it was unstable condition in Maharashtra.¹³⁶

In this condition Maharani Tarabai has done the coronation of Shivaji, the Second and took all the charge of Empire in her hands. Maharani Tarabai was very brilliant and ambitious. Her first and foremost work was to protect Maratha Empire from the foreign invasion of Moughals. Then she has to take the consent from all Maratha barons that the Shivaji, the second is the real king of Maratha Empire. So she has to reject Shahu who was the son of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, and has to keep her own son Shivaji the second as the king of Maratha Empire. There was great problem in Maharashtra due to this behavior of Tarabai and foreign invasion of Moughals. At that time Ramchandra Pant Amatya was the eldest person in Maratha Empire. When maharani Tarabai made her son the king of Maratha Empire then there was a clash between Ramchandra Pant Amatya and Maharani Tarabai. In this critical condition also Kanhoji Angre has also followed the responsibility of protection of Konkan very successfully and bravely.¹³⁷

The Bravery of Kanhoji Angre during the reign of Maharani Tarabai

The relation of Kanhoji Angre with British

There was chaotic condition in the Maratha Empire due to the death of Chhatrapati Sivaji Maharaj and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. The British people wanted peace in the southern part of India. In this condition also the western sea shore was getting settled slowly. The rules of business and transport were carefully followed at the seashore. Then the Company government has paid attention to Konkan and did proper movements for their business. They assumed that the western coast of India is free for their business. They got this freedom for hundred years which they thought it is their right. Even the Mughal kings have never kept their right on the coast of the sea. Therefore they started to make a hue and cry about Kanhoji Angre's interference in the business of British. In addition to it there were many other complaints against Kanhoji Angre.¹³⁸

Due to the restrictions on the transport of coast there was loss of the company. Even the increasing armada power of the Maratha Empire was disturbing the British people. If the Marathas come together then the business and transport of the British will be in danger. They were afraid of the Maratha Empire due to their defeat in the war. They were also under the tension due to their animosity with the Siddis.

In 1701 B. C. the advisory body of the British East India Company has regretted about the breakup of the treaty by Kanhoji Angre with Siddi.¹³⁹

The British people were afraid of Kanhoji Angre in the period of Maharani Tarabai. They did not know when there will be the attack of Kanhoji Angre on Mumbai. So in the letter of 27th March 1701 which is-

“The Siddi still continues this siege without doing any great matter of calaby we shall be watchful of Shivgeses and other who may presume to attempt anything a island to give warm welcome (20th March 1701)¹⁴⁰

The meaning of this letter was Siddi has encircled Kulaba still. However, Siddi is not getting anything significant. Shivaji (Kanhoji) and others will attack anytime. But we are ready to defeat them.

Relation of Kanhoji Angre with Siddi

Form the news of 2nd April 1701, it becomes clear that, there was war between Marathas and Siddis. Many people injured in this war. It was a request by the Siddis to send the doctors for their medical treatment from Mumbai. So it is clear form the above incident that how Marathas have troubled the Siddis which described by the contemporary English writer as, ‘Due to the dictatorship of Siddis the Konkan was totally disturbed. They challenged the religion of Maharashtra. It was given the proper answer by Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre. He defeated the Siddis with the help of Sankraji Mohite, Rayaji Gole, Krushnaji Made, Hasankhan, Jamadar etc and protected the religion of Maharashtra.’¹⁴¹

To stop the help to Siddis Kanhoji Angre did a treaty with them in 1701and make them calm and silent. The people like Karagir, Manuel Mores, De Car Hello helped Kanhoji Angre. In February 1701, Khem Sawant became very dynamic. He was the Sardesai of Panch Mahal, Kudal Dichori, Sami andi Maneri, Parel. Sometimes he was accepting the patronship of Moughals and sometimes rejects it. In 1696 AD he has rejected the Empire of Moughals and started his own coins in his area. There was very sharp eye of the Portuguese on Khem Sawant. Kanhoji Angre was also doing careful politics with him.¹⁴²

Kanhoji Angre was also keeping dual policy with Siddis. He was the servant of Moughals. The captain of Choul writes on 22nd 170, ‘Yakubkhan Siddi turned to Kolai. But he was attacked by the Captain of Kolai. The Maratha soldiers were in the region of Siddis for a month. He has sent some soldiers and he has also demanded some ships. These demands I have fulfilled’.¹⁴³ From this it becomes clear that what kind of treaty was done by the Portuguese with Marathas.

The army of Maharani Tarabai was fighting with enemy on the fort of Rajgadh. At the same time Kanhoji Angre has started the war with British. The British people of Mumbai are

keeping good relations with Marathas. Even Maratha power that means of the Kanhoji Angre is also not very great. But they are helped by others. The British man writes ‘The information at our hands is that, Shivaji (Kanhoji Angre) has very less ammunition, but he can get it. His ships are gone to collect the ammunition. This information is received from Doraba who was the servant of Siidi. It was supported by the servant o Kahnderi’s Subhedar. He says that, Manuel Mores De Carlevo has come to Subhedar of Khanderi’.¹⁴⁴

The Bravery of Kanhoji Angre in the reign of Chhatrapati Shahu

After the death of Aurangzeb, Azamshah became the king of Delhi. He thought that he has to oppose his brother Shahalam and then only he can become the king of Delhi. Therefore, he started his journey to Delhi by leaving the struggle with Marathas in a half way. Chhatrapati Shahu and Yesubai was still in the arrest of the Moughals. When he was on his way to Delhi he was in Doraha, at that time with the consultation with some of his senior courtiers and his baron Zulphikarkahn he released Shahu on 8th May 1707. He thought that when Shahu will be released there will be a clash among the Marathas about the throne in Rani Tarabai and Shahu. There will be wastage of energy of the Marathas by quarreling amongst them. Though Azamshah has released Shahu, however he has not released Rani Yesubai. After the release of Shahu, there was family struggle started in Rani Yesubai and Shahu. Then the Swarajya which was established by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was divided in to two parts. The Maratha power which was established at Panhala became the famous power in history with the name of Karveer state. The power which established at Satara, became the state of Satara.¹⁴⁵

As there was the family struggle created among Chhatrapati Shahu and Rani Tarabai for the throne there was the problem of loyalty of Kanhoji Angre. To who shall he be honest? That was great problem in front of Kanhoji Angre. Shahu was the son of Chhatrapati Sambhaji and he was the legal heritage of the throne. At the same time Rani Yesubai who has run the state for seven years in the name of Chhatrapati Rajaram’s son Shivaji. She was also the actual heritage of the throne. In 1707 AD Shahu was released and at that time, there were many honest barons like Senapti Dhanaji Jadhav, Khandoballal, Khanderao Dabhade, Haibatrao Nimbalkar, Parsoji Bhosale. These and many other barons came in the party of Shahu. As he was the winner in the battle of Khed, he made coronation of self at Satara. At that time, along with Senapti Dhaniaji Jadhav, Haibatrao Nimbalkar, Parsoji Bhosale, Kanhoji Angre came in the party of Shahu. He served Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj by giving him the gifts like, scents, clothes, and spices etc.¹⁴⁶

There was great question which was created in front of Chhatrapati Shahu about Kanhoji Angre. He has developed the western coast and armada which was established by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He has created his own power on the seashore. He was the chief of armada in the period of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. He has increased in a very short span the power of armada of Marathas. To honor he Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj has given him Sarkhel title. Even the Siddis and British were also afraid of the power of Kanhoji Angre. To appreciate his contribution in the development of armada he has been awarded with the Sarkhel title. After the arrival of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Kanhoji Angre came in his party.

In 1711 B. C., there was the revolt of Chandrasen. At that time Kanhoji Angre started the expedition against Shahu with the order of Rani Tarabai. He decided to win places of Konkan like Rajmachi, Tung-tikona, Dhangadh, Lohagadh and then to attack Pune. Chhatrapati Shahu has arrested the Peshava Bahiropan Pingale, who went to arrest Kanhoji Angre. It was a great question in front of Chhatrapati Shahu. Chhatrapati Shahu thought that in this critical condition Balaji will solve the question. Then he gave Balaji Vishwanath, the title of Peshava and sent him on Kanhoji Angre. Peshava Balaji Vishwanath thought that, instead of war Kanhoji Angre can be won with treaty and discussion. His attitude was right that Kanhoji Angre can be won with discussion and not the war. To keep the Swarajya safe the naval way and the land must be well protected. Peshava Balaji Vishwanath was very shrewd and he convinced Kanhoji Angre that if the armada power and the army power of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj will be one then Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja's state will be safe. At the same time the power of Kanhoji Angre in front of Portuguese, British and Siddis will be low. He convinced him in all ways and brought him in the state of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.¹⁴⁷

In this way without any warfare, Balaji Vishwanath has made Kanhoji Angre emotional and brought Kanhoji Angre in the party of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. By making an emotional appeal he made the great enemy of the state a good friend. The meeting of Kanhoji Angre and Balaji Vishwanath was held in Olwan near Lonavala. Balaji Vishwanath has shown the daggers, stamps and clothes to Kanhoji Angre and gave him the clothes of title of Sarkhel. Then there was the treaty among Kanhoji Angre and Shahu and he accepted the patroonship of Chhatrapati Shahu.¹⁴⁸

The treaty of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre was held on 8th February 1714. With this treaty Kanhoji Angre has demanded Damaji Thorat should be given patroonship. This demand was made by Kanhoji Angre due to the request of Damaji Thorat

and therefore it was included in the treaty. It becomes clear that how the barons like Kanhoji Nagre and Damaji Thorat kept their relation with Chhatrapati Shahu. It also shows the increasing power of the Maratha barons. It was also accepted by Kanhoji Angre that he will be honest to him in future. At the same time the forts of Varghat will be there in the power of Chhatrapati Shahu and forts of Talghat will be in the custody of Kanhoji Angre.¹⁴⁹

The power of British and Siddis Janjira should be destroyed. By winning the capital Raigadh, it should be handed over to Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. It was resolved that they should not keep each other's servants in their custody. At that time Kanhoji Angre has been given ten forts and sixteen palaces as a saranjam.

Forts-

Janjire Khanderi, Janjire Kulaba, Janjire Suvarnadurg, Janjire Vijaydurg, Kille Devgadh, Kille Fattehfadh, Kille Kakandurg, Kille Avachitgadh, Yashwant durgh,etc. ten forts were given to him.

Palaces-

Bahirgadh, Kothala, Bikatgadh, Manikgadh, Mruggadh, Sagargadh, Rasalgadh, Shrivardhangadh, Palgadh, Gadhkhori Patan, Ramdurg, Gadh Rajapur, Kote Ambad, Gadh Sakhli, Gadh Kalve, Manranjangadh etc.¹⁵⁰

It was the opinion of Balaji Vishwanath that the region of Konkan should be divided in to three sections. Therefore, it was clear in the treaty that, which are the regions to be kept in the custody of the Kanhoji Angre and which are regions to be kept in the custody of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. It was like this, the four forts in the region of Dabhol, the forts like Cheul, Sudhagadh, Bhorap and Raigadh of the Man region should be given in the custody of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. In the custody of Sambhaji of Kolhapur the custody of the regions like Rajapur, Gaganbawda, Ratnagiri, Mahipatgadh, Mahipalgadh of Belgaon, Rajhansgadh, Prasiidhgadh of Kudal, Rangana, Sindhudurg, Malvan, Koekudal and Santoshgadh be given. In 1703 B. C. the region of Janjire was left from the hands of Siddis to Kanhoji Angre due to the treaty. Therefore, there was a struggle between them for the same region. This struggle was ended with cooperation of Balaji Vishwanath. Every emperor in Maharashtra was opinion that there should be his power on Konkan. Kanhoji Angre was the great baron but due to the friendship of Balaji Vishwanath he made the treaty with the Peshava. He also accepted the patron ship of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Therefore, Angre got the important status in the Swarajya. However, Angre was the emperor of the sea and

therefore British people were feeling it difficult to do their business. Without the permission and authority of Angre, no ship can travel in the sea. Every year Angre was getting seven lakh taxes. If the tax is paid, then only the ship was kept safe. These things were very troublesome to Portuguese, British and other foreign businessmen. Through this there were many conflicts among them due to the above reason.¹⁵¹

After the treaty of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj with Kanhoji Angre, there was a great development in the Swarajya which was done by Kanhoji Angre. The reason behind the treaty of Kanhoji Angre with Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj can be as below. Due to the bravery of Kanhoji Angre the Konkan was free from the exploitation of Mughals. It was his individual power which he established in Konkan. But for his separate power the letter of emperor was very important. Kanhoji Angre was well aware of this fact. Also to fight with Portuguese, British and Siddis, a strong supporter was needed. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was also in need of the brave baron like Kanhoji Angre in his party.¹⁵²

About the treaty, Riysatkar G.S. Sardesai says that, ‘To protect the Maratha Swarajya, the barons should be given liberty of their administration in their area was required because earlier Chandrasen Jadhav has left this Swarajya and went under the power of Mughals. This principle was later known as Maratha Confederacy. This was begun by Chhatrapati Shahu and Balaji. While giving Peshavai to Balaji, it was his main work to invite all the barons in the Maratha Swarajya. Due to this union there was the growth of Maratha Empire at the same time some challenges are created in front of Maratha Empire. When Angre became the part of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj then automatically the enemies of Angre became the enemies of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.¹⁵³

In this way both got satisfaction after the treaty between Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre. Kanhoji Angre and his power also got support of the king. At the same time Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj also got his representative who was very brave. He was also in need of the representative of his Empire in Konkan. Therefore both were too much satisfied due to the treaty.

Kanhoji Angre has accepted the patron ship of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. This is clear from the stamp of his letters. In his letter a reference is found that, ‘Tukoj’s son Kanhoji Angre, who was Sarkhel with the blessings of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj’. Also in his stamp other reference is found as ‘The brave Kanhoji Angre who runs the work of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj’,¹⁵⁴

“The meaning of Kanhoji Angre’s stamp was that, Kanhoji Angre who is the son of Tukoji Angre became Sarkhel due to the sanction of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. It becomes

clear form the stamp also that son of Tukoji is Sarkhel on the favour of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and him efficient to work in this region”.

The Struggle of Kanhoji Angre and Siddi

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre has divided the region in which Siddis’ region is also included. Due to this from 1714 AD to 1715 AD there were many instances of struggle between Kanhoji Angre and Siddi. In the end Balaji Vishwanath came forward for the help of Kanhoji Angre. Due to the support of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj the Siddis were helpless. At last Balaji Vishwanath has made a treaty among Kanhoji Angre and Siddi in 1715 AD As per the treaty, the 2/3 tax was given to Kanhoji Angre and 1/3 was given to Siddi. Though the tax was going to received, however the ownership of the whole region was drawn from Siddi. But Siddi could not do anything. His power remained only limited to Janjira.

After the death of Aurangzeb Badshah, the Siddis were unable to get the support from the Moughals. Khanderi was made powerful by Kanhoji Angre. Marathas have given the Underi Island in the custody of Kanhoji Angre. The British were not related with this island. Therefore, to oppose Kanhoji Angre, British and Siddi came together. It was the common target of both the parties to oppose Kanhoji Angre.¹⁵⁵

Later in 1724 B. C. Raigadh was taken back from the Siddis by the Marathas. Then in 1725 AD there was a treaty among Siddi and Kanhoji Angre. In 1726 AD Kanhoji Angre has fought with Siddi to win Palgadh.¹⁵⁶

Kanhoji Angre and British struggle

In 1716, the British people has attacked the big naval post of Kanhoji Angre which was named as Vijaydburgh (Gheriyavar). It was the ambition of governor Boon to defeat Kanhoji Angre. For defeating him he has built the big ships like ‘Fame,’ ‘Britannia’ and ‘Revenge’. There were sixteen rifles and hundred and twenty soldiers on the ship named ‘Fame’. In the same way on ‘Britannia’ and ‘Revenge’ eighteen and sixteen rifles and hundred and twenty and hundred and eighty soldiers were there successively. In addition to that there were small ships. However, governor Boon cannot get the victory. Therefore, he returned to Mumbai sadly.¹⁵⁷

Later on 13th April 1718, there was a letter correspondence among governor Boon and Kanhoji Angre. On 15th April 1718, governor Boon has attacked Gheriya. But he was unsuccessful in that expedition. On 2nd November 1718, Boon went on the expedition of

Khanderi. On 3rd November he bombarded on the Khanderi island. On 8th November there was meeting of war committee. On 24th November Boon got failure in the war and then he returned to Mumbai. In April 1720, Angre has caught ‘Sharlet’ ship .On 5th September 1720, British people has appointed a committee. He appointed ‘Walter Brown’ as the leader of this committee. On 9th September this ship named ‘London’ was ready to for the expedition of Vijaydурgh. On 18th September 1720 , The British have bombarded on the protective wall of Vijaydurg. On 27th September Fram and Pelham Chandos ships were joined. On 18th October Boon went to Devgadh. On 21st October 1720 the expedition of Gheria and Devgadh were finished.

In October 1723 there was a great war between British and the Marathas. The British has attacked on the ship of Kanhoji Angre very severely. The Flag ship of Angre has been Caught along with Shivaji Naik. In 1728 AD there was an attempt to compromise of Kanhoji Angre and British. But it was rejected by Governor Phips. On 17th January 1729, the Shark ship of Kanhoji Angre has been caught by the British people. It was taken at first to Khanderi and then to Kulaba, this was the last war of Kanhoji Angre. In 1729 AD Kanhoji Angre has won the fort of Palgadh.¹⁵⁸

The struggle of Kanhoji Angre and Portuguese

When Kanhoji Angre got the Sarkhel title, then he became free to regulate the transport on the west coast. Like Kartazes, He was thinking that he got the right to charge tax from the ship which he wants to charge. He thought that he is the owner of the west coast. He was not giving any kind of relaxation in the tax to the Indian businessmen. The British were given relaxation in the Kartaz due to their influence in politics. Kanhoji Angre has given ‘Dastak’ as name to his receipt. He was giving the protection to those ships from the pirates of the sea and natural calamities which were giving Dastak. Kanhoji Angre has released the British people from the Dastak. But those people, who were not giving the Dastak, were fined properly and at the right time.

The British were not ready to accept the the influence of Kanhoji Angre on the coast. Therefore, there was a treaty in August 1721 about the complete defeat of Kanhoji Angre. After the defeat of Kanhoji Angre, it was decided that the British can take the forts like Vijaydurg and Kulaba. To protect from the calamity, Kanhoji Angre tried to separate Portuguese from the Britsh. But this plan was not successful and therefore he kept ready Kulaba fort, more warfare support, one thousand soldiers and seven hundred horse soldiers.¹⁵⁹

The war was started on 13th December 1721. At that time the soldiers of Pilaji Jadhav has been gheraved by all the soldiers and they were brutally killed. Therefore they accepted their defeat up to Arali. But the British people tried to break the main door of the Kulaba. At that time the soldiers of Kanhoji Angre and his soldiers did there a great warfare. At this time Bajirao Peshava came to help of Kanhoji Angre with seven hundred soldiers. Therefore, the British started to make a treaty as they felt that they are unable to get the victory in this war. But when Kanhoji Angre started separate discussion then the British people ran away from that place. They were afraid of this defeat in such a way that they have accepted not open any war against Kanhoji Angre any more in written.¹⁶⁰

In this way Kanhoji Angre was feeling that he was the owner of the sea. The whole coast is in his power and nobody can interfere in his right. Even he thinks that the king of Maratha Empire has given them such kind of decree. With their permission only anybody can wander in the sea. Siddi, British have tried to finish the power of Kanhoji Angre every time. But Kanhoji Angre kept them under his power and rules every time. He tried on his level best to capture the regions and ships of the enemy. From Mumbai to Goa he kept under his custody every harbor, opening of the river.

Angriya Bank

Kanhoji Angre has invented the Gurila warfare to fight with Siddis and the British. This method was very simple for the Maratha soldiers. In this technique it was not required to go deep in the sea and to attack on the ships of British people. They were selecting the proper place to attack these ships and they start their attack. Therefore, when the ship attempts to reply the attack at that time due to the sudden attack they get confused and unable to respond it. At this time the benefit of the sea wind cannot be taken because the ships of foreign were very fast. Therefore, when the ship starts to chase it they come closer to the bank and come to the shallow water. The other option for these ships was to take the shelter of canons on the bank. This technique was later used by the French against British, at the end of the century. But the difference was that the ships of Kanhoji Angre used to keep themselves in the middle of the enemies' ships and bank. they used to remain in the range of the bank.¹⁶¹

What is Angriya Bank?

This is region. On the earth there are the great mountains like Himalaya and Sahyadri. At the same time there are plains on these mountains. There is no equal plain at every place of the mountain. Under the sea also there are mountains like Himalaya. The tops of such

mountains which come on the water are called as islands. There are many plains under the sea water. At this place the level of sea is not very deep. Therefore on such places like Bombay High, Ratnagiri the level is increasing in the sea. On the west of Vijaydburgh and near Devgadh, there is such a plain. This plain is called as ‘Angiya Bank’ from the period of the British.¹⁶²

From the location of Vijaydurg, the sea becomes deeper at the distance of 70 miles. It was increased from 80 meters to 170 meters. Then it goes on increasing from 200 meters to 400 meters and it decreases up to 20 meter. There is the plain which is 20 miles long and 10 miles broad. The water level at this plain is 20 to 26 meters deep only. But the depth of sea around the above mentioned plain is 260 to 777 meters. On such uplifted area the sea is very much silent. At such places the ships can be boarded easily. This location is 70 miles away from Vijaydburgh. This is the island which made by the Angre.

The ships which were transporting from the west coast cannot see this place. On such hidden places the ships of Angre were ready such hidden place is called as ‘Angriya Bank’.¹⁶³

The information of this place was known to Angre from very early period. Angre used to keep their ships on this place. When they notice the ships of enemies they used to observe it and then they chase it. Though the above mentioned fact has no strong evidence, however it is possible in every respect.¹⁶⁴

At Angriya Bank, there was a great struggle between Angre and British people. To get the victory over the British the use of Angriya Bank has been done on the large scale. This is the war policy of Kanhoji Angre. About this policy of Kanhoji Angre Arm says that,

His restrict at sea was to keep within 40 miles of shore in order to derive the advantage of the land and sea breeze, which blows alternately in 24 hours, for only his grabs and gallivants. Could sail at full speed and be maneuvered with ease. Orme describes Angre’s tactics: “Eights or ten grabs and forty of fifty gallivants, crowded with men, generally composed with Angria’s principle fleer destined to attack ships of force or buthen. The vessel no sooner came in sight of the protor bay where the fleer was lying than they slipped their cables and put out to sea. If the wind blew, their construction enabled them to sail as fast as the wind; if it was come the gallivars rowed towards the grabs. When within canon shot of the chase they generally assembled in her stern and the grabs attacked her at a distance with their prow guns, firing first only at the masts and taking aim where the tree masts of the vessel just opened all together to view, by which means this shot would probably strike one or the other of the three. As soon as the chase was dismissed they came nearer and battered her on all sides until the struck; and if the defense was obstinate, they sent a number of

gallivants, with two or three hundred men in each who boarded, sword in hand, from all quarters in the same instant.”¹⁶⁵

From this the importance of Kanhoji Angre and his war technique can be understood. This technique was known to Angre only. By taking the advantage of this Angriya Bank he has defeated the foreigners many times.

Conclusion :

India is surrounded by sea from three sides. Therefore, the trade with foreign countries had developed since ancient times. The practice of navigation in India has been mentioned since the age of Hrvgveda. In ancient India navigation was used for both trade and travelling. During the age of Mahabharata also navigation was existence. It is mentioned in the contemporary texts, Puranans and Manusmruti. The sailors would depend upon the moonrise and moonset rather than modern compass. The coins in the ancient times prove that navigation existed in those days. It is also proved that navigation was used for both trade and war.

Kautilya in his book of Economics mentions the same things that navigation was used for travelling trade and war. The marine navy during this period is more advanced than Mauryas. There were two kinds of ships i.e. General and special ships. These ships were used for both trade and war.

The Fortsman of Suvarnadurgh Kanhoji Angre, Bakaji Naik Mahdik, Moro Bapuji have played great role in the wars of ground and sea. In the Swarajya there was creation of the forts like Sindhudurgh, Vijaydurgh, Ratnadurgh, Jaigadh, Suvarnadurgh, Nakote, Kulaba (Alibaugh), Underi. All these forts were supportive to each other and also to the Swarajya. The forts like Bankote and Suvarnadurgh were very useful to defeat the Empire of Siddi. These forts were very useful for the shelter to the ships, their repairing and supply of the ammunition. The supportive forts for the Suvarnadurgh were Kanakdurgh, Fattedurgh and Goa. The central place was of Suvarnadurgh in the struggle of Siddi and Maratha, Maratha and British.

Raigadh was the capital of Hindavi Swarajya. Suvarnadurgh and Bankote were the important forts in the Hindavi Swarajya in addition with the forts like Sindhudurgh, Vijaydurgh, Jaigadh, Kulaba, and Underi.

In Khed tehsil, there were forts like Palgadh, Rasalgadh, Sumargadh, and Mahipatigadh. In Guhaghar tehsil there were forts like Gopalgarh, Mandangadh, and Bankote and there was a fort on certain distance like Kanakdurgh, Fattedurgh and Goa. These

forts were very important from the perspective of military. Suvarnadurgh was an important political and administrative center. This fort was also useful for jail for the culprits. At the protest of totaya and at the time of war with British the fortsman of Suvarnadurgh were bribed. In 1756 AD Bankote went under the power of British. Then Suvarnadurgh became very important to defeat the British. This fort played an important role in creating the power of armada from the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

The marine Armada was developing at the western coastal line of Maharashtra from middle ages to the rise of Moughal Empire. It included the ships of Sultanas and local knights. These ships were used to dominate the sea and trade. British came to India for trade during the time of Sultanshahi. Sultanas also realized the importance of power at sea and therefore they also started developing their own Armada.

Before the arrival of British in India, the Moughals had their own Naval Armada. Badshah Akbar, Jahangir and Shahajahan paid good attention to develop marine navy. Chhatrapati Shivaji established Armada on 24th October 1657. Chhatrapati Shivaji established armada to control and manage Siddis.

After the establishment of Armada Chhatrapati Shivaji invaded the refions of Dabhol, Kalyan, Bhivandi, Dandarajapuri, the fort of Mahuli, Chaul, Tala, Ghosal, Ratnagiri, Suvrndurga and Vijaydurga etc. Chhatrapati Shivaji appointed the officers like Daryasarang Ibrahimkhan, Daulatkhan and Maynak Bhandari in this Armada. Chhatrapati Shivaji constructed the marine fort Sindhudurga on 23rd November 1664.

Chhatrapati Sambhaji appointed a new Subhedar at Rajapur Most of Konkan region was in the custody of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. It includes the provinces like Ramnagar, Javhar, Kalyan, Bhivandi, Chaul, Dabhol, Rajapur, Kudal, Bhimgad, Phonda, Ankole etc. In the last phase of the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj the career of Kanhoji Angre as a naval officer started. The naval work of Angre family prospered during the age of Shivaji Maharaj.

In the Maratha army Kanhoji Angre has played the important role of Sarkhel. Tukoji Angre has made the proper provision of his education during his childhood. In addition to it Joshi master has given proper education to this prince. Basically Kanhoji Angre was very brilliant and sharp person without any doubt.

After the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj there was a totally disturbed condition in Maharashtra. Aurangzeb Badshah took the benefit of this critical condition and won many part of the western coast. Kanhoji Angre was angry with this Aurangzeb's intrusion on the Konkan coast. In the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Kanhoji Angre

admitted in the armada as the secondary officer during 1690AD He started to capture the forts and regions which were in the custody of the Moughals. Therefore, Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj has given him the Sarkhel title. On the basis of this he did a great work in the armada of Maratha.

In the period of Maharani Tarabai, his name was popularized on the large scale. He started to fight with the powers like British and Siddis. In this struggle he got immense success.

Kanhoji Angre was of the opinion that, the western coast is of their ownership. This sea is also theirs. The king has also given the same kind of decree. All the people who want to wander in the sea have to take their permission. The Siddis and British many times tried to defeat Kanhoji Angre. But Kanhoji Angre has put his control over them with his armada. He continued to win the ships and regions of enemy constantly. From Mumbai to Goa he did not kept any harbor or opening of the river without his custody or check post.

Kanhoji Angre has troubled the Europeans with the technique of Gurila warfare. He took the help of naval forts for this. In addition to it he took the advantage of Angriya Bank near Vijaydburgh. Due to this Kanhoji Angre can defeat the British who were very much advance in the armada. Kanhoji Angre has internal as well as external enemies. But in the reign of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj he fought with the enemies like British and Siddis on the large extent. At this time Bajirao Peshave from Pune and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj from Satara helped him very much.

Chapter IV

POLICY AND DECISIONS OF KANHOJI ANGRE ABOUT NAVAL ADMINISTRATION

Introduction

Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre was a good naval administrator. His decisions proved successful and noteworthy many a times. It was only because of his decisive power in the navel administration that he helped his Maratha armada to achieve a great success and reach its height. He carefully handled his Armada and achieved success in many wars he fought. Begun in the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, it was the farsightedness of Chhatrapati Shivaji to establish such sort of novel armada in his reign and defend his Swarajya from the outsiders from north, south and west coastal lines. When Chhatrapati Shivaji forwarded this concept, it was Kanhoji Angre who paid full attention to this farsightedness and developed the full-fledged armada to protect the Swarajya.

Kanhoji Angre specially paid attention to the intake of warriors, the battle ships, caretakers, management personnel's, trainers, and sailors. Angre trained his people in war-skills, improved his battle-ships and maintained proper administration policies. He equally fought with the outside enemies along with the inside traitors. It was only because of this that he managed to overpower his enemies all the time.

This chapter is an attempt to discuss the administrative policies and war decisions and other decisions of Kanhoji Angre.

Naval Administration of Kanhoji Angre

Kanhoji Angre has created very good system in armada. The foreign enemies are defeated due to good administration of Kanhoji Angre. While studying the administration of Kanhoji Angre, we have to consider the provisions he has made on the forts and harbors on the coasts of the sea.

Protective Wall (Tatbandi)

In 1719, all the enemies of Maratha Empire came together and stood against Kanhoji Angre, the Sarkhel, to defeat him. But he defeated all the three enemies only with the help of armada. He did not stop at this stage only on the other hand, he started to win the regions which were under the power of Portuguese, Siddi and Moughals. He started to collect the tax

in these areas. Even he compelled the Moughals and Siddi to give the tax to Kanhoji Angre. In this way he created great influence of Maratha Empire in Konkan. He also protected the forts in a neat way and protected them with protective wall as well as armada. From Mumbai to Goa he built a protective wall at the harbors, forts, opening of the rivers and the channels. Therefore they were protected from the foreign enemies.¹

The grandfather of Kanhoji Angre Shri Sekhoji Angre has built fort on the Dronagiri Mountain which is near Uran Mahal. He built the Khanderi island in 1678. All the harbors in the coastal region were under his power. Shri Shiv Chhatrapati has built the fort of Kulaba only before three months of his death. The foundation stone of this fort has been laid by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, on 21st March, 1780. Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre has built many posts in the harbors. There was a post near Shribagh which was owned by a fisherman. He built a kote with the help of Khandoji Manikrao and gave the power to the fort of Kulaba. He built Hirakote in 1720 AD at Alibaugh. The semicircular work of the protective wall is surprising. In Ratnagiri district Jaigadh and Purnagadh forts are built in 1724 AD²

The armada of Kanhoji Angre

Kanhoji Angre has identified the importance of armada. The efforts which were made by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj for building the armada were also taken by Kanhoji Angre. He was calling himself as the “King of the Sea” only because he has defeated all his enemies on the sea. Therefore, his naval administration should be studied.³

The word ‘Armar’ in Marathi is borrowed from Portuguese word ‘armada’. It was only used for the ships which were used in the warfare. When the ships used in the war and also used in the business, then they are called as armada.

Kanhoji Angre became Sarkhel. Then in next three centuries the Maratha armada became winner. They challenged many enemies in the sea with great courage and bravery. The British people have to prepare many ships. Kanhoji Angre has developed a war technique in the sea with the help of armada.

Kanhoji Angre has built the ships with the intention to chase the lightest ship of the enemy very fast. Therefore, the ships of Angre were built very narrow and shallow. The guns on the ships of Angre were fixed in such a way that, they can be moved in any direction. These ships are kept ready in the sea with all the material of warfare. In the armory of Kanhoji Angre the ships of different features were kept ready. The Guraba type of ship was attached with more than two *dholkathis*. These Guraba’s are three tones of the weight. Their construction is done in such a way that, in the shallow water they can move fast. These ships

were built narrow from the middle to the end part. The deck and main part of the ship is very narrow and had the same level. This kind of construction is done with only one intention that; the ship must start by cutting the water very fast. Therefore, the front part of the ship is open. On the main deck there are canons for warfare.⁴

In the reign of Kanhoji Angre there were different types of the ships which are as follows-1) Gurab 2) Galbat 3) Pal 4) Shebad 5) Machwa etc.

In Kanhoji Angre's period there were 10 ships of warfare. On these ships there were 30 to 40 rifles. On these ships there were 4 dhol sticks available. There were separate ships for khadis and harbors. To protect the big ships from the enemies they are kept in the inside area. To pull them out small boats were used. Those are called as Dhuramb. At the time of tide the Dhurambs were pulling the Phattemar, Gurab, and Manvar into the sea.⁵

The small ships were 50 in number. They were used for the fishing and also for the transport of people. With the help of these ships the small loads of the goods were transported. These were also called as Machva. For the big transport ships Mahageer, Dhang, Batela were used. In the small khadis, the two or one and half Batelas were used for transportation. On some of the ships there were five to twelve rigfles.⁶

Building of the Ships

The art of building the Galbat was very skillful. To build such ships there was the need of the skillful carpenters. In the reign of Kanhoji Angre, the taxes like Mohatarfa (Tax on skilled carpenters) and Karsai (Main goods) were in practice. Due to the tax of Mohatrafa, the laborers like Carpenters, Ironsmith, Aarkasi, the workers who decorate the interior designs, Rojmurdar were very useful in the work of building the ships. In addition to it, due to the Karsai tax, the raw goods like Pendha, Bambu, wood was collected from the state. Also, iron, small ropes, geru, limestone, oil chalks etc goods were brought from the outside. The wood of Sag was available on large scale and therefore it was used amply.⁷

In the reign of Kanhoji Angre, the government factories were available at Kulaba fort, east coast of Sakharkhadi, Suvarnadurg, and Vijaydурgh. The art of building the ships has reached to its maturity in the period of Kanhoji Angre. Like Kulaba, the coast of East, Suvarnadurg, Vijaydурgh were very popular. The design of these ships, durability were of very high quality in comparison with the other ships in the world. The ships were built very skillfully at Kulaba, which was not available anywhere in the world. In these factories the ships of 600 to 1300 tones used for business were built.⁸

For building the ships the labors like carpenter, ironsmiths, aaksi, and skillful labors were brought. The ships were built with the help of these people. A French seaman says that,

"In ancient times the Indians excelled in the art of constructing vessels and the present Hindus (1811 A.D.) can in this respect still offer models to Europe so much so that the English attentive to everything which relates to naval architecture, have borrowed from Hindus many improvements which they have adopted with success to their own shipping. The Indian vessels unite elegance and utility and are models of patience and fine workmanship."⁹

The workmanship Kanhoji Angre can be known with the following reference and information.

Next to Angias, perhaps equal to him, they (English) were the first naval power on the west coast; English galleys had 18 to 20 guns with ors. They had also a few grabs like Angriyas.¹⁰

In the ancient period the Hindus were not compared with anyone else and in 1811 AD the Europeans also have to imitate them is the fact.

From the above discussion it is clear that, the British have learned from the Hindus many good things which are useful in building the ships and improved in it also. From the perspective of the naval science they became successful. The utility and fine structure both the qualities can be seen in the ship construction of Hindus. Their ships are the best examples of best carpentry and hard work.¹¹

Even today also the ship named 'Giryegodi' can be seen in the khadi of the Vijaydурgh which is of 355* 227. Its capacity was 5000 tones. There were factories at Ratnagiri and Anjanwel.¹²

Useful wood for Ship Construction

The sag wood was available on ample scale in the region of Angre. For making dholkathya, long strips of wood they were not supposed to anywhere. For this same requirement the British people has made an agreement with the King of Travankore. The dholkathis are made up of the Sag wood. The Sag wood is incomparable with any other wood of the Europe. It was mentioned in the report of Let. Dobi that, if a bullet is shot on this wood it will not break in to pieces.¹³

Types of the Ship

The ships of following types were included- armada (warrior ship), Barkas/Machava/hodi, barakin, galbat/ jalvaha, gurab/Phatemar, nav/nouka, tirkati/tinkathi, tarande, bhande, manvar, bagla, dhau, batela, dhanga, /danga/bhingi, kotha/kothimaba, ballav, batila, chabina, dhurab, hondage, machava/mastvah, mahagiri, manja, mum, mumda, padav, palav, pal, jug, panvala, patiamr, phani, shambar, subal, taradake, taralu, tarani, banbote, barakin, dhangi, hodi, pagar, shipil, sambak, toni,barja,katur, ,jalvahini,tarani, shibad etc.¹⁴

The Names of Ships in Angre's period

The names of the ships during the period of Angre were Galbat bahvani, Galbatbhaskar, Martand, Raghunath, Savai ghunath, Shambhu, Garud, Hanumant, Sugriv, Vetal, Savai Vetal, Vetal Prasad, Khanderao, Kandoba, Sardari, Yeshawanti, Daulat, Samsher, Phattelashkar, Rankandan, Hirkani, Ruparel, Navratna, Punav, Asman,Havai, Vavdi, Rajhans etc.¹⁶

The Structure of the Ships

The construction of ships is as good as the construction of the building. This work requires skilled and perfect carpenter. The construction of ship starts on the auspicious time and on the very big horizontal wood. It was called as Mandi. The main wood in the ship was called as Pathan. The two sides load was rested on the Pathan of the ship. These woods are selected from the woods very carefully. If the size of the ship was big then, the bak is to be connected with a joint. They were called as Jarya. The phalya on the bak was called as Durmit. For the storage on the ship some wooden planks are kept on some height which is called as adavan. The planks which are kept on the vertical planks are called as ubhe. The planks which below the adavni are called as Pedache.

For giving the proper shape to the taktas, they are kept on the ground and is given proper curved shape on which the leaves of the trees are spread. The taktas get curved shape due to the heat. When the proper shape has been given then the fire is stopped. In this way the taktas are connected with vak. They are connected with each other with proper slots. The ships take their proper shape in this way. The small gaps are filled with cotton and some kind of the paste of trees to make it waterproof. The surface of the ship is called as stavak. It is on two or three levels. In the structure of Meera Daulat it is noticed in three levels.¹⁶

The boat is small in shape. The machavas are used to make the transport of goods. The big ships are called as 'Fattemari' and 'Mahamari'. When the boat is broad and shallow

in shape then it is called as tarapha. The ‘Batel’ and ‘Barkas’ are used to travel in the khadis.¹⁷

The front part of the ship is called as ‘nal’ and the part which at the backside is called as ‘baram’, the end part is called as ‘butta’. When the galbat goes on in the sea, it divides the water in two parts. The sukanu is used to maintain the direction and angel. The flaps are used to create pressure on the ship. The Dholkathi is the main pillar of the ship. The big size of the ship is tied to a wooden pillar which is called as ‘padkhamb’. The medium shaped ship has two or three dholkathis. The small stick is called as ‘bomb’. The wheels are called as lavane. The stick on the backside is called as kalambi stick. The flap is made up of cloth and the wind creates pressure on it which moves the ship. The wind flows in a direction. When it flows in an angle then with the help of cloth and rope the angle is maintained. The rope which is tied at the bottom of the padkhamb is called as ghos. The second rope is called as Daman. ‘Ghos ghe’ is used to change the direction of sheed. The big ropes are called as ‘khumare’. The long routes are called as ‘safar’ and the small routes are called as ‘pheri’

When the big ships are not on the bank, then small boats are used for transport. The rope which is used to tie is called as ‘pag’. Then the end part of the boat is known as hodi. The sheed on the ship is called as ‘Nisan’. The part where the meal is cooked is called as ‘Data’ and the place where people dine their meal is called as ‘Phugau’. The frame which is placed at the very corner and near the water is called as ‘ghodali’.¹⁸

When the ship is to be stopped at that time clothes are tied and anchors are thrown in the sea. There are two types of the anchors. They are ‘Pawada’ and ‘Loyli’. When the wood is bored with some wholes then the water enters inside, which is called as ‘gamaj’ and the storage is called as ‘Gamtdad’. The big tide is called as ‘Udhan’. In the khadi, the boats which are used to travel from one bank to the other is called as ‘Tari’.¹⁹ About the construction of armada, it is found in the Adnyaptra as follows. 9405286114

‘For the armada, there should be the wood of great quality for takhta, dholkath. In our state the wood like Sagyan is available which can be taken with the permission of his Highness. If anything required, then it can be imported from the foreign land also.... The guraba should not be too big or too small in size. At the same time the ship must contain material like pots, guns, ammunition, and canons etc....¹²⁰

In this way the ships in the armada of Kanhoji Angre were structured. Therefore, the movements of the ships can be made easy. This structure is made by identifying the importance of armada. Hence these ships were getting victory at the time war.

Names of Various parts of the Ship

The names of the various parts of the ship are as follows. In the ship horizontal planks are called as ‘Ande’ or ‘Aande’. The dholkathi which is placed on the plank is called as asaman. When the ship is completely constructed then two or three planks are placed for the convenience of the goods. That is called as Adavan. The sukanu which is attached is called as Aakada. The protective frame is attached on one side of the ship is called as ulandi. The adavnis wood is called as ubhe. The wood which is used for the making the ship strong is called as Kurvank.

The part which on the side of cannel is called as khanda. Ghamtad is the place which is used to store the ghamat. Challe is the place where the vallhas are placed. The wood which is at the bottom is called as gerip and pathan. The jint plank which is connected to kak is zari. The wood which is connected for the strength is called as dere. The place which is used for cooking is called as dataor phugau. The bahals of ships are called as durmit. The front part of the ship is called as nal. The wood which is below the wind is called as parnal. The pala or phalak is the place to store the goods.

Paranja (Parecha), pedache means the planks which are placed on the sides for strength. The frame which is created for the ship is called as pinjari. Varmavar or payal or kothadi or chatedi (Gujrathi) means the rear part of the ship. The end part of the nail is called as buddhi. The stick which is used to turn the sukanu is known as bambe or avadi. The round shped part of the nali is called as bhurada or bhulada. The pots (mandi) which are horizontal woods. Mankya means the three planks on the Pathan. Vanke means planks placed on each side. Vavkhand means vertical wooden planks. The sukanu is the wood which is meant to turn the ship. In addition to it, there is shamai.

The Rules of Armada

The rules of Maratha armada are as follows. There were rules about the system of armada; officers and their recruitment are included. It also includes the rules regarding the salary of Tandel and shipmen, their assigned work, the system of patrolling on the bank of sea, the system of post on the bank, the ceremony at the time of constructing the new ship, the firing of the canons at that time, the rules of ammunition and other material on the ship and their care. Regarding such efficient armada and the chief the armada Kanhoji Angre the Arm, historian utters the following statement.

The single armada of Rajapur is more powerful to the armada of Portuguese. In the period of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, Santaji Ghorpade and Dhanaji Jadhav has shown the

bravery such was the bravery of Kanhoji Angre on the west coast for the Dutch, Phirangi, Siddi and the British. He shown his bravery and impressed all the people. After Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Kanhoji Angre was the only person who did not allow the foreigners to step on the west coast. He was the protective emperor of the sea. When we consider this thing, then his importance can be understood in the history of the Maratha.²²

The administration of Kanhoji Angre

Kanhoji Angre was smart enough to plan for the quality ships. He planned for the high quality war ships to his end and also planned to have brave seamen and sailors. He searched for quality binoculars, compass system, good number of naval officers, technicians, skilled labour, carpenters and attendants and so he cared for the officers. It was his utter administration skill that made him a skilled and successful naval officer.²³

The Recruitment in the Armada

The soldiers in the Maratha armada were not having any work in the rainy season. After this season the works of armada were started. From the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Gomaji Naik Pansambal has advised that, the armada should include all the people of different castes including Pathans. In his armada there were people of different castes like fishermen, sonkoli, agari, bhandari, dadli, Konkani Muslims and ambi people from Karnataka. The objective behind this was that, the armada must be public oriented. They must develop an intimacy with each other and also with the country. The officers used to visit the places like Dastan mandale, Bagmandale, Karivane in Konkan for selecting strong and sturdy boys for armada. It was expected that, behind every hundred people there should be two boys for the armada. In addition to it the soldiers who were fighting on the ground were also coming from the same villages.²⁴

The officers were sent to different regions of the state to recruit the people in armada. These people searched the men who are eligible for the job in armada. Those selected people are appointed in the armada. The writers in the armada were especially Brahmin and Prabhu. These people have to write rojmandal, diary, barnishi, and letters. Then the posts like darakhdar, amin, clerk, mujumdar, and hashbnis.

Among eight people of koli, kharbi, dadli, bhandari castes a person is appointed in the armada. He has to work for eight months. The names of the people who were working in the armada were has sarang, bal sarang, may tandel, goma, dharma sarang, bhikaji veet, sarang, dhond paval, bham sarang. The sarang used to get six to eight leaves in a year. He was four

months at his house and he was given the stipend. At the time marriage or any other function, he has been given a gift. Important objects were managed from rankardan head. The planning of the people for the factory is also made in the same manner. The people from armada get the facilities of the government.²⁵

In the armada of Kanhoji Angre, some soldiers were Portuguese. The Virjai of Goa has written in his letter of 1718 that, the Portuguese runs from our state and accepts the job in the nearby state. In the letter of 13 December 1721, Virjai says that, Portuguese goes to Angre and other states and accepts their job.

The baron of Portuguese who was under the job of Kanhoji Angre is referred in the letter of 27th April 1718 of the Woon. In 1707 AD a Portuguese soldier named Doulerensu was died and his reference is found in the letter.²⁶

The foreign historian has labeled Kanhoji Angre as the leader of the pirates. Even they have objected about his great hereditary. Francis Lee in his book ‘Indian Navy’ describes the navy of Kanhoji Angre as follows, “In armada of Aknhoji Angre people of Khristan community, Portuguese, Dutch, Arab, Muslim, Negro were recruited to loot the people only.” He further says that, “Like the Algerian pirates were having horrible reputation in Bumadhy Sea, the Maratha pirates were of the same kind and the British businessmen were afraid of them.” Other foreign historians have appreciated the naval administration of Kanhoji Angre. His soldiers never revolted against him due to unpaid salary. This is important to mention here.²⁷

Officer Posts in armada

The chief of the armada was given the honour of Sarkhel. 5 Gurabs and 15 ships were included under a Subha. An officer is appointed on it. A person who is the chief of some of the subhas is called as Subhedar Nisbat or Subha armar. In his office there were Divan, Fadanvis, Mujumdar and hashmnis for his service. There was a separate department named ‘armada subha’ which looks after the armada administration. The captain of the ship is called ‘Narkhoda’. ‘Sarang’ was the chief of the all the sea men who run the ship. The people who runs the valha are called as ‘Malis’. They were very strong. Their chief was Tandel. Nakhva is the chief of the Galbat.²⁸

Armada Subha (Amaldar and Subhedar)

To run the armada in a smooth and proper manner it was divided in to many parts. There was an officer on it. His information is follows:

At the time of Kanhoji Angre these were officers at Suvarnadurg.

- 1) Dattaji Angre, Brother of Kanhoji Angre
- 2) Trimbak Ganesh
- 3) Bakaji Naik Mahadik
- 4) Dattaji Jachak
- 5) Harji Naik Kadam
- 6) Mirja Barge
- 7) Motyjirao Vichare
- 8) Rudraji Dhulap
- 9) Baburao Satam
- 10) Ramji Patel

In the period of Kanhoji Angre these people were working as the officials. They have carefully done their duty on the fort of Suvarnadurg.²⁹

Subhedars of Vijaydurg

- 1) Rudraji Anant Subhedar
- 2) Mahdji Balal Subhedar
- 3) Kahirangnath Subhedar
- 4) Shivaji Rangnath Subhedar
- 5) Shivaji Timbak Subhedar

Subhedars at Anjanvel

In 1618 AD Anjanvel was taken Ajamsiddi Kasim Yakutkhan took from Mahdji Ballal. Then the subhedars of Anjanvel were 1) 1 Ajam Siddikhan 2) 1 Dharma Sawant 3) 1 Gulabrao Nigudkar 4) 1 Hirabaraao Dalbi (Fattehgadh and Kanakdурgh)³⁰

In this way there were the officials in the period of Kanhoji Angre. As they have performed their duties very well Kanhoji Angre has got the immense success at that time.

Ammaldars awarded by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj

In the period of Kanhoji Angre the Ammadars performed their best and therefore they have awarded by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj as below.

- 1) Sekoji Mohita
- 2) Khandoji Mankar
- 3) Krushnaji Mode
- 4) Ranoji Gole

- 5) Ramjirao Kharade
- 6) Hasankhan Jamadar³¹

Income Sources at the times of Kanhoji Angre

A mahal was given to the subha of armada. When Angre became the Sarkhel, he was given the area, which was having the income of 34 lakhs. In addition to it hard cash was also given. The tax was charged on the goods of business. The Indian businessman has to pay Rs. 4 to 5 for every ship. Those ships which were not taking their permission were won by the soldiers and included in the armada. In this way the income of 50 lakhs is possible in a year. Every year the armada was supposed to do the expenditure of one and half or two lakhs. To keep safety from the British pirates there was the expense of 4 lakhs. The owner of the material was the king of that region.³²

A letter is found in the correspondence of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj that a sum of hard cash is to be given to armada from the government. From this it becomes clear that in the period of Kanhoji Angre income source to armada was like above. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj writes to Jivaji Vinayak that, ‘You are given the amount of for the smooth running of the armada. If this would not be given then, there can be problems in the armada. At such times, if there will be any critical problem then you will be not excused as the Brahmin.¹³³ From this letter it becomes clear that Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was very much conscious about the armada.

At the same time during the period of Kanhoji Angre there was the income from the following sources.

1) Koul/License-

The permission of the king to go in the sea is called as Koul. The king was taking tax for this permission. Every year the income of 4 lakhs was made. There is reference about this in the during the times of Kanhoji Angre which is as

When there was the rule of Kanhoji Angre, it was expected from the businessmen and other seamen that they have to take the permission of Kulaba that is Kanhoji Angre and those who did not take the permission should be fined.³⁴

2) Dastak-

The ships were permitted to wander in a particular area. Portuguese calls this type of tax as ‘Kartaz’.

In the times of Kanhoji Angre the business ships were looted by pirates. When the Dastaks of Kanhoji Angre were on the ship they used to protect the ships from the foreign invasion. This kind of protection was given by Kanhoji Angre and its reference is found in two important documents. From the times of Angre to present day it was a charge on them that, they were the pirates. But this charge can be dismissed in this way that, he was the appointed Sarkhel and recognized authority of the Maratha king. Even the reference of his protection from the other pirates can be noticed and therefore it becomes clear that he was not the pirate. Whatever is the fact but it becomes clear that Angre used to charge Dastak for the protection.³⁵

3) Valata-

The routes of the sea are fixed and the maps of the same were available.

4) Nishan-

The ship is identified with a particular mark with a colour. Though the coast of the sea is open still the ships have to take the permission to enter inside it. If such permission is not taken by the ship then any one can attack the ship.

5) Fishing-

The fishermen were not supposed to take the permission for fishing. They were not required to enter in to the region of any other owner. They have to pay Dastak. They were not required to use valata or typical mark. The fishermen have their own regions of fishing. The plant of Punai which is rooted in the deep water called as ‘Kavi’. They were protected by a net. ‘Kavi’ is given by the government. The different names of the kav which are in practice as- Kadavachi kav, minyachi kav, shinanyachi kav.

6) Business-

There were Gujarati and Parsi people who were doing the business from Kulaba, Mumbai, Ivanayat on the north to Malbar, Malvan, Kochin of the South coast. The fishermen of Kathvadi were doing business in Africa continent in which Sindhi, Hindu and Sindhu-Muslim businessmen were doing their business.³⁶

Kanhoji Angre has brought the businessmen like Dalal, Modi, Gujar. The people were brought as agents. The ‘Modi’ family was from Alibaugh.

Govindsheth Revdas, this businessman rose in the period of Kanhoji Angre, and he became the assistant of Raghoji Angre. He started the stores of business goods and salt. He also renovated the temples. Later he built Ramnath temple and donated the five houses to five

Brahmins. In the fort of Kulaba, he built Sivalaya and a water tank. Many temples were given caretakers and provision of expenditure for every year. He was very much popular as a liberal and brilliant businessman.³⁷

The business ships were noted in the government documents. The license was given for each year with the hard cash only. If the party breaks any rule then his license is cancelled. Every license was charged with six to eighteen rupees. The main post of the license was at Khanderi. It was the check post. The income of license was four lakhs every year. The ships which moving with license was given protection and others were not. If the workers on the ship did not do their duty properly then they were fined and punished.³⁸

The Mechanism of Expenditure of Armada

It is clear from the letter of Jivaji Vinayak Subhedar Prabhavali that, the payments of the armada were given with hard cash since the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

When Kanhoji Angre became the Sarkhel, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has given the region which was producing thirty-four lakhs income to him. The income was also incurred through tax. Rs 4 to 5 charged on the native business ship. In addition to it, paidas was also the tool of income. Without license if the ships were moving in the ship then they were conquered. This paidas was about fifty thousand. The goods which was going to the bank of the king was the owner of the that goods.³⁹

Weapons on the Ship-

In the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, there was the factory of creating canons was started under the guidance of Rajdoot Pitambar Shenavi. In the same manner, Kanhoji Angre has also started a factory of canons at Korlai. Ramji Surve has sent a letter to Kanhoji Angre in which following matter was written- ‘you have got a very good worker and therefore the canons should be prepared of good quality.’ This means that there were very good canons created. It shows that the Maratha workers had good knowledge of preparation of canons and mixture of metals. In the Maratha armada there were 16 to 20 canons throwing 8 to 10 bombs. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj had also started factory of canons.

In the period of Angre there were 15 to 30 rifles on the ship. On the small boats there were 10 rifles. In the armada of Angre about 150 to 400 tones ships were available. There were 6 to 9 canons on these ships. In the main area of ship there were 9 to 12 canons placed in such a way that, the shipmen can run the canons. There were 40 to 50 strong people who

used to run the ship. In the armada of Maratha, 275 canons of large and small sizes available. On these ships there were 28 canons and 4 Jamburas, in all 32 items were kept on it.

Kanhoji Nagre's Weapons

1) Karnataki Dhop-

This is a 48 inches long sword which is used in the war on the horse and land. It is decorated by the design of gold on its grip.

2) Sword of Armada-

This is a broad and 38 inches long sword which was comparatively high in weight of the other swords. The grip of this sword is curved and decorated with silver. This sword can be handled by only a powerful man. As Kanhoji Angre's physique was very powerful he was able to handle this sword easily.

3) Gurj-

This is very sharp and pointed kind of weapon. It is shaped as gada. It was full of metal and therefore very destructive. It is 30 to 32 inches long.⁴¹ The weapons of Kanhoji Angre can be seen in the custody of his next generation people.

Shipping Science and Tools-

In the eighth century the Khalifa of Bagdad has invited the scholars of India and learned the sciences like Trigonometry and Astronomy. The people who guided Vasco-D-Gama in the sea from Africa to Kalikat were able to identify the directions with the situations of the stars in the sky. They had their own tools of sea voyage. In the same tradition, Kanhoji Angre had the Mastayayantra (Malavi) which was installed on the ship. The sand watch was also installed on the ship and binoculars for watching the long distance movements. The moons were used to show the direction which in the present times the electricity is doing the function. In the present times the departure of the ship is intimated with the blowing of the whistle and alarms. It was earlier done by Shing and Karnas. The ship can be identified with the white colour.⁴²

The Development of Armada by Kanhoji Angre

The Angre family was adventurous from the very beginning. In 1640 AD Tukoji Angre proved his power by showing his bravery on the army of Shahaji Bhosale. Then for few days Dattaji Angre was the Subhedar of Suvarnadurg. At that time Kanhoji Angre

became very popular. The Sarkhel of Suvarnadurgh, Achaloji Mohite when attacked by Siddis of Janjira then with great bravery Kanhoji Angre has reverted the attack. From that time Kanhoji Angre became the Sarkhel of Maratha navy.

When Kanhoji Angre became Srakhel, at that time, there were Parsi, Gujarathi people who were doing the business which were doing their business from Kulaba, Mumbai, Surat, Khambayat, Malbar, and Malvan to even Kochin. The seamen used to take the ships full of goods to Africa. In the Angre period the people like Sindhi Hindu, Muslims were doing the business. In the armada of Kanhoji Angre there were 10 war ships were available. On every ship there were 15 to 30 rifles. There were 50 small ships and on every ship there were 4 to 10 rifles. In this armada Kanhoji Angre has kept on job people of Dutch, Portuguese, Arab, Muslim origin. In the period of Kanhoji Angre, during 1714AD to 1722 AD the navy was very powerful.

Reasons of Supreme Navy of Kanhoji Angre-

There are certain reasons that goes significant for making the naval power of Kanhoji Angre supreme. One can enumerate these reasons as follows:

- 1) The foremost reason of having many number of skilled fishermen in his possession.
- 2) Angre preferred all modern facilities in his armada
- 3) He preferred the full storage of arms and ammunition in his war ships
- 4) The captains of the warships were masters of their profession
- 5) He was strong supporter of the advanced amenities like the binoculars and compasses.
- 6) It is an acknowledged fact that Kanhoji Angre possessed the great knowledge of his geographical locations and sea sights.
- 7) He trained his officials to be update in their knowledge and skills of the naval warfare
- 8) The Maratha Empire and Maratha warriors were the owners of the sea assets and they coordinated with the Angres
- 9) The Angre armada protected the sea shores from the extraneous and distant attacks
- 10) The availability of the technicians and skilled personnel on the ships
- 11) Angre used quality raw material for the making and building of the warships
- 12) It was Kanhoji Angre who personally cared for the making of the ships

- 13) Compared to the ships of the naval forces of British and Portuguese the ships of Angre armada were powerful and dynamic
- 14) Angre had officials like Bhandari, Koli and Hetkari who were expert in their captaincy. Moreover, they possessed some outsiders in their service.
- 15) Kanhji Angre possessed good quality of, and also good quantity of, arms and ammunitions. He also designed and developed his own sets of canons which were praised by the famous historian Grant Duff saying ‘Cannons of these forts were of heavy caliber and were well manned by European as well as by native gunners.’⁴⁴
- 16) Western ghat region of Konkan covers a distant region. It begins from the northern Mumbai to the outskirts of north Goa. The some of the important places in between are Khanderi, Underi, Kulaba, Malvan, Abnkot, Korlai, Shrivardhan, Hareshwar, Suvarnadurgh, Bankot, Dabhol, Anjanvel, Jaigad, Ratnagiri, Purnagad, and Vijaydurg.
- 17) These natural harbours and shelters provided sound protection to the Angre armada.
- 18) The armada of Kanhoji Angre kept patrolling into the deep sea. They sometimes looted the enemy ships and brought home the loot. It is said that the British used to give him some ransom for keeping their ships safe. However, there is no official record stating this.
- 19) Kanhoji Angre established his power from the coastal line of Malvan to Travankor. The coastal are belonging to Siddi and Janjira was the only exception. He fearlessly ruled the sea lines except with a little anxiety from the pirates like Choul and Janji. However, he managed to overcome those pirates and their sudden attack on the armada.
- 20) He developed the hiding places in such sudden attacks and made his armada safe.
- 21) He established the ship factories in the places like Alibaugh, Sakharkhadi, Suvarnadurgh and Kulaba where he used the skilled workers to build his war ships, and at the place of Korlai hi manufactured the Canons. He also used the local quality wood to his satisfaction to make his war ships.

All these above mentioned reasons made the Kanhoji Angre armada powerful.⁴⁵ It helped him to be liable for the label of Sarkhel and became the powerful warrior in the Kingdom of Chhatrapati rule.

Ashtagar of Kanhoji Angre

In the naval administration of Kanhoji Angre, the naval forts have done a major role. This astagar has helped the naval power more powerful. This astagar is nothing but the coastal area of 22 kilometers in Alibaugh district. On the east coast, there is mountains of Sahyadri, on the west Arabi sea, on the south the khadi of Ravdanda and on the north there is the khadi of Revas, which is called as khadi of Revas. Even the gardens of cocounut and pofal are also called as agars. These astagars are 1) Alibaugh 2) Thal 3) Choul 4) Nagaon 5) Sakhar 6) Sasavne 7) Akshi 8) Kihim. All the boundaries of these agars were closely connected with each other. Therefore, this group of eight is called as ashtagar. In this ashtagar, Sagargadh, Khanderi, Underi, Revadyanch Bhuikote, Rajkote of Choul and the water fort of Alibaugh. These forts helped Kanhoji Angre in a different way which is as follows.

The forts which were included in this ashtagar are as follows:

- 1) In 1679, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has won the fort of Sagargadh from the Moughalbaron Haibatkhan. This fort was earlier known as Khededurgh, which was then called as Sagargadh. Kanhoji Angre has won this fort from Moughals.⁴⁶ He used this fort to keep the prisoners in the jail.

2) The Fort of Kulaba (Alibaugh's Pankote)

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has built this fort in 1680. Since 1696, Kanhoji Angre has made this fort as his main Center. This fort was very powerful fort in concern with the protection. Therefore, he made it as his main center. The north-south length of this fort is 280 meters and east-west is 116 meters. There were 17 bastils (buruj). The protective wall of this fort was 8 to 10 meters high. On the east side there is a very big door and on the south side there is a small door. On this fort there is Laxmikoti, Karkunwada, Jamadar chouki, Sadar these buildings are available. Therefore, Kanhoji Angre has made this fort as his central office.

In 1697 AD Kanhoji Angre has made his central office at Kulaba. After the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Siddi has decided to take his region back from the Marathas. To maintain peace and good administration in Konkan, Kanhoji Angre has fought with Siddis, Portuguese and British with the help of Sekroji Mohite, Ranoji Gole, Krushnaji Mod, Hasanrao Jamadar.⁴⁷ Kanhoji has won almost all the coastal area. Portuguese has made a treaty with Kanhoji. He kept Suvarnadurg and Vijaydurgh as his main ports. But he kept Kulaba as his main port.⁴⁸ Kanhoji took kulaba region from Bhivani Gujar. He built very good and powerful fort on the coast.

In Karnala region he built Manik fort. He also won forts like Manikgadh, Vikatgadh, Rajmachi, Kothala, Visapur, Lohagadh, etc.⁴⁹

3) Choul-

The second important place of ashtagar is known as Choul. This place was known as ‘Champavati’ before two hundred years. From the 13th century the Empire of Hindu kings degraded. In the reign of Bahamani there was the development of Goa state and the importance of Choul harbors became less. The fort at Choul is built by Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. Angre has used this for his naval administration.

4) Revdanda-

Choul is the city of eighteen pieces. Portuguese built a fort by combining three pieces. There is a temple of Manjardes. Manjardes means ‘Sadri-d-deus’ (mother of god). This deity was used to spoil the pure religion of the people. Rajkote was in the custody of Moughals, Revdanda, Vasai Phirangi remains in the custody of Portuguese. Other forts were won by Kanhoji Angre.⁵⁰ This was also used in the period of Angre.

5) Koralai Fort-

This is fort in south which is three hundred feet long and ninety feet wide which is surrounded by the water. There was some land on the south side of the fort and some hard stone was there on the east side which was called as stone of Choul. This fort was built in the reign of Muslim kings. In 1521 AD Diyogu Lopishu D Sikair, a Portuguese governor asked the permission from the Nijamshah of Ahmadnagar. He has erected a protective of wall of nine feet. At the end of the fort there was a cross. He built the stores of ammunition. Canons were kept on the west and north sides which are seen at present time also. There is also a church named ‘Madris D deus’. To enter in to the fort there is the entry from sea and khadi. On the entrance there is the idol of lion and it is carved on the stone that ‘there is no excuse to fight’. On the Balekilla, there is the idol of eagle and it is carved on the stone that, ‘Before entering here one has to enter in to the heaven’. This is the symbolic indication of the ego of the Portuguese.

In 1683 Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj as tried to win this fort. This fort came in the custody of Marathas in 1740 AD. The inheritors of Kanhoji Angre have used this fort for the naval administration.

7) Khanderi-

In the beginning Portuguese has captured, this harbor. They tried to make the protective wall to this harbor. But as they cannot get the water they left this idea.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has built this protective wall on 11th January 1680. He made a treaty with British people. On the fort of Khanderi there is a light house which is named as Kanhoji Angre can be seen in the present times also. Angre has used this fort for the naval administration. Kanhoji has made the attack of Siddis futile at Kahaderi and Kulaba. Many British ships were caught. In 1705 AD it was proved that the armada of Kanhoji Angre was more powerful and its popularity was spread from Mumbait to Malabar. Due to his influence many foreign ships were fearful about his attack. On the Konkan coast the Empire of the Marathas was finished and therefore the foreigners can enter anywhere. Kanhoji Angre has made his armada very powerful and brought the west coast under his control. Therefore, many foreign ships were unable to make their business in India.

8) Underi-

This harbor was in the custody of Siddis of Janjira. In 1680 AD Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj has opened the expedition on this harbor. But he was unsuccessful. In 1681 AD he tried again to win the same fort but unfortunately he cannot. This fort remained in the custody of Siddis. The honour of Kanhoji was done by making him the in charge of this fort. Underi was handed over to Marathas.⁵² This fort remained in the custody of Marathas in the period of Kanhoji Angre.

9) Sarjekote

On the left side of the Kulaba fort this Sarjekote was created. This fort has made great help to Angre during his reign.

10) Hirakote-

In 1700 AD Siddid has built a fort near Alibaugh with the help of people of Janjira. But Kanhoji has kept his check post at that place. Then there was the fort created named Hiorakote.⁵³ This fort was used as jail in the period of Angre. The sea water was reached up to this fort. The protective wall and bastils are in good condition in this time also. In this fort there is the temple of Kalimbika goddess.

In addition to it there are temples like Bankanath, Ganesh temple, Hanuman temple, Shri Venkatbalaji temple, Nageshwar temple. These temples were renovated by Laxmibai Angre. In this renovation the temples like Vitthal Rakhumai temple, Garud temple, Kanakeshwar temple, Aliya Durga were included.

Other Forts in the Custody of Angre

Except ashtagar there were following forts which were in the custody of Angre.1) Suvarnadurgh, 2) Dabhol, 3) Anjanvel, 4) Sindhudurgh, 5) Vijyedurgh (Gheriya), 6) Jaigadh, 7) Purnadurgh, 8) Ratnagiri, 9) Palgadh, 10) Rasalgadh, 11) Uchitgadh, 12) Bahirgadh, 13) Bankote, 14) Bharatgadh, 15) Govalkote, 16) Harne (Suvarnadurgh), 17) Kanakdурgh, 18) Govedurgh, 19) Yashvantgadh, 20) Avachitgadh, 21) Birvadi, 22) Ghosalgadh, 23) Talgadh, 24) Sagargadh, 25) Sankshi, 26) Songiri, 27) Surgadh, 28) Padmadurgh, 29) Madangadh, 30) Shrivardhangadh, 31) Manoranjankote, 32) Karnjacha Kote, 33) Ravel, 34) Dharapuri Caves, 35) Belapur.⁵⁴

The War Technique or Policy of Kanhoji Angre

The armada of Angre was very much powerful because of the god quality of ammunition, compass, binoculars and skilled boatmen and also due to the favorable geographic condition. From the Mandave Malavan to Travankore all the coast was of the ownership of Angre.

The Management of Cannons

In the main part of the boat, Kanhoji Angre has kept two cannons in the middle then nine to twelve another type of cannons, are placed in such a way that even the captains and other boatmen can run it very easily.⁵⁵ There were many cannons which can be easily operated by the boatmen while running the boat. There were 40 -50 powerful boatmen on the boat.

The scheme of Angre's peoples' gunnery being chiefly to get in to the wake of their enemy and take him foreshaft, a kind of quarter master, conducting the vessel till he brings the masts of his chase in to one, instant which he gives the word of firing and commonly does the greatest execution in rigging after which they have the earlier market of vessels is thus disabled; otherwise they are too slightly built to lay alongside of any ship of the least weight to metal.

Their great skill lies on those prow - guns which they manage to special advantage in a calm having armed boats, to tow them astern of the vessel they attack.

Angria fleet consisted of grabs, gallivants peculiar to Malabar Coast-Grabs having rarely more than two masts, although some have three. Those of three are 300 tons further. They are built to draw very little water, being very broad in proportion to end in when instead of bows they have a prow, middle to the end when instead of bows they have a prow, projecting and

covered with the strong deck level with the main deck of the vessel from which it is separated by a bulk head which terminates the fore-castle.

As the construction subjects the grab to pitch violently, when sailing against a head sea, the deck of the prow is not enclosed with but remains bare.

On the main side's deck under the fore castle are mounted two piedes of cannons of 9 or 12 pounders.⁵⁶

Angre's Method of Attack on the Ships of Enemies-

Angre's method of finding of the enemy ships was different. When his search men used to find the enemy ships they used to sail their ships. Moreover, they used to take utmost precaution to use the sea wind in such a way that either the would manage to loot the enemy ships or attack them keeping a safe distance. When given enough time and space they used to overpower the enemy. They used to tie up all the boats of the enemy to make them slow and then discharge the attack. At times the armada used to appeal them to surrender, but if not responded they used to charge the enemy boats with some hundred warriors and canons.⁵⁷ Kanhoji Angre always kept 150 to 200 tons boats ready for war fare having six to nine cannons full of ammunition.⁵⁸

It was said about the policy of Kanhoji Angre that, 'The plan of their attack was this: Observing from their anchorage in some secure bay that a vessel was in offering, they would stop in their cables and put to sea, sailing if there was a breeze, if they not, making the gallivants take the grab in two.

When within shot they generally gathered, as soon as they could, astern of their victim, firing in to her rigging until they succeeded in disabling her.

Then they draw nearer and battered her on all sides until she yielded. If she refused to yield, a number of gallivants having two or three hundred men on each, chased with her and the crew, sword in hand, boarded her from all sides.⁵⁹

Admiral K. Shridharan says in his book 'A Mary time History of India' that, "Admired Kanhoji Angre had taken over command of Maratha fleet since 1699 and since for a period of three decades, the Bombay marine was folk engaged in grappling will his daring and audacious actions at sea."⁶⁰

Features of Kanhoji Angre's Warrior Ships

The features of Kanhoji Angre's warrior ships can be told as follows. The ship which is to be attacked is taken in to the silent water and it is arrested by all the sides and speed is

reduced. This is the policy of the Angre and they keep the cannons and rifles in such a way that they can easily attack on the enemy. The ship of Angre used to go from the back side of the enemy and then fires the bombs on it. The enemy ship cannot do anything because it is covered by all the sides by the gallivants.

The ships of Angre were built in such a way that the lightest ship of the enemy can be chased by the ship of Angre in any way. Therefore, the ships of Angre were built in such a way that they were very narrow and shallow. The cannons were kept on the boat in such a way that they can be moved in any direction as and when required. Therefore, the ships of Kanhoji Angre were kept ready with material of war.

Business and trades In the Age of Kanhoji Angre:

There was the factory of drawing silk clothes at chowl. There were skilled weavers at Revdanda who would make. Bramhendraswami would demand the idols of lord Ganesh from Angre. There was famous expert Swimmers among the fishermen. There was of Chhatrapati on Rajgad. Once the into the well when King Shivaji was taking bath. At that those had brought out from the well.

There was a factory of ammunition and pouring canons at Korkai in Alibaug tehsil. It seems that there is an expert porter at Mapgaon near choundha who would make small and large earthen pots and necessary things for agriculture made from soil.⁶¹

Angre's Prison:

In this age, the prisoners would be taken and kept at Kulaba, Underi, Sagargad (Tal.Alibaug) and Vijaydurga forts. Prisoners had to spend very troubling days there.

Type of Punishments:

The criminals were given very harsh punishment that time. There were given punishment of compulsory hard work. Besides other punishments including the nose and ear, common humiliation, boycotting them from their caste, depriving of their honours, purgating them through expiation sentence of death, heads would be cut down or thrusting them from the highest portion of the fort etc. had been implemented in that age. Sometimes the property and valuable things of the accused criminals would fine and had to pay a grant amount of money.

Besides above mentioned punishments, the exploitation had been done in the age of Angre, they were as follows:

- 1) If there is an ox and he dies with some problem, the person had to give the penance for his crime.
- 2) If a person or a hunter unconsciously kills an ox instead of his target, he also had to perform penance for that.
- 3) If the fishermen had been kidnapped by the pirates and they come back, such fishermen would be purified.
- 4) If a clergyman commits reckless behavior in the temple, such man would do expiation.
- 5) The rations penance would be given for the cow-killing.
- 6) If the calf is given injury by a stick and the calf dies, the person had to give penance.
- 7) If a husband murders his wife, such husband had been punished.
- 8) If a Maratha person throws a died buffalo by dragging, that man had been punished.
- 9) If a Maratha person is torched by a Parit (lower caste man), such Maratha person would be sent to holy place.
- 10) If a man keeps chambhar (man from lower caste) as a servant in his house, such man would be punished.
- 11) A person is punished on eating.
- 12) A woman who keeps relations with another man instead of her husband is boycotted from her caste.
- 13) The drunken person would be kept aloof.
- 14) If a woman from Maratha castes eats at the home of Bhandari person, such woman would be given expiation.⁶²

In this way an interesting punishment of exploitations would be given in those days. It indicates that Angre had created their terror in their regime. This type of punishment would keep the people away from committing any crime. There had been peace and order in the society.

Place of Expiation :-

The person who is to be expiated was taken to some particular places. Kanhoji Angre would himself to the work of giving justice. Its places were chari, Varsoli, That, Navedar, Navgaon, Shribag and Choul.

Postal system :

The horsemen would do the work of sending letters. The same system was there in the age of king Shivaji. Post and letters on the near and small scale would be sent through the running horsemen.

Religious Policy of Kanhoji Angre :

Nobody was persecuted in the age of Angre. Religion would never be imposed on anybody. These were the feeling of respect about all the religious in the people's mind. There appears no example that people from Hindu religion converted into other religion. Likewise, no specimen is found about the religious purification. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Purified his commander Netaji Palkar and took in his religion who had converted. In this age, no expeditions were done on the other religions in order to expand their own religion. In those days, the attacks of enemy would take place, they would kidnap the families, demolish the entire villages, ruin the farms by cutting the crops etc. It would be done to create awe in the particular province. Thus, in the age of Angre, there was religious freedom Dutch, French, Portuguese, Arab, Muslim, Negro etc. foreign people also would work in the armada of Angre. This age could be considered as an exemplary age compared to today's conditions where communal riots are found everywhere.

The Promotion of Kanhoji Angre to Education:

In the age of Angre, there was students mess in the Kulaba fort. Government would run that mess. There were schools available in every big village for the non-Brahmin students to make them familiar with the words their schools were one in a big village and one in nearby 4-5 villages school would get monthly tuition fees from Pantaji class and Brahmin class. The head of the arbitrators would give the alimony to fulfill the expenses of school teachers. Students would be given shelter through the sarkarwada in Kulaba. Students would automatically get the skills education of carpentering. Work of ironsmith, waving, colouring, and building the ships through their heredity. Such students would be promoted by the government by giving them funds. The schools of Vedas Education would be run in the village under the supervision of wise Shastri Vedics.

In this way, Kanhoji Angre had made many provisions for the education. No custom was practiced there. Likewise, no craftsman from other state would be called from other states for that Kanhoji Angre would try to make the people in his state able for taking education.

Kanhoji Angre system of the Soldiers' Recruitment:

It seems that Kanhoji Angre took the responsibility of the recruitment of the soldiers with him after becoming Sarkhel. Mainly the soldiers were recruited from Maratha caste. Because Maratha people had been loyal to Swarajya, agile, sturdy and well-built since the age of Shivaji. It included the tribes like Dongari Koli., Mang; Garudi etc. soldiers would be given the military training. The soldiers would be granted leaves in the rainy season to do work in the farm. In their absence, less number of soldiers would stand for patrolling. Soldiers on leave would join their duties on Dussera. Kanhoji Angre military would include European soldiers like Duth, Portuguese, British, French. In the age of Kanhoji Angre, there were three categories of the soldiers; infantry. Cavalry and artillery.

They would recruit number of sailors in navy. In this recruitment, Fishermen from North Konkan and Muslim fishermen from south Konkan would be given preference. Besides, Bhandari, Hetkari, Maratha ad Agari people would also be recruited in the navy. Brahmis and Prabhu people would be recruited as the clerks. They would be given responsibility of writing daily matters, affairs and correspondence.

Mint of Kanhoji Angre:

Mint had not been given to any particular family with heredity. Instead, the contract of the Mint would be given; the contracts of the mint would be sold out. The mint of Angre was located at Alibaug . Revdanda and Mandave in this mint the copper cons and silver coins would be minted. The same work about silver coins was done at chandwad in the province of Peshwa. The golden coin would be minted by the government. The men from Alibaug 's Gujar family, Revanda's Deshmukh, (Dhabu) and Datar were the chief contractor of mint in the age of Kanhoji Angre.

The silver coin was named as Rupaya Alibaug. At its one side the Parsi letters would be carved whereas at its another side, the letters. "Chatra Pati" (in Marathi) would be craved.

Income Sources:

The of in the age of Angre:

1) House tax :

House tax would be extracted. From each house the tax ranging from .III to I Rs. Would is extracted.

2) Buffalo tax :

The tax from .II. to 1 Rs. Would extracted on every buffalo.

3) Fishing tax :

This type of tax was extracted from kli, Kharaki and Daladi people. Among these communities, one out of every eight persons would be given government job in armada. Such person had to work in government armada for 8 months. For this job, he was paid.

4) Shop tax :

Water tax, was also collected. The tax was collected from Bhandri people, on the income taken from palm and coconut palm trees. The permission of an adoptive was necessary for marriage ceremony and other religious programmes. Its tax was included in the other incomes. Likewise, the government's permission was required for the trading of private earnings. It was also included in other income. Nine expert craftsmen had to pay taxex. But carpenters, ironsmiths and goldsmiths had been favoured. Besides, the tax on the materials including rice, vavi, sesame, moong, sugar, betel nut jiggery, edible oil, coir etc. would be extracted.

Annually, the government would appoint an officer to supervise the area where the crops are less due to natural and other reasons. Likewise, the government would give complete discount in the tax to the people in whose farm no crop had been cultivated. The expense of this observation would be imposed on the people.

In this way, Angre would get income from above mentioned things.⁶³

Flag in the age of Angre :

Flag was considered as a symbol related to victory. The colour of the Angre's flag was red having the of yellow colour. Its length is three times more than it width. On it, the black words 'Kulabkar Angre Raskhel' (in Marathi) are written. This flag shows the fame of powerful Angre family

Today also, this flag may be fluttering on the flagpole situated at the height place on the Kulaba fort. It seems that this flag a symbol victory is memorizing the freedom of the nation as it had been signifying the same.

Personality of Kanhoji Angre and the Characteristics in his nature:

Kanhoji Angre's personality it impressive. His work and oratory would impress anybody. He had created an awe among his enemies. His physique was sturdy and strong. It was suitable to the Maratha worrier. His face was round and impressive. His eyes were lustrous, radiant, intense and sharp. He had strait nose. His complexion was dark. He would

look swaggering and impressive in the attire of Sarkhel. He had solid chest, muscular arms, and extra-ordinary power. He was of medium height and strongly built. he had strong moustache suited to the real hero. His attire would be a white shirt of long sleeves or the saffron shirt of Sarkhel. Besides, he would wrap shesh around his waist and the saffron turban on head with a nice weaving on it. There was ornament made from marking nut in his ear and a threefold beads around neck. He had shield at left side, a sword in a sheath, foot wares in feet and a round mark on forehead, Kanhoji Angre would wear such royal attire.

Features in Nature:

The documents clarify the features of his nature thus, “Kanhoji Angre was shining like the sun, victorious, determination, liberal, dynamic, intellectual, savior of Brahmins, savior of the religion, and clever in politics. He would believe in action. He was fond of reading. He would speak indicative and perceptive. He was devoted, religious, hardworking and courageous. He would live affectionately with all his servants. He had remarkable presence of mind. He was a learned and sentimental. He would live with cleverness in politics, security of his own religion, respect about other’s religion and appreciation to others. Kanhoji Angre would never give up, take a back infect he was determined and confident; he was skilled fencer, expert in swimming, good horseman, angry about the bad deeds of the enemies and the persistent worrier. He would fight according to tricks and tactics. Hence forty he had brought victory many times. He was a man of vision and straight forward. He would indulge amongst the naval soldiers and realize and solve their problems. He was a friend to poor and scourge to the enemies. His policy was tit for tat. Kanhoji Angre had been influenced by the staunch, heroic, courageous and brave soldier’s co-brothers of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Hence forth he had created the determination and loyalty of those co-brothers amongst his soldiers.

After Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja’s age of Maratha, Kanhoji Angre had shown the same strength to the foreign British, Dutch, Portuguese, Siddi and Moghal traders in the age of the decline of Maratha power it would be right to assert that Kanhoji Angre had fed the salty water of the sea to all of them and made their mouths tasteless. He had the profound respect about Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He had been struggling till the end to fulfill the dream on Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj on the coastline for that, he fought many battles. He would never assume anybody except Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj as his king. His loyalty about Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was true. He decided to be loyal with the throne of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Kanhoji Angre had been loyal with the Marathas till the end.

For that he had been fighting to flutter the saffron flag of sacrifice and victory. Henceforth, if one looks at this flag. He would certainly remember Kanhoji Angre.⁶⁴

Kanhoji Angre was a man of his words. The caretaker of Kanhoji Angre Joshi had foretold in his childhood. At that time Joshi had asked Kanhoji Angre what will you me if you get the royal position? At that time Kanhoji Angre promised him to give the land Accordingly, Kanhoji Angre had given the land which he was cultivating after becoming Sarkhel to Joshi as an award. In the second example, once a had sheltered Kanhoji Angre when he was in a trouble. Hence Kanhoji Angre rescued safely. So then Kanhoji Angre awarded that Fakir by giving clothes. These two examples show that Kanhoji Angre was a grateful person.

Kanhoji Angre was of strong and firm attitude. He didn't like anybody's interference in his work. He maintained peace and order among the people in his state. He made the people who were persecuted by the cruel foreigner fearless. He would welcome and felicitate the courageous and virtuous soldiers. He was fond of music. Kanhoji Angre would support the education and respect the wise men. He would visit pilgrimage during vacations. He had done righteous act by feeding Brahmins and giving them money. He was of virtuous nature.

Kanhoji Angre would be called as 'a god o Konkan.' He was the first Admiral of Indian navy. He would also be called as the 'Shivaji on sea' Likewise he was known as shark on the land" he had been considered as a crocodile'. He had proved his courage in sea as well as o the land especially in the outdoor battles. There had been many capable males in the Angre family. But when anybody reads or listens the word. 'Angre' he would immediately imagine the picture of Kanhoji Angre Hence forth the war tactics and work of Kanhoji Angre would come into understanding.⁶⁵

The End of Kanhoji' Life :

Kanhoji Angre had stomach ache occasionally at the end of his life. His determination was strong but his body was not responding. He had won the battle of Palgad only due to strong determination and passion. It seems that he did not get such an peaceful time to make arrangements of the property gained throughout the life.

He had been under tension about the conditions of his state after his death. At the end of his life. Because the family problem was going on. His three wives and their six sons would quarrel for being the heir. His elder son Sekhoji was brave and courageous. Likwise, he was of good nature. But he was not sure that his five brothers would support his own in rulling the state. Due to all these things, the mind of Kanhoji Angre had become restless.⁶⁶

Conclusion

The growth and development of the armada established by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was made by the Kanhoji Angre. These things were only possible due to the discipline and accuracy on the ship. Kanhoji Ange has trained all the soldiers. The armada was developed due this fact only. The sea and forts in the custody of the Marathas, were managed well by Kanhoji Angre. He protected the region of the Swarajya from the enemies due to the powerful management only. In a very small period he developed the armada of Marathas and increased the number of the ships and soldiers. He trained many people on the sea and appointed them on the ships of the armada. Therefore, the policy of Kanhoji Angre was very good in concern with the armada. He has made the decision very accurately and strongly that is why he could be able to get the victory on the enemy.

Kanhoji Angre has identified the importance of the armada. As per Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj he looks in to the development of the armada and did it successfully. He took the same kind of efforts. The enemies like Portuguese, Siddis, and Moughals came together and tried to defeat Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre but unfortunately could not. These three enemies were defeated by Kanhoji Angre only on the basis of armada by Kanhoji Angre. The credit of all this success must be given to his naval administration. Kanhoji Angre has built very strong protective wall to all the forts and updated the armada in a strong manner. From Mumbai to Goa on the coastal area he built the protective walls and therefore they have been protected from the enemies.

In the tenure of Kanhoji Angre, the warrior boats were mainly Gurab, Galbat, Pal, Shibad, Machwa etc. On the basis of these ships he got the victory. For building the ships, he brought the skilled carpenters, ironsmiths, aaksi and other skilled labors required for the building of the ships. The ships of Hindus are featured by the union of utility and proper structure. It is the best example of skilled carpentry. While building the ships it is observed that the ships can move very speedily in the sea. This structure was maintained because of identifying the importance of armada. Therefore, at the time of was these ships were getting the victory.

In the armada of Kanhoji Angre the ashtagar has played a significant role. Specially the forts which were included in this area were responsible for the victory of Kanhoji Angre. Some rules were fixed by Kanhoji Angre for maintain the discipline in the armada. Even he paid attention to the fact that whether these rules are followed or not. His naval administration was very strong. While recruiting the soldiers and officers in the navy he used

to give the preference to the qualities and skills of the people. He has created the Subhas for running the administration of armada in a smooth manner. The chief of this Subha is called as Subhedar. The tools of income in the time of Kanhoji Angre were Koul, Dastak, Valata, Nishan, Machmari, and business etc. In the same manner the expenditure is also maintained.

The warfare and policy of Kanhoji Angre was of very good qualities. In this the ship of enemy when comes at a particular point then it is chased and attacked from all the sides. Therefore, it was very easy to get the victory on the ship of the enemy. In this way Kanhoji Angre has fixed his policies and naval administration which resulted in the great development of the armada.

The Administration of Kanhoji Angre Kanhoji Angre progress and expeditions show that his governance system was an ideal. He governed for 35 years. He closely made contacts with the local people on the coast-line. He gave affection n his own governance. He respected and maintained their religious feelings. His judicial system was adhered to truth. He never hesitated in punishing the criminals. His impartial policy took him close to the people in his province. He had made proper arrangements of the payments of the soldiers. He never misused his power. He remembered and cleared his loans. He had firmly rooted in his own religion. He would take care from even the shade of foreigners. He was a staunch disciple of Brahmendra Swami. He would firmly affirm that I could do the service of my people only because of the blessing of you (Brahmendraswami). The money given by Swami was used for maintaining his own nation and the expansion of his own state. Thus, it is clearly seen. Seen that Kanhoji had done such an exemplary administration.

CHAPTER V

KANHOJI ANGRE'S HOME AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

Introduction

Now it is a widely accepted fact that it was Vasco-da-Gama who discovered India in the year 1498 AD. The British and the Portuguese attempted to search for the new lands, new nations, and new trade centers throughout the world and in this attempt was made the discovery of India. It may be only because of this notion that they are being called as the rulers of the sea. They started a kind of dictatorship over the seas. It was the far sightedness of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj who established his own naval force in 1657 to challenge the outsiders and to secure the self-land. He not only challenged them but also defeated, discouraged them on the western coasts of Maratha Empire. He also encouraged to have his own sea-forts and managed to develop them.

Following the great leadership and war techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Kanhoji Angre carried out his principles and fought against the enemy. He was the first to fight with the foreigners like British, Siddis and the Portuguese. The first Sarkhel and the first naval officer of a rank, Kanhoji Angre used dynamic war skills against those outsiders using his visionary skills in naval warfare.

Kanhoji Angre was the chief of the armada. In the present chapter the information regarding his relations with the Chhatrapati of Maratha Empire and other barons is given in detail. Even his battle against the other foreign enemies is also given here.

Kanhoji Angre's relations with native people-

After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj there was the rise of Kanhoji Angre in the armada. Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj was brutally killed by Aurangzeb. Therefore, all the Marathas came together to fight against him. This was the beginning of the freedom fight of the Marathas. The Konkan region was under the custody of Mughals. Therefore, this region was conquered by Kanhoji Angre. Therefore, on the west coast the name of Kanhoji Angre was very much popular. Maharani Tarabai took note of the same and gave him the title Sarkhel. After the death of Aurangzeb Chhatrapati Shahu has been rescued. He went to south and asked his right on the throne of Maratha. Therefore, there was a war among Chhatrapati Shahu and Maharani Tarabai. But Kanhoji Angre was in a dilemma to make his

choice. In the beginning he fought in the side of Maharani Tarabai but later on when Balaji Vishwanath Bhat became the Peshava and then he fought in the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. There was a treaty about this and after it there was the rise of Kanhoji Angre. In this way Kanhoji Angre was working in the armada from the period of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and he continued up to the period of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj in 1729 AD¹

Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre

After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Aurangzeb Badshah came in the south to win the Maratha Empire. He gave a challenge to Siddis. Therefore, Siddi started to won Rohakhadi, Mangaon, Bankote, Mahad, and Danda and started to capture many important places. The masses were exploited in different ways. They have been made the slaves and their women were also kidnapped. Then Siddi turned his attention to the places like Nagothan, Aapte, and Nagaon etc.

At this time Kanhoji Angre joined the army of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. Kanhoji Angre was making his soldiers follow his orders very accurately. The soldiers who were trying to make excuses in their work are punished badly. He was working under the guidance of Subhedar of Suvarnadurg. Therefore, he was able to gain the trust of this Subhedar.²

Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre

After the brutal killing of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj by Aurangzeb, he arrested Chhatrapati Shahu and Yesubai. At that time Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj escaped from his arrest. Then all the barons of Maratha power were on the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. So Aurangzeb was unable to lead his life in comfort.

In the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, there was the rise of Kanhoji Angre. He has joined his duties as a reliable soldier of Achaloji Mohite, but in the later period he was attacking in the region of Siddis only with the help of 40 soldiers. Once the Habashi soldiers arrested Kanhoji Angre then he escaped from it with his talent. Therefore, he became very famous in his soldiers.

After this incident, Achaloji Mohite, Subhedar of Suvarnadurg was called by Chhatrapati of Satara. For this meeting there was Kanhoji Angre present. After reaching Satara he gave Kanhoji Angre the work of fireman and then he took him to the court. At that time Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj enquired about Kanhoji Angre. Then he cried over

Achaloji Mohite and asked Kanhoji Angre to sit with him. At this time, he asked Achaloji Mohite to treat Kanhoji with equal status.³

Then the Subhedar of Suvarnadurg started to exploit the people. At that time, he took the help of few people in the court. He tried to ignore Kanhoji Angre in this matter. Then Kanhoji Angre doubts that the Subhedar is in favour of Habashi. The Habashi soldiers gharevaed Kanhoji Angre. At that time the Subhedar has not replied anything. The silence of Subhedar and the action of soldiers made it clear that, the Subhedar was against him. Kanhoji Angre immediately murdered the Subhedar and also finished the soldiers who were helping him. The facts about this incident were conveyed to Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj at Satara. Then Maharaj has awarded Kanhoji Angre with the position of Subhedar of Suvarnadurg. In this way he became the Subhedar of Suvarnadurg in the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj.⁴

After the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj there was a critical condition in the state. Aurangzeb took the advantage of this condition to win the forts in state. Kanhoji Angre was very much angry with this attitude of Aurangzeb. Therefore, from 1690 AD Kanhoji Angre started to win the regions and forts in the custody of Moughals.

Maharani Tarabai and Kanhoji Angre

Kanhoji Angre's naval career started from Choul. The rajkote of Choul was in the custody of Subhanji Kharade. He has consulted the people like Mankoji Marathe from Khnaderi, Udaji Padaval from Underi, and Bhivaji Gujar from Kulaba. Therfore this region was ruled by two political parties. In 1689 AD Kanhoji Angre and Bhivaji Gujar met Mohamad Khan who was the baron of Aurangzeb. There was very severe war among them. In the same manner Kanhoji Angre met Siddis in Sagargadh and Rajkote (Choul). On both places Kanhoji Angre was victorious over Moughals and Siddis. The result of this victory was that, Kanhoji Angre was awarded with Sarkhel in 1694 AD by Maharani Tarabai. This increased the reputation of Kanhoji Angre's reputation.

In the Kudal Panchmahal, the regions like Savantwadi state, Kudal, Akola, Miraj, Rajapur and some part of Goa were included. The in charge of this Kudal region was Narayan Prabhudesai. In 1697 AD Khem Sawant has attacked Kudal. In such critical condition the Prabudesai came for the patronage of Kanhoji Angre. He supported him at Rajapur. It makes clear that Kanhoji Angre was not a common or secondary officer in armada. When Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj was captured in the expedition of Chandichand,

Kanhoji Angre was the only person who was given the responsibility of Konkan coast. It becomes clear that how much he was involved in the work of naval administration.⁵

Siddi Kasam Yakutkhan won Anjanvel from the custody of Mahadji Ballal. At that time, he fought against Portuguese and Siddis with people like Sakroji Mohite, Ranoji Gole, Krushnaji Mod, and Hasankhan Jamadar. They won the Sagargadh from the custody of Moughals. The main incidents in this year were that he moved his port to Kulaba. He used to mention himself like he is the king of Konkan coast, Kanhoji Angre, Sarkhel of Janjira and Kulaba. However, he did not forget that he is the servant of Chhatrapati. In 1700 AD Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj passed away on the Singhgadh fort. After his death his son Shivaji the second came on the throne and Maharani Tarabai became the ruler of the state.

In 1698 AD Yakutkhan came from Rajapur and destroyed the seven to eight thousand trees. He gathered Kulaba with the help of Moughals and Portuguese. Kanhoji Angre gave proper answer to this attack. In the end Yakutkhan has to give up his attack and have to make a treaty with Kanhoji Angre. As per the treaty Kanhoji Angre got the 2/3 income of Khanderi, Kulba and Sagargadh. North Choul and Rajkote was won by Kanhoji Angre. The income of South Choul was given to Moughals and Kanhoji Angre in fifty percent to each.⁶

The income of Parhur should be given to Siddis and Portuguese should not overtake the boundary of Choul. Through this Kanhoji Angre got a very good amount of region and income source. From this experience of attack, he built the Sarjekote around Kulaba in 1699AD In the same manner he built Hirakote a gadhi in Alibaug. Also the Viceroy of Goa wrote a letter to Kanhoji Angre for his friendship.

The capital of Maratha Empire was at Raigadh in the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji amharaj and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. After the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj has decided to shift the capital of Empire from Raigadh to Panhala with the consultation of all barons. But for keeping the control on every part of Empire he shifted the capital to Satara. When he himself was busy with the expedition of Jinji he handed over the responsibility of Konkan to Shidoji Ghorpade. It was very difficult to handle and control the region of Konkan. Shidoji was unable to do this work efficiently. This work was done successfully by Kanhoji Angre. As Kanhoji Angre has released the Konkan region from the clutches of Moughals successfully, his name and fame was there all over the Empire. But there is a great difference between competence and royal support. Therefore, Maharani Tarabai has appointed him as an in charge of armada on coastal area from Mumbai to Savantwadi.⁷

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre

Death of Aurangzeb and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja's arrival in South

The intention of Aurangzeb in coming over in south was not successful. The reason behind this was, under the able leadership of Maharani Tarabai, the Moughals were discarded from the state. They were defeated on number of occasions. In this depressive condition Aurangzeb died on 20th February 1707, at Ahmednagar. With the death of Aurangzeb, the struggle between Maratha and Moughal ended.

The news of death of Aurangzeb reached to the Subhedar of Malva Azamshah and he declared himself as the king his state. Azamshah was of the opinion that until he defeats his brother Alamshah he cannot get the throne of Delhi. Therefore, he went to Delhi by leaving his struggle with Maratha incomplete. Chhatrapati Shahu, the son of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Yesubai was still in the arrest of Moughals. While on the way to Delhi, he escaped Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, on 8th May 1707, with the consultation of his barons like Zulphikhar Khan. He thought that, after the release of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj there would be two parties in the Maratha Empire. This would result in the internal clash between Chhatrapati Shahu and Maharani Tarabai. The power of Maratha Empire would be very weak due to this internal conflict. This was the assumption of Zulphikhar Khan. Though he released Chhatrapati Shahu, he continued the arrest of Rani Yesubai. There was a war between Chhatrapati Shahu and Maharani Tarabai after his release from the arrest. Then there was a division of Maratha Empire which was established by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. the capital which was shifted to Panhala was later on known as the Empire of Kolhapur and the throne which was established by Chhatrapati Shahu at Satara was known as throne of Satara.⁸

After the release of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, he started leave for South. He entered first in Khandesh. He got the help of Mohansingh of Bijgadh and came to Sultanpur. He was joined by Amrutrao Kadam-bande there. Later on he was further joined by Parsoji Bhosale at Lamkani, Nemaji Shinde, Haibatrao Nimbalkar and Chimnaji Moghe. At this time Satara was the capital of Maratha Empire. Maharani Tarabai was looking after the rule of whole Maratha Empire. When Chhatrapati Shahu came to Ahmednagar, he conveyed to Maharani Tarabai that, 'I am coming to state and I am going to rule hereafter.' But according to Maharani Tarabai she opposed this rule of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj on the throne of Maratha Empire. She was of the opinion that there was no right of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj on the throne of Maratha Empire. The Empire which was established by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ended with the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. Therefore, on the throne of Maratha empire is created by Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, is his own creation of Empire.

Therefore, on this throne the son Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, Shivaji the second is the right person whose right is legal. This was the attitude of Maharani Tarabai.⁹

Maharani Tarabai was not ready leaved her right on the throne of Maratha Empire. But Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of the opinion that, the problem of legal right on the throne can be solved with discussion. But she selected the way to fight with Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Some brave barons supported Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. The common masses and soldiers stood on the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. But Ramchandrapant Amatya, Shankaraji Narayan supported Maharani Tarabai. The party of Maharani Tarabai became stronger. Maharani Tarabai has sent the army under the able leadership of Dhanaji Jadhav and Parshuram Trimbak Pratinidhi. After leaving Ahamadnagar Chhatrapati Shahu came to Khed (Rajgurunagar) near Pune. Therefore, the condition of war was created. But Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has called Dhanaji Jadhav for discussion. The servants of Dhanaji Jadhav, like Khando Ballal, Balaji Vishwanath and Naro Ram have already convinced the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj to Dhanaji Jadhav. Therefore, Dhanaji Jadhav went in the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Therefore, the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj became strong. Parshurampanth tried to fight with Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. on 12th October 1701, there was the defeat of maharani Tarabai in this war at Khed. The next step of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj became very simple. After Dhanaji Jadhav, the barons like Khando Ballal Chitanis, Balaji Vishwanath, and Bahiropanth Pingale joined Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.

Coronation of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj

By taking rest on the bank of Bhima river Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, came to Shiraval via Pune, Jejuri. The fort of Shirval named as Rohida was in the custody of Secretary Shankaraji Narayan. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has called this secretary for discussion. But the secretary rejected it. The guilty feeling of opposing Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, and the quarrel between Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Maharani Trabai was unbearable to him and he commits suicide. Then Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has given secretary designation to his son Narodhankar. Due to death of secretary Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj got the forts like Rajgadh, Torana, Vichitragadh. In this way Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has created his own Empire in Maval. Then he started in the direction of Satara. The in charge of forts like Chandan-Vandan accepted the rule of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. When Maharani Trabai came to know that Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj is coming in the direction of Satara, then she handed over the responsibility of security of Satara on Parshurampant Pratinidhi and went to Panhala for her ow protection. The in charge of Satara

fort was Shekhmira who was from Wai surrendered in front of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Then the throne of Satara came under the rule of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. On Saturday, in January 1708, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj entered in the Satara city with a great celebration.¹¹

Maharani Tarabai and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Conflict

Maharani Tarabai has created the separate throne at Kolhapur. She created her separate Ashtapradhan Mandal. In this way there were two groups in the Maratha Empire. Therefore, it was a great question in front of the Maratha barons to whom shall they select whether to take the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj or to go in the side of Maharani Tarabai. This was quite difficult for the Maratha barons.

In the side of Maharani Tarabai, there were barons like Appaji Thorat, Shahji Nimbalkar, Santaji Pandhare, Ramchandra Nilkanth Amatya, Khem Sawant, Udaji Chavan etc. In the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, there were barons like Parsoji Bhosale, Dhanaji Jadhav, Chimnaji Damodar, Nemaji Shinde, Amrutrao Kadambande, Khanderao Dhabade, Mansingh More, Haibatrao Nimbalkar. In addition to it, there were barons like Balaji Vishwanath Bhat was the brave and warrior baron was in the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.¹²

Maharani Tarabai has won the fort of Panhala, in the conflict with Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj in 1710 AD. Then she made the coronation of her son at Karveer (Kolhapur) and created a new throne at Kolhapur. Later on in 1710 AD there was a conflict between Rajasbai and Maharani Tarabai for the throne. Rajasbai has kept her son Sambhaji on the throne. She arrested Maharani Tarabai and her son Sambhaji. Therefore, Maharani Tarabai has to lead her further life in the jail. Rajasbai has continued the policy of Maharani Tarabai about Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj in future. As Rajasbai was not enough capable therefore the barons of her side started to join Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Therefore, the party of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj became stronger.

At the same time the barons like Chandrasen Jadhav, Damaji Thorat, Krushnaro Khatavkar, Udaji Chavan, and Rambahji Nimbalkar revolted against Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. In this critical condition Balaji Vishwanath has made his way out from all the problems and kept Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj safe.

In the struggle of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Maharani Tarabai Kanhoji Angre was in side of Maharani Tarabai in the beginning. Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, the son of Maharani Tarabai should get the throne of Satara. This was the opinion of Kanhoji Angre.

Maharani Tarabai was of the opinion that Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj will take the help of British of Mumbai in this struggle. She made certain provisions, that Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj should not get the help of British. She took the fort of Rajmachi in Borghat and handed over the protection task of Kalyan Bhivandi to Kanhoji Angre. From 1701 to 1710, this conflict was vigorous. In 1713 AD Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has sent Peshava Bahiropant Pingale to attack on Kanhoji Angre. But the effect was totally opposite. Kanhoji Angre has arrested Peshava Bahiropant Pingale and won the forts like Rajmachi and Lohagadh. In this way the first victory which was given to Maharani Tarabai was only because of Kanhoji Angre.¹⁵

Kanhoji Angre has created great question in front of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj by arresting Peshava Bahiropant Pingale. In this critical condition Balaji Vishwanath would bring out certain solution, this was the opinion of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Therefore, he sent Peshava Balaji Vishwanath to attack Kanhoji Angre on 17th November 1713. He sent a letter to Kanhoji Angre for making a discussion instead of war.¹⁶

The content of this letter is as follows, ‘You are the son of great warrior, Tukoji Angre under the patronage of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. he was the honest person with Chhatrapati. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj is the son of that great king. Is it right that you win the different talukas of his custody? When he comes in the state, and then is it good to arrest his Peshava? Is it the duty of an honest employee?’

When Kanhoji Angre read this letter his mind was disturbed. Kanhoji Angre has replied this letter as, ‘Take your army back and come for discussion. After the meeting we will discuss and we will behave as per the discussion’. In the actual meeting Balaji Vishwanth has given the invitation for the meeting of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. He also convinced that in which way the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj is right. The result and effect of this meeting was very good. The after the meeting between Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre, there was a treaty among them. Then the side of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj became powerful. Kanhoji Angre has left Peshava Bahiropant Pingale from his arrest.¹⁷

The conditions among Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre were as follows.

- 1) Kanhoji Angre will be given 10 forts (Khanderi, Kulaba, Avachitagh, Vijaydurg, Jaigadh, Yeshwant gadh, Devdурgh, Kanakdurg, Fattegadh) and 16 Mehals as well as the region from Mumbai to Kharepatan.
- 2) Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has appointed Shahu Maharaj as the Sarkhel.

- 3) Kanhoji Angre has got the titles like ‘Vajartamav’ and ‘Sarkhel’.
- 4) Rajmachi, Shrivardhan, Manranjangadh (the fort near Revas), these forts will remain in the custody of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.
- 5) Kanhoji Angre has to return the forts like Panvel, Shirdhon, Tale, and Samtane. In this way the region of 34 lakhs was received by Kanhoji Angre.
- 6) Kanhoji Angre has to leave the side of Tarabai
- 7) Kanhoji Angre have to release the Peshava Bahiropan Pingale.
- 8) Kanhoji Angre and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj will not appoint the people from each others force.
- 9) The permission to run the administration on west coast was given to Kanhoji Angre from Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.
- 10) Every year Kanhoji Angre have to give twelve thousand rupees’ cash, clothes of twelve thousand rupees and other objects to Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.¹⁸

As Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj remained in the company of Moughals in his childhood his behavior was somewhat lavish. As Mumbai was very close to Kulaba, Chhatrapati was asking Kanhoji Angre to gift him the objects like clothes, clocks, kalabut etc. The gifts from Kanhoji Angre were not given to Chhatrapati in time. Kanhoji Angre has to make more expenses on his army. To protect the region of Konkan he has to make certain provisions. Kanhoji Angre was expecting some help in this work from Chhatrapati. Sometimes there was misunderstanding with these issues among Chhatrapati and Kanhoji Angre. But it was temporary. But many letters are available in the Pune archeology department about his gifts to Chhatrapati.¹⁹

In this way the relations between Kanhoji Angre and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj were improved. This was affected on the politics of Maratha very deeply. In the future politics the party of Maharani Trabai left behind. In this incident Chhatrapati started to believe Balaji Vishwanath greatly. Kanhoji Angre has established his power from Manranjan to Vijaydурgh. In this period Balaji Vishwanath and Kanhoji Angre were recognized as the great barons of the Chhatrapati.

After the first treaty among Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre, the details of this treaty and description are very significant. In the special court at Satara, Chhatrapati has given Kanhoji Angre clothes, titles and honour. He also had given the permission letters and the title Sarkhel. Kanhoji Angre has gifted Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, the objects like 2 Swords, 2 Daggers, Perfumes, 4 Shawls, Tobacco of Surat and spice of one kilo. On the day of Holi he enjoyed the five colours with Chhatrapati.²⁰

The shrewdness of Balaji Vishwanath was that, he has won a great warrior like Kanhoji Angre for Chhatrapati. Due to his bravery there was power of Maratha Empire on the sea. There was some region which was in the custody of Siddis was also given to Kanhoji Angre. This region was of 34 lakhs. Therefore, there was the danger of Siddis attack on the armada. Kanhoji Angre was well aware of this fact. But he was well aware of his power and therefore he accepted the challenge. Therefore, Kanhoji Angre accepted all the conditions of the treaty as it is. Kanhoji Angre became the chief baron of Chhatrapati. He was given the right of keeping the soldiers in his custody. It was decided that he has to help Chhatrapati whenever there is the need to him. For making the expenses on the soldiers the Chaouthai can be charged and some part of its share has to be remitted to Chhatrapati.²¹

In this way Kanhoji Angre has helped the generation of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj who had established the Maratha Empire. Kanhoji Angre has attacked the Mohammad of Choul, Moughal officer, for the first time and won it. For this victory he has used the Gurilla war technique. There were brave barons like Sambhaji Kharade, Hasankhan, Jamadar, Khandoji Mankar, Subhanji Gole, Krushnaji Mod etc. These were the brave barons on whom Kanhoji Angre has won many wars.

Kanhoji Angre has got the subhedar post by removing Achaloji Mohite from Suvarnadurgh. The army of Kanhoji Angre was very less in the beginning. But when there was the introduction of Guerilla war technique the number is increased in the army. He has defeated the Moughals on many occasions. After the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Mharaj, the Maratha barons opposed the Moughals vigorously. The period of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj was very hasty and of many problems. Therefore the army of Moughals was scattered and the advantage of this thing was taken by Kanhoji Angre very shrewdly. In 1690 AD Kanhoji Angre has been appointed as the second officer of Kulaba fort by Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. At that time Maharani Tarabai has honoured Kanhoji Angre with title of Sarkhel on behalf of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. This function was held at Vijaydурgh fort.

In 1697 AD Kanhoji Angre has made Kulaba as his main post. He made it his capital. Here he has declared himself as ‘King of Konkan Coast’. He was the honest servant of the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He has not changed his honesty in concern with Maratha Empire. Therefore, the King of Delhi was unable to win the Empire of Marathas due to these honest people.

Kanhoji Angre has appointed Manuel Motasis Carvol, Portuguese employee in 1701 AD. He has also appointed Muslim and Arabian people as his naval officers and skilled

workers in his armada. He has also adopted the new skills and techniques of the European people for his armada. Kanhoji Angre was able to produce the cannons, pistols, guns, advance weapons. As he was supported by the advance techniques he was wandering in the sea with more power and confidence.

Kanhoji Angre had developed Maratha armada. This armada had played the important role in the Maratha freedom struggle. Kanhoji Angre and his armada captured and preserved the province of Swarajya in Konkan from the great enemies. Moghal, Siddi and Portuguese due to his brave deeds. Kanhoji Angre had created awe amongst Siddi, Portuguese and British. Kanhoji Angre had adhered the side of Tarabai. She had given the command of the coastline from Mumbai to Sawantwadi.²² Beside, Tarabai had given Rajmachi fort and Kalyan province to him.²³ Kanhoji Angre made Konkan free. He made Vijaydurga as its center and took Suvarnadurga and Ratnagiri forts.²⁴ He took all the forts except Siddi's took Raigad, Janjira forts and other, Moghals took Karnala, Rajkot and Portuguese took Revdanda and Vasai firangi forts. Besides, Kanhoji Angre took Kulaba Province from Bhivani Gujar. Here, he built a strong fort at the chowki's place on the sea port. He built Manikgad in the Karnala province on the hill. He captured Vikatagd, Rajmachi, Kothala, Vasapur and Lohgad forts. It this way Kanhoji Angre challenged the power of Shahu by inspiring from Tarabai. He had driven away the army os Shahu. Kanhoji Angre had created awe in Konkan by capturing the important forts like Fajmachi, Tunga, Tikona and Lohgad Chhatrapati Shahu sent Peshwe Bahiropan Pingle and representatives to arrangements of Kanhoji Angre. Kanhoji Angre defeated Peshwe Bahiropan Pingle and attested Secretary Nalo Ballal.²⁵ Both of them were kept at Kulaba. Kanhoji Angre's actions increased in the 1773 A.D. rainy season, Kanhoji Angre and Tarabai captured Karnala and other forts from Mughals. Now in was need to arranged Kanhoji Angre. Now Chhatrapati Shahu gave the honour of Peshve to brave an diplomat Balaji Vishwaanath and gave him responsibility of arranging Kanhoji Angre Balaji Vishwanath prepared for the expedition against Kanhoji Angre. He tried to solve it by negotiations. For it he sent some proposal by hand or through other persons. Peshwe Balaji Vishwanath set for arranging Kanhoji Angre with four thousand soldiers. Peshwe Balaji Vishwanath and Kanhoji Angre met face to face at Valvan near Lonawala o route Balaji Vishwanath made him aware by saying that Chhatrapati Shahu is a legal heir and the chaos aroused in Kolhapur due to the political competition between Queen Tarabai and Rajasbai. Balaji Vishwanath convinced Kanhoji Angre how it was beneficial for him to join Chhatrapati Shahu. Kanhoji Angre consented his proposal and there took place a treaty between them. Kanhoji Angre promised Shahu to give ten big forts except Rajmachi, sixteen

stations and small hills. Bahiropan Pingale was released. Kanhoji Angre was given a charge of entire state except Lohgad and other forts on the mountain pass.²⁶ Balaji Vishwanath brought the actual meeting between Chhatrapati Shahu and Kanhoji Angre at Jejuri. Chhatrapati Shahu assessed the loyalty of Kanhoji Angre. Then Chhatrapati Shahu gave him rights of navy and an honour Sarkhel title.²⁷ This treaty took place on 18th February 1714. There are many references available about the treaty. King Shahu verified from the complaints and lists of the governor from South. Then he gave him Vijaydurga, Suvarndurga, Kulaba, Viktgad and other twenty-seven forts, province of thirty-four lacs, the rights of navy and Sarkhel title permanently and sent him to Konkan.²⁸

Kanhoji Angre was honoured by making him a chief of suvarndurga.²⁹ Maratha gave Underi to Kanhoji Angre. If we Kanhoji Angre took the forts at Upper Mountain pass due to the Moghal's reign or politics. We should give back them to you Chhatrapati Shahu; you should give them back to us (Kanhoji Angre). Trimbak should be given to us Kanhoji Angre and Patta should be taken at you (Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj). You should look after Konkan province form Dussera to the Month of Margashirsha.

Rajmachi, Manranjangad, Mujgad, Kothala Should be given to us Kanhoji Angre where as you (Chhatrapati Shahu). Should take Lohgad, Tung, Tikona, Korgad, Vangad along with the goods. If we Kanhoji Angre captured Raigad, we should give it to you (Chhatrapati shahu).³⁰ Chhatrapati Shahu gave the award of Sarkhel and the possession of all naval regin. He had also been given ten sorts and sixteen palaces as equipment. Those ten sea forts include Khanderi, Kulaba, Avachitgad, Suvarndurga, Vijaydurga, Jaigad, Yashwantgad, Devdurga, Kanakdurga, Fattegad; Sixteen palaces include the province from Mumbai to Khare Patan. Angre would pay Re. 1200 per year as a soveirgnily.³¹ Kanhoji Angre became a close friend of Shahu. As a result, his dominance on Maratha armada remained continue. Besides he had been given whole of the coast area from Sawantwadi to Mumbai except Siddis province at Dabhol. He had also be given main Stations on land including Palgad, Rasalgad, Khare Patan and Rajapur.³² The treaty between Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre took place on 18th February 1714. As per the treaty, some of the forts were handed over to one another. Kanhoji Angre received Rajmachi, Khanderi and 26 forts in Konkan. Some of the were grabbed by Siddi. Besides it was decided that, annually Peshawe should invade in Konkan against the enemies of Kanhoji Angre from October to December and consider Kanhoji's enemies Maratha armada permanently. He had been given charge of the coastline from Kulaba to Vengurle Besides, he had been given the control of internal regions like Palgad, Rasalgad, Khare Patan, Rajapur Likewise he promised to Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj

give 10 great forts excluding Rajmachi and sixteen outposts.³³ Chhatrapati Shahu kept the rights of armada and Sarkhel award with Kanhoji Angre. Kanhoji Angre gave ten forts including Khanderi, Kulaba, Suvarndurga, Vijaydurga, Jaygad, Devdurga, Kanakdurga, Fattegad, Avachitgad and Yashwantgadn and Sixteen outposts including Bahiravgad, Kotla, Vikatga, Manikdurga, Meergad, Sagargad, Rasalgad, palgad, Ramdurga, Kharpatan, Rajapur, Ambed, Satware, Kamte, Shrivardhan and Manranjan to Shahu in 1714.³⁴

In this way Kanhoji Angre entered in the party of Shahu. He was given the entire charge of Maratha armada by making chief of Maratha navy, Sarkhel award and 26th forts. They further decided about who would collect the tax from the region. Province surrounding forts. A revolution took place at Kolhapur and the party of Rajasbai won. Son of Rajasbai, Sambhaji came at the throne of Kolhapur. Chhatrapati Sambhaji too continued the police of resisting Chhatrapati Shahu. He began to make contacts with the enemies of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj especially Moghal peer Nijam-ul-Mulk.

Brahmendra Swami of Dhavadshi and Kanhoji Angre

Brahmendra Swami was the teacher of the Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre. He was originally from Dudhevadi near Rajuri of Jalna district. He has started the search of God at the age of 12 only. Then he went to Kashi. There he was identified as Brugunandan Shapebya Paramhansa Baba Brahmendra Swami. His full name was Vishnu Mahadev Bhat. After completion of his study of veda at Kashi he went to Parshuram Kshetri (Chiplun). He has renovated the temple of Parshurama. He has established the temple of Renuka near the temple of Parshurama. He started an Ashrama there.³⁵

Brahmendra Swami has built temples, wells, reservoirs and planted trees. He has built a well near Phaltan and he also suggested to Birubai to build a bridge on the river Nira. These references can be found in his letters.

The Angre of Kulaba and Peshava of Shrivardhan Brahmendra Swami had the relation with Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and his family. He was having very good relations with even the Angre family. Kanhoji Angre was of the opinion that he has got the royal wealth only due to the blessings of the Swami. This was the feeling of all the males and females of Angre family. Swami not only advised Kanhoji Angre but also he supported him financially. He also helped him to get more and more soldiers for the armada. He also tried to solve the problems of Angre family and to solve the disputes in it. He writes to wife of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj that, ‘you are ruling the state, and I will work instead of you to some extent’. He conveys that you do your work as per your wish. If I wanted the

comfortable travelling buggy then I would have asked it and it would be supported by Chhatrapati and Kanhoji Angre.³⁶

Here the whimsical nature of the swami is revealed which is also expressed through the demands made to his disciples. Swami sometimes asks one quintal of the wheat dough and large quantity of vegetables. Sometimes he used to ask spices, garlic, dry fruits, narayan oil, etc. Sometimes he also used to ask ammunition. He also asked some wooden large spokes.³⁷

After 1726 AD there was a quarrel between Siddis at and Brahmendra Swami. Therefore, the swami have to leave Konkan and go to Dhavadshi near Satara. In 1726 AD with the request of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj he came to Dhavadshi and lived there permanently. He did there a large amount of religious, political and social work. On his tomb Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has built the temple of Bhargavrama.

The people from the family of Angre respected Brahmendra Swami so much. They believed that Swami is the incarnation of Parshurama.²⁵ Therefore the objects given to him were worth Rs. Two lakhs to Swami. The details of the objects are as follows.

1. Hard Cash Rs. 60,000/-
2. 3000 Hone, Golden ornaments
3. 18 Horses
4. Two bulls of Rs. 300/-

In return of these objects Swami have to pay large amount of interest to Kanhoji Angre.³⁸ The employee of Angre also gave whatever the swami was needed. In return of this, when Swami come out of his cottage used to give blessings to his devotees. In this month, his Samadhi was drawn to the water and great programme is arranged on that occasion. This programme was financially supported by Kanhoji Angre.³⁹ Even Kanhoji Angre has given a small ship named ‘Choru’.⁴⁰

Brahmendra Swami when went for collection of Bhiksa then the elephant was going with him to Konkan. At that time there were many people like Dada Gurav Karnekari, cleark Antaji Narayan, Kahdoji Sambli Nishanvala etc. Siddis has paid seven pathans for the care of elephant. They were also following Swamiji. On the enquiry post of Vishalgadh, the elephant was stopped. But Swamiji brought a letter from the Fortsman of Vishalgadh and rescued the elephant. The elephant and its guards reached to Makhjan. The posts of Angre and Habashi were opposite of each other at Makhjan. Swamiji was doing his evening pooja and there was a quarrel at Makhjan between these two posts. The employee of Angre arrested the elephant and sent it to Jaigadh. The guards of the elephant conveyed the message of arrest of elephant

to Siddis While conveying this message they misinterpreted it and created confusion among the Angre and Swamiji.⁴¹

There was a conflict between Siddis and Angre from the last few years. The elephant matter increased the confusion among them to a large extent. The Siddis has sent his army to Jaigadh. This army was defeated by Angre. There was an attack on the temple of Swamiji on 8th February 1727. The temple was attacked and people were exploited there. Many Brahmins ran from that place. Brahmendra Swami came to Govalkote with his elephant. Then he called Siddis and handed over the elephant to him. He asked pardon of Swamiji and confessed his mistake. But Swamiji was disappointed due to attack on the temple. He went to Yakubkhan to give his complaint of Siddis by watching the poor condition of temple and his followers. Yakubkhan returned all the material which was looted at the temple to Swamiji and asked his pardon. Swamiji again returned to Parshuram and made the arrangements of temple. Siddis were hurt by the insult of Siddis of Janjira. Then he was indirectly disturbing Swamiji. Now Swamiji has decided to go to Dhavadshi. Kanhoji Angre tried to convince him and Yakutkhan was also ready to give two more villages for his income. But Swamiji decided not live in Konkan. He came to Dhavadshi. On 6th March 1727 there was a meeting between Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Swamiji. He decided to ask Chhatrapati to attack on region of Siddi and destroy his Empire.⁴²

Swamiji felt that the matter of elephant has insulted him a lot. In 1727 AD Angre met Chhatrapati but he was busy with the problems from the side of Nijamshah. At this time, he was not interested to begin a new expedition. Kanhoji Angre tried on many occasions to bring back Swamiji in Konkan but Swamiji did not went there again. Swamiji always tried to make a quarrel between Siddi and Angre and Chhatrapati.⁴³

Kanhoji Angre has taken the Palgadh fort in the month of June 1729. Brahmendra Swami was of the opinion that he (Angre) has won the fort with his blessings. It is noteworthy decision of Angre that he has not handed over the fort to Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Kanhoji Angre was the baron of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. This act of not giving the fort to Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was a kind of disobedience of Kanhoji Angre. Even it creates the question on his honesty. Here Brahmendra Swami at one place want to develop healthy relations with Kanhoji Angre and at other he was less careful of Maratha Empire under the power of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. If the second reason is the conclusion, then Swami was a cruel person and without any principles. Kanhoji Angre passed away on 4th July 1729.⁴⁴

In this way Kanhoji Angre has developed the armada which was established by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. First of all, he has looked after the forts man of Suvarnadurg. In 1690 AD Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has appointed Kanhoji Angre as the Second Officer of Kulaba. At that time Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has awarded him Sarkhel title through Maharani Tarabai at Vijaydburgh.

In 1697 AD Kanhoji Angre has made Kulaba as his main post. He made it his capital and developed it. Here has declared himself as the ‘King of Konkan Coast’. However, he has maintained honesty as the chief of Maratha armada by treating himself as the servant of the Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj

Relations of Kanhoji Angre with Foreigners:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has established armada and developed it. He has built the forts like Suvarnadurgh and Sindhudurg. He fought with enemies like Siddis, Portuguese, British etc. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has attacked on the fort of Janjira for the first time in 1657 AD At his death the Khanderi was in the custody of Marathas. The Underi was in the custody of Siddis. Up to death of Siddi Khairiyat in 1696AD this place was in the custody of Siddis. In the period of development of Maratha Empire, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, tried to get the fort of Janjira. But they were not successful in getting the same. Siddi was successful in maintain the separate identity of Janjira. In keeping safe Janjira from the enemies Siddi Kasim and Siddi Sambal were responsible in helping Siddi Khayriyat. In the period of Siddi Kahriyat Siddis has lost their relations with Adilshah of Bijapur. Then they have accepted the power of Moughals. Therefore, the Moughals have always pressurized the British and attacked on Maratha Empire through Mumbai. From this time Siddi Kasim and Siddi Kahriyat when on the expedition against Marathas they were helped by Moughals on the large scale. In this way the relation between Siddi and Moughal was increased.⁴⁵

The leadership of Maratha armada was given to Kanhoji Angre in 1698 AD His armada was very skillful in the warfare in the sea. In the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Kanhoji Angre was the officer of moving armada. In 1690 AD he got the position of second officer in armada. Therefore, for establishing the Maratha Empire he has to fight with many enemies in the sea.

In 1701 AD Kanhoji Angre has appointed a Portuguese officer named Manuel Motosis Karvol. He also appointed many Arab, Muslim and skilled people in his armada. He has also considered the advancement made by the European people in the navy. He has

started to create the pistols, cannons and ammunition also. Therefore, his ambitious armada got a great speed in the development. Many enemies like British, Portuguese, Dutch were helpless in front of Kanhoji Angre. He has concentrated his attention on the naval Empire. For the first time he has started to capture the ships of foreign people. He started to ask the permission of Marathas in the sea. He started to arrest the ships of Portuguese, Dutch, British and many others on the basis that they do not have any permission of Marathas. Therefore, his naval power was increased day by day. Before this the European people used to make the Empire on sea by charging the charges on the ships. The land was of the Marathas and the power was of the foreign people this was the condition of the time. He insistently said that ‘the sea is ours and we are only able to give the permission to others’.⁴⁶ Among these enemies Siddi, British and Portuguese were included. The details of it are as follows:

Relation Kanhoji Angre and Siddi

The main enemy of Kanhoji Angre was Siddi of Janjira. Though Siddi were independent still they were under the power of Moughals. For making the voyage to Makka the need of Siddi was very important. Another intention of Moughals in supporting Siddis was to protect their goods like horses from Iran, Arabia, and Parshia. Siddis were getting charges from Moughals for this work. After the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj; Siddis helped Moughals to win the forts in Konkan.⁴⁷

Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj has been murdered by Aurangzeb. At that time Badshah has sent Zulphikar Khan to win the capital of Martha Empire Raigadh. He won this fort and gifted it to Siddis. In addition to it they also gifted the forts like Anjanvel and Sindhudurgh. In this way the power of Siddi was increased. Even he has captured most of the part on the west coast which was in the custody of Marathas. Then it was the main duty of Kanhoji Angre to take back these parts from them. He started his own army in this way to fight with these people. He has started posts on many places to keep watch on the enemy. His army has proved the great victory up to 1699 AD⁴⁸

To defeat Kanhoji Angre the Siddis, Portuguese and British came together but they unfortunately did nothing. But Kanhoji Angre started to win the regions in their custody consistently. Kanhoji has won the Sagargadh and the region nearby it. He has established his rule on Khanderi, Kulaba and Pali etc regions. The Siddis of Janjira and Moughals became ready to give charges to Angre. In this way Angre has reestablished the rule of Marathas in Konkan. In 1715 AD the terror of Angre armada spread from Mumbai to Malabar. Due to his threat the ships of foreign people were not ready to move without permission. For some days

there was no rule of Marathas on the west coast and therefore some people thought that they can move anywhere in the sea. But Kanhoji Angre won the west coast and makes a check on the foreign businessmen. Therefore, the power and armada OD Kanhoji Angre was very troublesome to many people.⁴⁹

Siddi Kasim has decided to build a small fort at Hirakote and get victory on the fort of Kulaba. He did it by cutting the trees of coconut and betel nut. But Kanhoji Angre has won this place which was in the custody of Fishermen and built a kote over it. Kulab fort was protected with this small fort which is presently called as Hirkote.⁵⁰

When the armada of Marathas was established Siddis were helped by British and Portuguese. To get the victory on Kanhoji Angre the powers like British, Portuguese and Siddi came together. But they were helpless in front of Kanhoji Angre.

As per the records in the British people, on 14th January 1700 there were very great wars with Siddis. Marathas are very powerful and they are having 8000 horse force and 12000 soldiers with them. Marathas have destroyed the places near Dandrajpuri. Therefore, there was ample destruction of both the sides.⁵¹

Portuguese were always helpful to Siddis against the Marathas. Then the Marathas under the able leadership of Ramchandrapant Amatya attacked Dandrajpuri. The region of this Dandrajpuri was in the custody of Siddi Yakut. Amatya has looted a great wealth living there. When the soldiers of Marathas came back then Siddi decided to attack the fort. They took the help of Portuguese ships in this expedition. They also captured 50 small ships of Angre.⁵²

Siddi became more aggressive because they were helped by Portuguese. Whenever they get favorable conditions they used to attack Angre. In 1713 B.C he won the forts like Suvarnadurgh by taking the advantage of internal quarrels among the Marathas Empire. In 1714 AD Balaji Vishwanath has made treaty among the Kanhoji Angre and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. the conditions in this treaty were as-

- 1) Kanhoji Angre got sixteen forts in Konkan
- 2) Siddi took some region which was in the custody of Kanhoji Angre

As Kanhoji Angre has made Kulaba his main port, Siddi became the major enemy of Kanhoji Angre. Kanhoji Angre attacked on the fort of Suvarnadurg which was won by Siddis which was the desire of Balaji Vishwanath. Then Siddi and Balaji Vishwanath made a treaty in 1715 AD with this treaty Siddi has given many villages and forts to Angre like Surgadh, Pratapgadh, Yashwantgadh, Bankote, Kondhana, Khupgadh, Pattedurgh, Kuturgadh,

Vijdурgh, Muktagadh, etc. Goregaon, Gоval, Nijampur, Nagothana, Ashtami, Pali, Aashare, Antone etc.⁵³

From Vasai to Sawantwadi there were many partial emperors like

- 1) Portuguese of Vasai, Thane, Chevul
- 2) Sawant of Sawantwadi
- 3) British of Mumbai
- 4) Angre at Kulaba
- 5) Kolhapurkar from Malvan to Panhala
- 6) Siidis at Janjira and Murud
- 7) Portuguese at Goa and on the remaining part there was the rule of Peshava.

Due to the interference of Balaji Vishwanath the war between Kanhoji Angre and Siddi stopped. In 1724 AD Yakutkhan went to attack on Kuaba with Twelve pal, Two fargat, hundred small ships. But Kanhoji Angre has made a treaty with him by giving him a lot of wealth. In the same year he has made a compromise with Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj to get the Raigadh fort from Siddi. In this work Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has given him the help of five hundred soldiers on the horse. But, Siddi come to know this thing and he made the in advance arrangement to face this attack. In this way Marathas have to stop their attack.⁵⁴

Siddi was an enemy of Maratha. Siddi attacked the Maratha provinces from 1708 to 1710.⁵⁵ He trouble people here a lot. Aurangzeb had given his captured Maratha's forts in Konkan and province to Siddi. Henceforth Siddi had a control on the entire Kulaba district excluding Alibaug and Pen tehsils. Siddi would take shelter from Mumbai and burn the villages and catch the innocent village people and sell the as a slave. Siddi tried a lot to make arrangement of Kanhoji Angre but he could not. Siddi captured the Padmadurga fort close to Rajapur river. Siddi attacked Suvarndurga fort when Kanhoji Angre was busy in the expedition against Shahu. Siddi captured Suvarndurga fort.⁵⁶ When the treaty between Chhatrapati Shahu and Kanhoji Angre together attacked Siddi. At that time, Siddi had to make a treaty with Maratha on 30th January 1715.⁵⁷ As per this treaty, Shahu Maharaj was to collect tax from the province Goregaon, Gоval, Nizampur, Nagothane, Ashtami, Pali, Ashre and Antone which was under Siddi's control.⁵⁸ Besides, it was decided that Siddi would give Surgad, Pratapgad, Kutugad, Vijaydurga, Kondhana, Khaugad, Phattedurga, Yashwantrgad, Bankot, Muktargad and Madnagad forts to Maratha.⁵⁹

Kanhoji Angre became the chief of Maratha armada in 1714. He had done this duty till the end of his life very nicely. He had his awe on the sea coast from 1714 A.D. to 1729 A.D. in this regime Kanhoji Angre didn't let Siddi to overpass him. He made foreign enemies

weak. He made the center of his navy at Vijaydurga. He had built the strong ramparts to all the port forts and made a strong security provisions. He had built rampart to every single bay, port and the river mouth on the coastline from Mumbai to Goa.⁶⁰ Chhatrapati Shahu had 4 forts namely Saranggad, Jaygad Khurda, Sumargad and Mahipatgad in Subha province. Whereas Kanhoji Angre had rasalgad, fathegad, Kanakdurga, Savarnadurga, Goa and Palgad forts from Dabhol province.⁶¹ After the treaty of 1715 A.D., there happened no great conflict between Maratha and Siddi by 1725 A.D.⁶² Kanhoji Angre took Suvarndurga tehsil in 1723 A.D.. He built Jaigad and Purngad in 1724 A.D. After the death of an emperor Aurangzeb, the power indirectly went in the hands of impressive knights Sayyad brothers.⁶³

Roshan Akhtar on the throne with the name Muhammadshaha on 28th September 1719. The whole power was with Sayyad brothers.⁶⁴ Chhatrapati Shahu showed them help against Nizam-Ul-Mulk and sent his demands in the court of Delhi to Sayyad brothers In it he demanded Shivneri, Chakan, Mahuli, Karnala and Miraj forts, Palgad fort and the forts and province under his control should remain with himself. Nizam-ul-Mulk returned in the south as the governor of south.⁶⁵ He started to Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Siddi against Chhatrapati Shahu Peshwe Balaji Vishwanath was died on 2nd April 1720. A son of Balaji, first Bajirao was appointed as a Peshwa by Chhatrapati Shahu on 17th April 1720. When Peshwa First Bajirao went to Karnataka expedition, Nizam-Ul-Mulk started working against Chhatrapati Shahu. Siddi called the soldiers together to attack the province at the foothills of Palgad fort in April 1725 after influencing from.⁶⁶ At that time Shahu ordered to help Kanhoji Angre at Palgad. Meanwhile Siddi captured palgad fort. Further the war took place between Kanhoji Angre and Janjira's Siddi for Palgad fort in 1726 A.D. According to the list of the forts under the control of Kanhoji Angre in 1728 A.D., he had Palagad fort with him.⁶⁷ Thus Siddi, broke a treaty the provinces of with Maratha done in 1715 A.D. and started attacks on Maratha and Kanhoji Angre. As a result, the rivalry between Kanhoji Angre and Siddi increased. Sarkhel demanded military help to Chhatrapati Shahu for arranging Siddi. Chhatrapati Shahu promised the Military help after the festival of Dusara in October 1726. Kanhoji Angre started expedition against Siddi.⁶⁸ In 1729 A.D., Kanhoji Angre captured Palgad fort form Siddi.⁶⁹

Matter of Elephant of Brahmendra Swami

Brahmendra Swami was a great religious person. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, Peshave and Sarkhel was also giving him much respect. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, Peshave and Sarkhel and even their wives were having letter correspondence. Siddi Surur has given

villages like Pedhe, Ambadas to Brahmendra Swami in 1708 and 1709.⁴³ After 1726 B.C there was a matter of quarrel on the topic of elephant between Siddis and Brahmendra Swami. Therefore, Brahmendra Swami have to live at Dhavadshi near Satara. Brahmendra Swami was having the towns like Pedhe, Ambadas, Dorle Mhalunge and Laysi. In these places the temple of Parshuram and some towns were in the state of Siddi. The treasure and material was on the fort of Rasalgadh. This fort was close from the region of Siddi. The chief baron of Siddi was Siddis who was the in charge of forts like Anjanvel, Govalkote etc.

After the death of Badshah, at the time of rescue of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Siddi ha won the Raigadh fort. It was in his custody upto 1724 AD⁷⁰ Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was very much willing to take back the Raigadh fort from Siddi. At the same time Kanhoji Angre has to win the forts like Anjanvel and Govalkote. He wanted Angre to defeat Siddi and eradicate from his state.⁷¹ There are many references of Siddis attack on the common masses.⁷² He has exploited the common man on the large scale. In this way in the regions of Marathas and Habasis at Siddi has exploited the common people. Even people of this region also requested the Peshava and Chhatrapati Shahu to escape them from the exploitation of Siddis. To save this common people from Siddis, it was required to be defeated. During this period the matter of elephant was raised. Siddis passed away in this conflict.⁷³

The Nawab of Savnur has gifted Siddis an elephant, who was the Subhedar of Anjanvel and Govalkote.⁷⁴ There were many posts of Marathas on the way of Bankapur to Anjanvel. Therefore an elephant is difficult to bring up to Anjanvel.⁷⁵ Siddis decided to take the help of Brahmendra Swami to bring an elephant. It was the fact that Swami had great impact on the barons and other emperors of Maratha. He decided to take the advantage of it. Siddis has written a letter to Brahmnedra Swami to bring the dastaks.⁷⁶ Swamiji has replied that he is going to Savnur for his own work and he will surely bring his elephant. Siddis has sent his ten Pathans with Swamiji.⁷⁷ When Peshav was on the expedition of Karnataka Swamiji went to Karnataka. He was very much interested in popularity and appreciation by the people. Therefore, he took the work of Siddis on his shoulders. In this period there were many check posts in the state. In these posts the valuable goods was not sent easily from one place to other. It was in need of permission. Swamiji come from Savnur via Vishalgadh. The representative of government asked permission of the elephant. But Swamiji already took the permission from the fortsman. Siddis has also permitted about it and therefore the elephant was sent very easily from that place. At Makhjan there were the posts of Siddis and Marathas. They were opposite of each other. The soldiers of Angre have arrested an elephant by taking the help from Jaigadh. This elephant was sent to Jaigadh. Swamiji was at the last post at this

time. He got the news when he came to Makhjan. Then he sent the message to Kanhoji Angre and inspector of Jaigadh. Kanhoji has ordered to return the elephant. During this time Siddis has sent his army to Jaigadh. The soldiers of has defeated them and they returned without elephant. Siddis was angry with this failure. He thought that Swamiji has deceived him and handed over his elephant to Marathas. He attacked on the Parshuram temple of Swamiji on 8th February 1727. He looted the temple and exploited people nearby. Many Brahmins ran away from the place. Swami came to Govalkote with an elephant. Then he called Siddis and handed over the elephant to him. He asked pardon of Swamiji. But Swamiji was very much disappointed by the attack on Parshuram temple. He went to Yakubkhan to complain against Siddis. Yakubkhan returned the valuables which were looted by Siddis asked his pardon. Swamiji came to temple and reinstated the temple. Siddis was insulted because of the treatment given by Yakubkhan. He was troubling Swamiji indirectly. Now Swamiji decided to go to Dhavadshi near Satara. Kanhoji Angre tried to convince him. Yakubkhan also gave town more villages for his survival. But Swamiji decided not to live in Konkan. He came to Dhavashi. Therefore he came to Dhavadshi. Then Swamiji resolved to attack on Siddi with the help of Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj.⁷⁸ Swamiji now requested Chhatrapati and Peshava to attack on Siddis and destroy his Empire.

The Nawab of Savnur has given the responsibility of bringing the elephant safely from the posts of Marathas to Swamiji. The soldiers of Angre took help from Jaigadh and arrested the elephant. Then it was sent to Jaigadh. But in that war Siddis was defeated. Therefore, he destroyed the temple of Parshurama. Then he exploited the Brahmins. In the end the Swami decided to go to Dhavadshi.⁷⁹

The Conflict of Kanhoji Angre with Portuguese

Though there was the sea on the both sides of Dakkhan plateau, Vasco-D-Gama came to India by taking a roundabout to Africa. He was welcomed by Zamorin an Indian emperor. Then unto 1524 he came to India thrice the times. But in 1503 AD Albukark has captured Goa for establishing his Empire.⁸⁰

Portuguese has paid their attention not only in the politics but also in the economics. Therefore, common people also opposed them. In the beginning Goa, Sashti, Bardesh, Vasai, Divdaman, from north Konkan to Choul this was the area of Portuguese. But due to their mistakes they can rule up to Goa only.

The reasons behind the conflict of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Portuguese were license of sea exploration. Even the Portuguese have given the shelter to the people from

South. The Marathas interfered in the matter of supply of soldiers and many other things like Chouthai, a kind of octri. This was a right which was told by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He has erected an armada at Kalyan-Bhivandi. Therefore, the Portuguese were afraid of power of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

In 1665 AD the armada of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was returning from the loot of Basrur city which was the part of Basrur state. They attacked the armada of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and took charge of 13 small boats. But they returned these small ships after words. Marathas have then started an expedition on Siddis in 1659 AD At that time Portuguese supported the Siddis by helping them in the war. In 1671 AD the Marathas attacked on Janjira of Siddi and they were defeated in this war where they gave the charge of fort to Marathas. Then the Portuguese started to give the ammunition supply to Siddis because the Marathas will start to interfere in the region of Chouls. They also started to give two thousand rupees to Siddis. In any condition the Marathas should not get Janjira was the intention of Portuguese. In 1670 AD there was a treaty between Marathas and Portuguese and then there was the peace among them. Between 1676 to 1680 AD Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj asked Chouthai to Portuguese. But they did not complete this demand. Therefore, he started to plan against Portuguese. Actually Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj could be a bane to get the victory on the regions of Portuguese like bardesh and Sashti, but he has to fight against three enemies like British, Dutch and Portuguese at a time. Therefore, it was difficult for him to keep an eye on him. These schemes were not fruitful due to the accidental death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.⁸¹

In 1689 AD the capital of Maratha Empire Raigadh was won by the Mughals. Then the Portuguese started to attack the Marathas' ships. They won some of the ships of Marathas.⁸² In 1689 AD Mughals told Portuguese that if they are able to arrest Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj then they have to make him arrest as early as possible. The Governor of Goa made the provision of arrest of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj if he comes in his region. This was conveyed to Aurangzebadshah. In this politics the Portuguese took the duel policy. On one side they were helping Mughals and on the other they felt that they are very close to Marathas. When Marathas started an expedition against Mughals in 1693 AD, they helped Marathas. They gave the shelter to soldiers of Marathas.⁸³

When Kanhoji Angre became the Sarkhel of Maratha armada then he got the freedom to wander in the sea. As per the rules of Portuguese they got the right of charging octri on the ships in the sea. The Portuguese considers themselves as the owner of the western sea coast. The Indian businessmen were also charged the octri by the Portuguese. Only the British were

getting the concession due to their influence in the politics. Kanhoji Angre has given the title to his octri receipt as ‘Dastak’.⁸⁴

In 1701 AD Portuguese of Vasai made a treaty with Kanhoji Angre by considering the need of time. Kanhoji Angre has appointed a Portuguese artist Manuel Mores De Carvalleo. After the Portuguese of Vasai, the Governor of Portuguese has also extended the hand of cooperation to Kanhoji Angre and send a letter of friendship. From this it become clear that Kanhoji Angre was not a thing to ignore.⁸⁵

Portuguese were of the opinion that they are owner of the sea. They have been challenged by Marathas for the first time. They proved that they are also the owner of the sea and they can also charge the Dastak in their region. Kanhoji Angre has tried for the first time to loot the ship of the foreigner. But unfortunately it was not a ship but it was a ship carrying retired Choul people. They passed away due to the harsh treatment of Angre. Then Angre has attacked on the two ships of Portuguese in the south and arrested 27 Portuguese people. One is burnt and other are brutally murdered. One of the Captains has given 12000 Zeraphins and saved himself. Some of the businessmen have saved themselves by giving some money.⁸⁶

Bad Condition of Portuguese

In 1712 AD the Vijrai of Goa was Rodrigo De Costa. He was the captain at the expedition of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj in 1684 AD At the battle of Sanistav, Sakond De Alvar has saved him at the cost of his own life. After 28 years he was again watching the bravery of Marathas.

The Ship named Frigate (3 Dholkathya and 60 warrior small ships) was going to North under the flag of Portuguese. The system was ready for its protection. Kanhoji Angre has seen that and he attacked on them. He made the loss of Portuguese ships. Some Portuguese soldiers ran away. This was a very big attack. Many businessmen and private people have invested on the large scale. This was a great attack on Goa. On the very next year there was an attack on them. The battle was going on for two days. Many people were disturbed. On the bank of Mumbai everything was disturbed. Kanhoji Angre has disturbed all the things on sea and ground greatly. Marathas has won this due to their bravery and confidence. The tax was charged on the fishermen and seamen. The general of Louis De Melo has written to the king that they have to take the Dastak of Kanhoji Angre and then travel in the sea in the letter of 27th December, 1712. ‘Kanhoji Angre has become very rich by looting the European businessmen’. He is becoming more powerful. He is very rich, powerful. He has established his own rule of the coast. There is no solution to him. Only to

face him is possible with sword.¹⁶¹ In this way there was the poor condition of the Portuguese.

In the letter of 20th November 1713, the Viceroy writes to the king that, Angre has started the expedition of looting on the sea. Even he has started to fight with European kings. He has achieved such power that he can fight with anybody. If he will not be defeated, then he could be more powerful than any nation.

In 1713 AD the new Viceroy of Goa, writes to his king that, 'He has taken the charge of the state, there is no money in the treasury. Angre attacks on the ships to loot. He has attacked on our ships and looted them. The ships were near about 10. This war was longed for two days. His many people were killed and then went on the back foot. He is the only powerful enemy at present. He is wealthy and powerful. He has killed many people of enemy. We are afraid of him. The leader of South is Louis De Melu has been defeated by Angre. Though his soldiers were very less he got the victory.'⁸⁷

From the above letter the power of Angre can be understood. Portuguese and British have attacked on Angre at a time, however he was not defeated. On the contrary he troubled them a lot. But fighting against two enemies was difficult and therefore he made a treaty with British. This is his very brave quality in Angre.

In January 1718, Goa's Portuguese Viceroy informed the king of Portugal that Kanhoji Angre is our arrogant and great enemy who is mainly responsible for the destruction of our Choula's trade.⁸⁸ In that age, it was difficult for the trade ships in the Portuguese province to sail in the norther sea under Kanhoji Angre. He would 7 lakh rupees for every from the coast line in Vasai region.⁸⁹ Kanhoji Angre was compared with a defamed Barbroxa by an article about Portuguese published at Lisbon in 1715. Portuguese had confidentially made an attempt armada and select by sending soldiers on Kulaba to catch Kanhoji Angre dead or alive in November 1720. But only 13 out of 65 ships carrying soldiers reached at Kulaba in time. So this plan of Portuguese was failed.

Goa's Vijrai wrote in 1720, that Kanhoji Angre became powerful only because of carelessness of the Portuguese. He had merly eight or ten ships in the beginning of 1717. In 1721 he had six with 16 to 18 canons, 30 battle ships and six thousand naval soldiers. Now he has become such a boastful person that he openly says that it is not difficult to capture Portuguese outposts Choul and Karanja (Vran). But I am concentrating on Goa. In this way, Kanhoji Angre who was a poor and helpless person earlier now within ten years has become the owner of Suvarndurga fort by doing many. He had control over many small and big forts.

Once Kanhoji Angre attacked the former governor of Chowl in sea when he was on the way from Chowl to Vasai. Kanhoji Angre caught and later killed him.

Kanhoji Angre caught and killed twenty-six Portuguese by bringing them to Kulaba.⁹⁰

Thus Portuguese and British praised Kanhoji Angre. Because Kanhoji Angre was such deserved and courageous person. Kanhoji Angre showed his greatness by making his armada competent and well-equipped. His all enemies would think him despicable early. Further he created his great reign for 20 years by starting from merely ten small boats. His armada included great ships having the capacity of thirty to forty canons with brave and trained seamen. They would immediately obey the orders of Kanhoji Angre Sardesai said that Because of all above thing. Kanhoji Angre would be known as tyrant among his enemies. It is true.

Chhatrapati of Kolhapur, Kanhoji Angre and Portuguese

After the change in Kolhapur power Portuguese started to dishonor Angre in front of Kolhapur emperor and made a treaty with them. This can be known through their correspondence.

The Visrai of Gao has conveyed to the Ramchandrapant Amatya on 17th February 1716, through letter that, ‘.....there is loot of ships at Melundi.....Shrinivaspant was asked to visit here.....please help us in this regard.....the defeat and destruction of Angre is also there. We are waiting for your orders..... Angre is not listening you and insulting you. He is becoming more powerful and arrogant. In this condition if you try to defeat him we are ready to help you.....’

On 23 March 1715, Portuguese and Sambhaji raje of Kolhapur has made a treaty. In it there is the reference of Kanhoji Angre as below.

- 1) The Chhatrapati have to fight against Angre for getting back their forts from Angre. This state will help them in this expedition.
- 2) The Portuguese government will help him by giving ammunition.

These two requests were made by Portuguese which was not considered by Sambhajiraje anymore.⁹¹

Without the Dastak of Kanhoji Angre no ship can travel in the sea. Therefore, the power of Portuguese decreased. In this their regions of Choul were destroyed on the large scale. It was the main part of their income. Therefore, Portuguese were searching the companion to whom they can take the help and defeat Kanhoji Angre. He challenging that he can take Choul anytime. Therefore, they took the help of Sambhajiraje and Siddi.⁹²

Chhatrapati Sambhajiraje has attacked on Sasthi of Goa. At that time there was a war between Kanhoji Angre and Portuguese. In this context the viceroy of Goa has written in his letter that, ‘Some of the ships of Kanhoji Angre and our many ships come in front of each other and they were protected by two ships. The captain of this ship was Do Tomaz Da Tavero. Angre and we fought very much and he was unable to get any of our ship. He attacked at night and loosing many things he returned. Our ships have to loose many things.....This enemy is very great and we have to suffer our loss in our business. His ships are small and therefore able to avoid war. I have decided to defeat him.....⁹³

In this way the Portuguese were just crying against Angre. But actually he was more powerful than them.

Plan of Portuguese to kill Angre at Kulaba

In November Portuguese planned to attack Kulaba. Two big ships (60 cannons with ships), 800 European and 500 local soldiers were ready under the leadership of Antoniyo Kardim Frose. They declared that they will attack on Mumbai. British come to know this thing and they became ready for this. They made the protection very well. In this expedition Kanhoji Angre was supposed to bring whether alive or dead.⁹⁴

The Portuguese has attacked on Kulaba. Their 76 ships were supposed to take part in the war but on the very occasion there was only 13 ships. Kanhoji attacked the Portuguese ships and they have to go back. Only 140 people were there of Angre in Kulaba which is confessed by the Portuguese Viceroy. He has made an inquiry of this defeat and punished those people who were culprits. The new Viceroy has conveyed the defeat to king by the letter. The content of the letter was like this.

Date 14th January 1721, Goa

The relieving Viceroy has not planned the attack on Kanhoji Angre in a proper manner. After getting the victory in north he has to come to Choul but it was not possible to him. There was Kulba fort and Angre’s soldiers in the river to face him. This river is on the distance of 40 kose from Vasai. The leaders of north were participating from Daman and Vasai with their soldiers on horse. This was only 70 in number.....the soldiers of Angre was on the fort. His whole power was at Alibaugh. This was very close from Thane and Kulaba. All were ready for this war....our soldiers were to go to Choul and they were supposed to take the water from Alibaugh.....but this plan was faulty. Our ships went to burn the camps of Angre at Griye. But they returned from it. The combine attack will not be made in future between Portuguese and British.....But I will try to defeat the enemy.....⁹⁵

‘On Frascisco...Voje Sampa Iio’ was the new governor of Goa. The old Viceroy was Kode De Erikera retired and going back to Portugal was captured by Morcha ‘Senhose De Kabo’. But the old leader ‘England’ was replaced by new named as ‘Buzo’. On the ship of Erikera there was the property of private businessmen and diamonds. The diamonds of 10 lakhs, 5 lakhs golden coins. Everything was looted but only the life was saved.

His Kulaba expedition was failure. The new Viceroy was stating that he will defeat the Angre definitely. He writes-

‘.....Kanhoji Angre is a pirate of sea and he has control on the Hindi Mahasagar. He is responsible for the destruction of people of Maharaja in Asia. I have resolved to defeat him. The departing Viceroy has sent letter to Maharaja and conveyed that do not waste time in destruction of Angre. Without license they are not allowed to wander in the sea. No ship is allowed to wander in the North Sea. Every year Angre gets seven lakh octri from the sea’.

In the letter he has mentioned the details of expedition of Angre-

‘By considering all these facts I have handed over everything to the armada of north. This armada may be going every year in that direction. I have appointed Antaniyu Kardim Faish as the in charge. On the north Kavitav more was there..... In this attack there was 65 ships. But only 13 could reach to Kulaba.....In Kulaba there was very less soldiers. Two cowards are responsible for this..... Angre has made no change in his plan. He behaves very carefully. Without Dastak he did not leave ship.....on the very less number the Marathas will make us more trouble.....etc.’⁹⁶

In this way the expedition of Portuguese was total failure. They get the fact that Kanhoji Angre has a great control over the Hindi Mahasagar. Kanhoji defeats us on very less number of soldiers. We are facing many problems in wandering in the sea. We have to submit seven lakh for octri of Angre. This sorrow of Viceroy was expressed by him in front of Portuguese king.⁹⁷

The Union of Portuguese and British at Kulaba:

The influence of Angre was unbearable to British and Portuguese. Therefore, both have made a treaty among them on 20th August 1721. The details of the treaty are as below-

- 1) England and Portugal these two countries have to make a front by combining Moughals, Pershia, Arabia and China. Until there is the defeat of Angre the war should not be stopped. There should not be any treaty with him. If the conditions are acceptable by both the countries, then the treaty can be accepted.

- 2) The defensive war technique is used in this regard. The friends of Angre should not be also helped.
- 3) The naval and army forces were led by each leader alternatively. The Viceroy Should not come in the camp like the war of Spain. A division of soldiers should remain at one place and other should go on the other place.
- 4) When there is extra army then it can be led by British and Portuguese.
- 5) The army and naval forces should bear their own expenses on their own.
- 6) In this war the objects which are collected should be submitted to the harbor of Portuguese and then distributed among themselves. Only the animals can be distributed by the authorities of the concerned nation.
- 7) There should not be any octri on the objects which are won in the war. Only it can be charged on the objects sold.
- 8) Every nation has to keep the army of 2000. The ratio should be as per the number of the soldiers. In addition to it there should be army of soldiers on the horse. In the sea there should be some ships and soldiers.
- 9) Every officer should keep the correct watch on the soldiers and objects. If anything is needed then it can be purchased from others.
- 10) The part of Kulaba should be given to the Portugal. If British want to live there, then there can be a house which should be protected by the wall. If the British want to get the fort of Gheria then with each other's consent they can get it. If the fort is destroyed, then the objects can be equally distributed. The other objects and Khaenderi should be given to British.
- 11) The soldiers who are from the others army cannot be appointed. They can be arrested or released as per their crime.
- 12) If the objects are looted, then they can be transferred with each other's consent.
- 13) The people who are arrested should be transferred by showing their identity.
- 14) The above 13 columns should be checked and then they are implemented.⁹⁸

In this way there was a treaty among the two nations and they get ready for the attack on Kanhoji Angre. Therefore, the army and ammunition was collected for it. If Kanhoji Angre gives the proposal of compromise, then it can be accepted with each other's consent. As per the treaty the British have to give 5 ships and Portuguese have attack on the Kulaba. These ships can be used by both the nations for attacking Gheria. The same preparation should be made now.⁹⁹

On 27th August the naval force is reached to Mumbai from England. In it there was 4 warrior ships, 50 cannons runners, Sali Mabri were 40 in number. Exetor were 50, Soraham were of 20 cannons. This was come under the leadership of Thomas Mathews. In this material there was Grantham has sent the ammunition and other help by the director board. The Ships of Mathews have taken the charge of Mumbai harbor. Because there was a clash between Kanhoji Angre and Boon for the flag mark on the local ships. Due to the above order the local and British ships were loosing the facility of concession.

While making the preparation of attack on Kanhoji Angre, Portuguese have included the Moughal soldiers in their company. Kanhoji Angre has demanded the treaty with Portuguese. He was of the opinion that there should not be union among the Portuguese and British.¹⁰⁰

Preparation of Kanhoji Angre

When the attempts of compromise are failed then Angre stated to make his preparation for the war. He recruited new soldiers in his army. He made the compromise with Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and asked for the help. On the fort of Kulaba he collected the army of 1000 on the ground and 700 on the horse. They appointed the spy to keep eye on the movements of Choul and Mumbai. They appointed people like General Don Antonidho de cestro e melo, Kamoder Mathews, the lieutenant in British army Kaven to observe the fort of Kulaba and from which side it can be attacked. A horse riding soldier of Angre came near these officials and threw a lance to Mathews and hurt him. Due to this sudden attack the panel was horrified. In this way many attacks were made very bravely by Kanhoji Angre. He engaged the enemies of both the nations rigorously. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has sent Pilaji Jadhav to help Kanhoji Angre with 1000 soldiers and 1500 soldiers on the horse.¹⁰¹

Armada of British and Portuguese Moved to Kulaba

On 22nd November, 1721, Portuguese Viceroy Zuje the Sampau De Kashtaru started to Choul by taking 2 big ships 6 small ships and reached on 1st December. The commander of British Thomas Mathews departed on 29th November by taking the army of 2400 and met Portuguese army in Choul. 30 cannons ships of Portuguese were reached. The total army was 6000 of both the nations. In this way both the enemies were ready to fight with each other. On 10th December the armies came in front of each other.

In this way both the armies came with following things. The things of British were as follows. African and European soldiers-655, European horse riders- 40, two platoons of soldiers 1500 people, Volunteers from navy 200 people.

In the army there were 2 Cannons- 24 Pounds, 2 Cannons-18 Pounds, 4 cannons-9Pounds, 6 small rifles, 2 cannons, 8 hand garnets carriers etc.

The details of the Portuguese are as follows. 4000 new recruited soldiers, 350 soldiers of Europe, 160 European horse riders, Volunteers 350, 2400 distributed soldiers.

In the ammunition section there was 6 cannons of 24 ponds, 6 cannons of 18 ponds, 8 cannons of 24 ponds, 8 cannons of 18 ponds, 5 ships of British, 5 ships of Portuguese, 10 rifles, and some other cannons, 6000 army on the ground, 200 and 300 in all cannons. In this way the army was ready with the material to disturb the forts of Angre.¹⁰²

The Attack of Union army on Kulaba

On 13th December 1721, the attack of union army was started. It was very difficult to enter in the Kulaba fort from the side of the doors. The skill of Kanhoji Angre was he did not give an opportunity to come together the army of British and Portuguese. Therefore, the both armies were fighting with him without having coordination with each other. The Portuguese soldiers which were near Kulaba were encircled by Pilaji Jadhav and destroyed.¹⁰³

The Portuguese get on the back foot unto Aarali. The British soldiers attacked on Kulba under the leadership of General Brethwet and Koven. They tried to climb on the fort by using the ladders. But as the ladders were small and the walls were very high, they were unable to climb on the fort. Some were able to climb on it and started to fight with soldiers. These soldiers were attacked by stones, arrows and firing of the rifles. The soldiers of British people ran towards the sea by leaving the arms. There were 100 soldiers which were dead.

At the same time the soldiers of Pilaji Jadhav has severely attacked on the soldiers of Portuguese. They started to run away by leaving their arms. They were felling down while going back but their cannons were silent they did not take any action. After the sunset Angre has sent a platoon on the Portuguese soldiers and killed the enemies on large scale. Near Alibaug the soldiers reached to their army.

At last the discredit of failure was given to Portuguese by the British and their exploitation was started. Commander Mathews attacked on the soldiers of Portuguese on north. Mathew became angry on General De Castro De Melo. He threw the stick to the General due to his anger. Downing says, ‘Mathew even trust this cane in his (General of the North) mouth. Mathews also treated the Portuguese Viceroy rudely.’¹⁰⁴

The Portuguese and British army's have to stop the support which was received by Kanhoji Angre. The British were of the opinion that the Portuguese will help them. But the Bajirao Peshava helped Kanhoji with 700 armed forces. Then the British left the hopes of the victory and started to make the negotiation. The British army thinks that the union army leaders should come for the negotiation.¹⁰⁵

When Kanhoji Angre started separate discussion with Portuguese then the British ran away. The whole ammunition and soldiers were caught by Kanhoji Angre. He decided to take the advantage of the same. The Portuguese were so much horrified by this defeat that they gave the undertaking that hence further they will not make any kind of war with Kanhoji Angre. They sent Kanhoji to Revdanda. Therefore, British became lonely. The British were angry with the Portuguese. They conveyed to the Governor General that the Portuguese are responsible for their defeat. From that moment they never fought with Kanhoji Angre. This affected on Governor Boon that he has to return to England in depression.

All the expeditions of British were utter failure and they to bear large expenses. Even they spent more on the aspect that they should protect that, their ships should not be the pray of Kanhoji Angre. The ships of British used to transport on the west coast with teams. On the harbors like Surat and Mumbai there was increase in the octroi of foreigners due to cover the expenses in the war.¹⁰⁶

Jafar Baker' this ship of the Mohammad Ali was caught by the soldiers of Kanhoji Angre. But when they came to know that other ships have paid the Dastak then immediately they left the ship. He left the Batela 'Jafer Baker' with the interference of Manakchand. Mohammad Ali gave 15000 rupees to Kanhoji Angre. The fine he paid was of the half amount of the goods on the ship.

Due to this struggle there was only one question in front of all these enemies that 'How to finish Kanhoji Angre?' then they used to make treaties, correspondence and plans for that.

The arrogance of Mathews resulted into the breaking of the union of the Portuguese and British. After four days the viceroy has declared that he has fallen ill. When Mathews come to know this then he sent a doctor to him. Then he came to know from the doctor that the Viceroy is not ill.

On 30th December Bajirao Peshava came for the help of Kanhoji Angre. Therefore, the dream of the Portuguese and the British remained incomplete to get victory over Kanhoji Angre. The Viceroy has ordered the soldiers to move from the north side of Kulaba.

On 1st January 1722, Bajirao Peshava has conveyed to Portuguese viceroy that, ‘Kanhoji Angre has accepted the patronage of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj; therefore, it is their duty to help him. We ready to fight with you to protect Kanhoji Angre with the orders of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.¹⁰⁷

On 2nd January there was a meeting of the board of the war. Then all the leaders decided to take back their armies from their places. As the enemy was very powerful they have to take this kind of step. The armies were to be moved from the sea side was the common decision made in this meeting. Everything was decided with the mutual understanding of the leaders. This meeting was held in the camp of Alibaug.

Kanhoji Angre wrote about this treaty to Portuguese Viceroy. It was replied by the Portuguese on 9th January 1722. Here they are ready for the treaty was the reference. On the same day they replied to the letter of Bajirao Peshava also. ‘The agreement of treaty was ready and it is forwarded by making my sign. On my behalf Antonio Kardim and on your behalf Mahadaji Krishna should sign this agreement. I am going to Choul tonight and we will meet there....’

On the agreement there was the sign of British official needed. Therefore, the Viceroy has written a letter to leader of the army. He conveyed the message of the Maratha baron that it should be signed by you also.

On 24th January 1722, the Viceroy of the Goa sent a detailed report to the king. He gave the account of the war. He writes in this letter that the power of Angre was very large. It was of great courage to fight with him. To fight with the soldiers of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj means to fight with whole Hindustan. He also states that there was proposal of treaty on this occasion given by Bajirao. He also writes that how British leaders try make intervention that they should not make any treaty with Marathas. As Angre has made great loss of the British therefore they are not allowing us to make the same with Marathas. There was the addition of the four ships in the army of the British army and therefore they are afraid of the doing business in their area.¹⁰⁸

In this way Kanhoji Angre has given the proper reply to the union attack of the Portuguese and British. In this war there was the defeat of the union army. Therefore, there was the importance of Kanhoji Angre increased a lot. The Marathas were very powerful in the war and the credit goes to Kanhoji Angre. In this expedition Bajirao Peshawa and Chhatrapati Sadhu Maharaj have helped him therefore this victory was possible.

The defeat of the union army was possible because there was a silent jealousy among the Portuguese and British. At the same time Portuguese were afraid of Kanhoji Angre and

when they swathe soldiers of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, then they remembered the war of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and made the agreement with Kanhoji Angre.

The British baron Mathews was very expert in the warfare. The Portuguese Viceroy was very horrified by looking the army of Bajirao Peshava.¹⁰⁹

The union army has not kept the secrecy of this attack. Their every move was received by Kanhoji Angre and he made his preparations accordingly. He has shown his bravery in this war. He made the preparations very cautiously and did not allow making the union complete and fruitful. There was the treaty with Portuguese and it was broken later. But the union of Portuguese and British was utter failure.

The Portuguese were horrified due to the soldiers of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and the soldiers of Bajirao Peshava. The British were hopeful about the victory but due to these things they lost it. Colonel Mathews was very brilliant but he had no leadership and bravery.

The Portuguese has made the treaty with Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj instead of making it with Kanhoji Angre. By making this they tried to prove that they had not been defeated by Kanhoji Angre.

Conditions of Agreement among Portuguese and Maratha

The conditions of the agreement between Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Portuguese viceroy Sinjora Fransiscu De Sampau De Kashtru are as follows-

- 1) The Marathas should not charge any tax on the ships of Portuguese and their region.
- 2) If the Marathas and Portuguese fight on the ground or in the sea they can help each other. But the agreement of peace is made in concern with any nation then they have to follow the conditions accordingly. The same is applicable to Marathas. It means that Portuguese will not fight on the side of the Marathas with whom they had friendly relations.
- 3) The fund which Portuguese government creates from the administration should not be taxed. At the same time Chhatrapati should not charge on the region where Portuguese are collecting the tax.
- 4) The Viceroy of Portuguese has been ordered to their official that they should not give any protection to Maratha ships as they did not like it.
- 5) As this treaty is done by both the parties they have to make business with each other without any condition. Both the nations can freely wander in the areas of each other for the business. In the business the objects like ammunition, medicines, cannons etc are included.

- 6) The businessmen of this state can make their business in any harbor but the harbours which are not related with the state cannot be considered free for business
- 7) If the Marathas capture the ships of Portuguese, then they have to release it and vice-versa.
- 8) If the expedition of Kulaba starts, then the Marathas have to leave the ships without any condition.
- 9) It is obligatory to follow the conditions of the treaty by Viceroy of Portugal and Prime Minister Bajirao. The conditions which are applicable to any party have to follow it very carefully.

In this way there was a treaty among the Portuguese and the Marathas. The Marathas have given the consent to this treaty as a friend. But this is not signed by their officials. The copy of this treaty was given to Portuguese and British. Due to this treaty the business among Marathas and Portuguese got opened.¹¹⁰

This treaty has been consented by Nanking's Bishop and the Bishop of Goa, named Joseph Ferira de Horta.⁸³ After this treaty the relation between British and Portuguese ended. Robert Cohen was called upon for signing this treaty but he remained absent for it. Even their representative was also not available. On the contrary he went away taking his soldiers. It was conveyed to Robert Cohen that this is a treaty which they are doing with Kanhoji Angre but with Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.

A New Treaty among Portuguese and Marathas

On 26th November Pilaji Jadhav went with 40,000 soldiers to attack on Vasai. He made his camp at Gokhirve near Vasai. The towns of Marathas' which were on the banks of sea are burnt by the Portuguese. Pilaji Jadhav has regretted of this act. He wrote a letter to Viceroy in this respect. It has been replied by the viceroy that, 'As we have friend; ly relations with Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, then how you can attack our regions? You are not supposed to disturb the life of the farmers. You have no order of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj....'

It was replied by Pilaji Jadhav on 28th November 1723, as '...Jawahar Ramnagar is the region of my master. He told me to destroy it...you have sent a messenger for making an agreement. We will look after him. We will decide what happens in the discussion.'¹¹¹

On 2nd December 1723, one the spies have given the message that Pilaji Jadhav and Kanhoji Angre are going to attack Vasai. In the end the Portuguese made an agreement with Marathas on 10th January 1724 at Barsoli. It was represented ont the side of Marathas by

Ramchandrapant and Davalji Somvanshi. On the side of Portuguese, it was represented by Captain Joseph Perira De Vascosolo. Accordingly, the conditions of the treaty are sent to each other. It was also decided that the process should be completed upto May 1724. The Portuguese have to send their brilliant messenger to Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj at Satara. Till then there will not be any fight in the region of Portuguese.¹¹²

The Relation of Kanhoji Angre with British

When Aurangzeb Badshah was in Maharashtra, he fought with Maharani Tarabai. At that time Kanhoji Angre was fighting with British which is clear from the correspondence with British. British people used to write about Kanhoji Angre that he is a man of Shivaji Maharaj. This is clear that the British feel lower in referring the name of Kanhoji Angre. Or they might be not aware of the fact that Kanhoji Angre is the great official of the armada. But later they got more information about Kanhoji Angre.

In 1703 Kanhoji Angre's ships were giving trouble to the fishermen of Varali. At that time a ship of Dutch was captured by people of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. In the same year the businessmen of Surat convey to their seniors this news. Therefore, to teach a lesson to Kanhoji Angre a ship of Marathas was captured by them in the month of September. The reason of this was conveyed in the meeting of council as, 'the ship which is coloured of Shivaji Maharaj, when came to Mumbai then captured and had no Dastak license. It was come from Rajapur near Gheria of Kanhoji Angre. Kanhoji Angre and his people have given many instructions to his men and they had done some things like pirates of the sea. In this respect it is ordered that they and their ships have to capture till further orders'. The behavior of Kanhoji Angre was like 'I am the owner of the sea, remember this and do not forget it'.¹¹³

On 22nd November 1704 Kanhoji Angre was at the bank of Pen river with 22 ships in his custody. The six ships went on their own way. But he was there up to 23 November. There was treaty among Kanhoji Angre and John Geyar that, the ships will not be allowed to enter in Mumbai. Therefore, there was a misunderstanding among Kanhoji Angre and British.

The British of Mumbai caught into great difficulty. They have been starved on the harbor. William Renold was asked to keep eye on Kanhoji Angre. It was asked to him that he is not supposed to make any checking of their ships. The captain has to tell their junior officials that they can make their business from anywhere.¹¹⁴

In this way, if they were thinking of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj as their friend then why they were thinking of Kanhoji Angre as a revolutionary. They were fighting with Kanhoji Angre as they of the opinion that he is revolutionary.

Kanhoji Angre's Expedition to Loot British Pirates

Kanhoji Angre has identified the business policy of British people. Therefore, he planned to loot them on the large scale. First of all, Angre and Marathas captured 3 ships of the British. 200 tones goods worth rupees 7000 is captured. The ship named Diamond which was containing 12 cannons, 26 European cannons worth rupees 2 lakhs was captured. In another ship there were 200 tones goods. The Hogmand 26 of the Dutch was captured by him. There was no reference of how much goods were there in the ship. But at this time the British have been in loss very much.¹¹⁵

Treaty among Kanhoji Angre and British

In 1713, Kanhoji Angre's struggle with Portuguese has been started. But they understood the next problem of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj; they made a treaty with British. The conditions of the treaty were as follows-

- 1) The ships and people who are arrested by Kanhoji should be returned
- 2) He should not arrest the ships of British and businessmen.
- 3) In the area of Mahim and Khandri the ships of British should not be troubled any more.
- 4) Kanhoji Angre has to take reasonable Dastak and should allow British businessmen to make their business in the harbor.
- 5) It is clear that they can make their business in their area with some exceptions
- 6) In the harbor of Mumbai they can make their business, but they have to pay respective tax.¹¹⁶

According to this treaty Kanhoji Angre has returned the two ships of British. But this treaty was not continued for a long time. It is clear from the correspondence in Governor Boon and Kanhoji Angre that he was unable to stop Kanhoji Angre. They have opposed Kanhoji from making the ammunition in the Mumbai harbor. He also not promised to help him in supply of the ammunition. They only promised that the workers of Mumbai will help you. Both of them have no problem of doing any business.¹¹⁷

The Struggle between 1715 to 1718

In 1713 AD though the British has made the treaty with Marathas, however they have increased their naval power. Kanhoji Angre was the master of 500 kms of the sea shore. Therefore, they were challenging the ambitious Kanhoji Angre. They were well aware of the

plans of British. He was of the opinion that he has to fight a lot with British people. Therefore, he stressed on the armada and its power. Even he has repaired the Khanderi fort and became ready to fight with British.

On 26th December 1715, Governor Boon took charge of the Mumbai harbor. He himself decided to fight with Kanhoji Angre. Boon has flagged the flag of Company on the ships named Britannia (England), Fem (popularity), Revenge (taking revenge). He made all the preparations to fight with Kanhoji Angre, like Vijay ship, fighting small ships, 60 cannons, two main ships, 220 rifles, bombs and other material.¹¹⁸

As per the treaty of 1715 AD Kanhoji Angre has returned two ships of the British. But he has returned the goods on it. Also the question of ownership of west coast was important. British were not ready to give the ownership to Kanhoji Angre. They made this argument and broke the treaty.

Kanhoji Angre conveyed to Governor Boon that, ‘You are taking an advantage of our goodness. Boon has conveyed that Kanhoji Angre opposes me very much. At the same time, he caught three ships having the flag of Company. This ship was to be returned by giving some amount. But Kanhoji Angre and British did not make agreement therefore he caught another ship. On 3rd January 1717, Mumbai Council has sent Captain Henry Crownvali to make an agreement with Kanhoji Angre. Prabu was sent to make negotiation about the ship Robert.

Kanhoji Angre has not returned the ship Robert on the other hand he rejected even the people on the ship. At this time British were helpless any therefore they do not take any step against him.¹¹⁹

Kanhoji Angre has against caught the ship named ‘Autor’. Then the Mumbai Council has given the instruction that, ‘Wherever you notice the ships of Kanhoji Angre destroy them But don’t fight openly. Angre has moved his soldiers in the khadi Mahim. He informed the Governor that whatever the God will give to me, I am ready to accept it but I will not continue my friendship with you’.

Crompton Crownwell, who was the representative of the Company, came for negotiation with Kanhoji Angre. He told Kanhoji Angre that, ‘we have not made any harm to the ships of Mumbai, Bengal, and Madras, however, they have to pay our Dastak. If they carry the flag of British, then are not exploited. They are not needed to take the pass. You should not charge any tax for these rental ships. Pardon the Dastak. You will buy 50 to 100 ships but we will charge the tax on it. If they are taking permission from me then if you

cooperate with me then we will not charge any tax on it. Why the businessmen of Mumbai purchase the ships of Choul and ask the Dastak from me?

They are not following the rules of the company. Governor Boon has caught a ship of Trimbakji Meghaji named Khanderao. They said that these people have not taken any Dastak from us and therefore we will prohibit them.

It is shown that the goods in the ship are of the company and the ships are also of the company which is a strategy to pardon the tax on the goods. It has also the intention to help the businessmen of the foreign country.

In this way Governor Boon has increased the animosity with Kanhoji Angre. Angre were facing loss due to agreement with British. But Angre was not powerful at the time of treaty.

He was very powerful by making a treaty with Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. He also defeated the enemies like Siddi and Portuguese. Therefore, he became very powerful.¹²⁰

Then Siddi and Portuguese started a common campaign against Kanhoji Angre. He defeated both of them. He was looking very powerful in the contemporary situation.

The Attack of British on Vijaydурgh (Gheriya)

The fort of Vijaydурgh was on the west bank of Vaghota river. Kanhoji Angre's ships were landing by the side of this fort. If they will attack on Vijaydурgh, then the ships can be captured also. This was the opinion of Captain Walter. The ships of British named Robert and Success were in the fort of Vijaydурgh. For this expedition Governor Boon has got the herd of ships. In addition to it 2500 soldiers came from 20 small boats.

On 15th April 1718, the army of 120 to 200 soldiers reached to the fort of Vijaydурgh. As the walls of the fort were very high therefore the idea of attack was cancelled. The ships of Marathas were to be burnt. But their ships were inside the fort. After they started to fire the cannons they only want to check how much the walls are strong. There was no effect on the walls of the fort. The bombs were sheer wastage and there was no difference on the black stone.

A spy went into the army of the Governor Boon and leaked the information of Kanhoji Angre. But Kanhoji Angre when came to know the reality discarded the soldier from his army. Then he with the enemies planned to burn the ships of Kanhoji Angre. Kanhoji Angre has anchored the ships by tying with the ropes. They were covered with the coconut leaves. The logs are arranged in a proper manner that they have forgotten the idea of burning the ships of Kanhoji Angre. At last the army of Marathas was planned to be burnt. The

soldiers came from the sea to land however there was no reply to any of the soldier. The soldiers have to go one kilometer to reach to the soldiers of Marathas. But due to the muddy roads and natural problems this plan was again cancelled.

While returning from this plan the soldiers have to come back by the side of the fort. When the soldiers of Boon were going by the side of the fort then accidentally the firing of the guns started from the fort. Boon was shocked by this sudden attack. But he returned his ships to Mumbai. Many of the ships were badly disturbed and many people were also injured.¹²¹

About this attack Clement Downing says that, English took their heels getting themselves in to their landing boats rowed hostility towards their ships as fast as they could. The float was back to Bombay on 18th June to repair our frigates and take care of our wounded men of whom he had a considerable number.

To treat the patients and repair the ships the boats turned to Gheria on 18th June. One day before the Mumbai Council has declared the announcement of the war. But the war was started one day before. This was the preparation of the war and the actual war was going to be started at Khaenderi.

In this war there was the blast of the cannon named Hunter on the ship. In this blast three men passed away. Many people injured in it. The ship which was supposed to pour the fire cannot do anything due to the log line. The banks of Gheria has beard the attack of cannons.¹²²

In this way, the Angre has defeated the British in the expedition of Vijaydburgh. Especially Kanhoji Angre was not there at that time. But he has created such protective mechanism that Governor Boon was unable to get the victory in the war. The British soldiers were not ready. In this war the protective wall of Vijaydburgh has played a very important role which made the bombs wastage. Here Kanhoji Angre's visionary attitude was very important. He was ready for the war and had an eye on the movements of British soldiers. He was cautious with the protection of Vijaydurg. Therefore, the British have to return from the war. The war skills of Kanhoji Angre were very great.

British invasion on Vijaydurga (Gheriya) :

The Vijaydurga fort was built by the king of Shilahar Dynasty on a strong rock. It was under the reign of Vijapurkars in the medieval age of India. They constructed its inner part in 1663 A.D. Then it was captured by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj repaired and expanded the fort and then built ramparts from its three sides. Its three

sides are towards the sea and one side is towards the land. Its main entrance gate is at the land side. There are seventeen small and big bastions to its inner rampart. The second inner rampart has ten bastions.

There are many ammunition godowns and places of producing ammunition in the bastions. There were many patrolling, surveillance bastions place to place. It is of two strayed and high. The names of bastions are Sadashiv, Govind, Sarja, Vyankatshaha, Gagan, Hanmant, Ram, Dhanaji, Sikhara, Shivaji, Maharanjan, Shind, Ganesh and Tutka. There are three entrance doors.

The information of the bastions is as follows:

1) Ganesh bastion:

It is the first bastion and it is in the west. It seems as if it is memorizing god Gajana who is supposed to diminish the grief of people.

2) Darya bastion:

One can have a view of a great sea from this bastion. So it is named as Darya (Sea).

3) Sadashiv bastion:

There is three sided rampart for this bastion. It is like a three eyed god Sadashiv standing here.

4) Khub bastion:

It is an outside built for the bullet firing. It is standing firmly like Bhishmacharya giving a message to the soldiers fight bravely.

5) Gagan Bastion:

It is the highest bastion giving challenge to the sky.

6) Ghanchakkar:

It is of twelve guns that makes enemy Mad.

7) Manoranjan:

This bastion entertains by the sea view.

8) The godly names Shiv, Ram, Hanmant, Govind may be given to the bastions to memories their heroic deeds.

The fort has a main entrance door and other two Jibis and Darvajparva doors. There were Kothi, Sadar, Pir's Sadar and Hoed in the inner side of the fort. There would be a bastion and the depot of armada in the outside of the fort. Besides, there is a very systematic arrangement of rocks upon rocks for restraining the sea tides. Angre built a rampart outside the fort. The fort is located near Quire village. So British people would call it as 'Ghirye' Even today also, the ramparts of the fort are strong.

There might be compass namely Malami or Hoka Disha. It clarified that Angre had knowledge of compass. Angre had constructed a dock at its north having length and width of 110 Mtr. X 79 Mtr. 3-4 Kms away from Vijaydurga, Ships of 150 tons would travel it.

In such a Vijaydurga alias Gheria fort, a strong wall is built 5 Meters under water approximately 150 meters away from the fort. Coming ship would dash that wall and get crushed. Such strong and invincible Vjaydurga fort was a depot of armada, British officer Walter Boon thought to attack it in order to lessen the power of Angre.¹²³

The report of ‘Goa the khaderi expedition of Portuguese Governor’ as Follows:

The commander of Mumbai went with he militant boats and soldiers to the Angre’s island Anderi and Chanderi. He didn’t find any hurdle in entering his soldiers on the island. Besides, he was successfully burnt down the door of the fort. But merely 60 soldiers protecting it could not let them enter in the fort. Immediately they took a back. It was a great disgrace for them. Then commander set the blockade the way to Kulabe. They made cannonade. However, he didn’t dare to enter in the fort with his soldier. Hence forth be returned.

‘The commander of Mumbai had involved me in this war. I was ready. But British are always of cringe nature, It was already experienced by past viceroy.... I kept a condition of keeping one lakh rupees to me as a deposit.... He refused it. British had lack of determination.’

He further says, “If British have fear of anybody, it’s of ours. He bent down as of now. Angre’s people do not go on expedition, they remain at Kulaba.” By thinking this. British got defeat in this expedition. I feel bad for this. Because England and Portugal are friend nations.¹²⁴

Mumbains had made Ramji Kamati a scapegoat while explaining the reason of defeat. They alleged him for giving detailed messages to Angre through letters. An officer clement Downing considered the persecution of Portuguese Manuel de responsible for the defeat. Manuet de Castro was originally working for Angre. He would tell that he knew everything about the port. Boon believed it and appointed him as a naval officer. Boon didn’t listen to his other officers.

Bildaff said that there are no official registrations of the appointment of Manuel de Castro as an admiral in the company’s official record “The troupe of Manuel de Castro was given a responsibility of stopping the ships of enemies at the entrance of the port.” However, he allowed the Angre’s ships of provisions and ammunition. They were of its desperate

need..... There is note that Infect this went is not registered in Addison's log. On the contrary, Captain John Mill was repaired the damaged things and he passed night with awake with 6 ships to stop the supplies in Khanderi Underi. There is no place to suspect Mill. It was very diplomatic in appointing him in Kanhoji's Virus expedition. Because it was not the only expedition done by him. But clement Downing wouldn't let any chance of defaming Portuguese. So Surendranath Sen says that it must be a factious tale set by him on Manuel de Castro.¹²⁵

In this war Kanhoji Angre had won because of the following reasons was the target of British expedition wrong ? But their aim and target was correct. However, it doesn't seem that Kanhoji Angre had an idea about the British attack on Khanderi. Because there were very less soldiers as well as ammunition. However the soldiers of Kanhoji Angre who fought courageously and made British defamed in spite of their great armada. It could be said that those soldier were of an exceptional power. The work of their commander of inspiring the soldiers were noteworthy...

The Khanderi, Mankoji Suryavanshi took the responsibility of the present expedition on his shoulders and made Boon restless.

Thus it was impossible to get such victory in the absence of Kanhoji Angre. Today, this island and light-house are named 'Kanhoji Angre Island and Kanhoji Angre light house respectively.

The Expedition of British to Khanderi

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj established armada and to keep an eye on Mumbai, he has used Khanderi harbor. In 1679 AD Maynak went on the harbor Khanderi with the division of Bhandara to build the fort. It was in the custody of the British then. The British have sent the ships like Hunter and Revenge to attack on the harbor. Marathas were doing the work of protective wall day and night. But Daulatkhan went on the fort. Captain Kengivin was making his hard efforts. The expenses of the British were increasing. Therefore they left the war. They asked Siddi to fight with Marathas. The small ships of the Marathas were surprising the British.¹²⁶ The Marathas were saying that, 'Though we have to fight for twelve months we will not leave the harbor'. In 1600 AD the British made a treaty and the harbours like Khanderi and Underi gave to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He gave the name Khanderi to this harbor. The British were becoming more powerful; therefore, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj started to build this fort of Khanderi. This fort was in the custody of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj till the end.

Boon's Khanderi Expedition-

Governor Boon was not depressed with the defeat of Vijaydburgh. Therefore, he took the expedition of Khanderi to give a setback to Kanhoji Angre. He has made preparations to take this harbor from Kanhoji Angre. In 1718 AD Boon has brought some material of warfare from England. This expedition was led by Boon himself. He decided to make the planning, attack and control of this expedition from the ship Addison. The ship was prepared with that intention only.

When the ship of Boon moved to Khanderi at that time on every ship there was 10 British and 40-50 Hindi fishermen were there. On the big ship there were 200 men and 40-50 British fishermen and officials which were 2000 men in all. In addition to it the soldiers of army and navy were different in number. On 2nd November 1718, at 2 p.m. Addison has left its anchor and the second divisions was moved with 'Dartmouth' Victoria, Fivenge, Defiance fame, hunter, two Bomb projectors and in all 40 ships were there. But the bombs were not reaching inside the fort. On 6th they got the Moris. On 12th they got the Indian business ships.¹²⁷

The armada of Boon went near Khnaderi harbor. On 3rd November the attack on Khanderi harbor started. But the bombs were not reaching inside the fort. Therefore, the places of Victoria, Defiance and Revenge were changed and moved in the forward direction. Though there was dark still the bombs were falling on the fort.

On the same date Kanhoji Angre noticed two ships are moving from the harbor. He sent Victoria, Revenge and Hawk ships to chase them. They noticed that 14 ships of Marathas are coming to attack these two ships. They also noticed that the ships of Kanhoji Angre are more powerful than theirs. Then they moved in the backward direction.

There were only three cannons which were firing from the fort. On the South door of the fort, there was the bomb blast of Boon. But it was of no use at all. One ship was total failure. In the morning the bomb projection was stopped. On 4th November the bomb protection was continued for the whole night. It was continued upto dawn. In this matter the bomb projector Muel was injured. After this Walter Boon has decided to attack on both the sides of the fort. He has given instructions to naval and army. At the dawn he decided to attack from east and west side. At the same time under the leadership of Captain Mill there was a division of 558 soldiers came down. At 2 p.m. the fame returned from Chuol and joined these soldiers. Defense was attacking from south and east side, Hawk was from north and west. The whole atmosphere was very hot. From the side of the harbor twelve cannons

were firing. The army leaders and naval captains were asked to get down on the ground but they rejected it.

On 3rd November ship name East India Moris joined the army of British. 300 army and navy soldiers attacked the fort but they were defended by the enemy. This attack was defended with the stones. The special feature of this attack was that even women were participated in this attack.

Only 200 soldiers were remained to fight on the ground. In this expedition there were 2000 people who were working as only the boatmen. Governor Boon has presented a plan about who will fight on the ground and who will fight on the sea. The volunteer soldier will be compensated with 5 pounds, when injured in the war will be given more compensation. If he loses any limb, then he will be compensated with 30 pounds and he will be appointed in the company throughout his life. If the soldier dies in the war, then his wife will be compensated with 30 pounds and 10 pounds will be given to his son. Only 40 people came in front of to select this scheme.¹²⁸

On 7th November there was a platoon created of the navy and army. Instead of making an attack from two side it was possible to make it from the same place. Basically the soldiers have lost their courage. Major Stundon and Captain Koxij were leading this platoon who was fighting from the ground. The leadership of Moris ship and soldiers was given to Gidian Russel and his assistant Claimant Downing.

The soldiers went from the camp. But they have to wait due to the speed of the water and waves. It was not possible to reach at the bank in the fixed time. Though the clock hit the time of ten the soldiers have to sit in the camp. In the end Manuel Castro has courageously send his two ships in the direction of the sea shore. The ships were attacked from the fort with the cannons because every move can be watched from the fort. 50 to 60 people on the ship of the Castro were killed on his ship. Many others were injured. As there was high tide in the sea many people fell in the water and they were died. The remaining soldiers were could be able to go to the door. Gidian Russel was at the leading position. His platoon was near the door. This attacked from the fort with stones and bombs and in the same attack Russel was injured and fell down.

The second platoon was led by John Steel. His platoon went to the door. He was supposed to cut the iron bars. He started to cut the bars on Moris. At the same time one captain ran way by throwing his sword. His sword was given to Boon by someone. One of the captains of army tried to fire on the lock of the door with his pistol. But his bullet came in the opposite direction and went in to his nose. He injured and therefore the soldiers lost their

courage. Then there was the message of returning and all started to run to the camp. The wounded soldiers were on the battlefield.¹²⁹

On 8th November there was agreement on the end of the war in which it was decided that, Gurab and small boats have to go to Kulaba. In between Khanderi harbor and Defiance there should be four small boats. The attackers from Suvarnadurg were successfully defended. The armada started its return journey. The cannons were fired while returning but it has no use at all.

In this way the armada of Boon moved on 14th November from Dartmouth and reached to Mumbai. All the ammunition was finished. In this expedition Boon was more powerful from the angle of armory but he was unable to get the victory on Kanhoji Angre, because Boon himself was not a soldier. In the army then there were common people recruited therefore it was difficult to get work done from such people. Due to the Karvar expedition the soldiers were very nervous. The exactly opposite condition was there in the side of Kanhoji Angre. Therefore, Kanhoji Angre got immense success in this expedition.¹³⁰

Ram Kamti Case

Ram Kamti was the resident of Goa and he was a goldsmith. In 1680 AD 2400 fake Hones of Choul were came into currency. Due to negligence some of the coins were submitted in the treasury of the British. To avoid this practice Kamat was appointed on 20 Hones per month in the treasury of British. He became the commander of the Hindu army on his own. When he was injured in the attack of Siddi and lost his leg then he became chief of the administration. He, then awarded with 'Master Master General' of the Hindu force. He was a man of the business attitude. He got the tender on the bank of Mumbai of the production of coconuts. He also achieved the tender of postmaster tax in Mumbai and Mahim. He was making his business in his ship of the goods like sugar, iron, kathil, narcotics etc. the annual income of this business was 34, 000 rupees at that time. The present temple of Valkeshwar was built from the donation of Kamat.

When Kanhoji Angre caught some ships then the advocacy of these ships and their owners was done by Ram Kamat. He set a meeting for that at Kulaba. In the place of Ashlabi, Boon was appointed as the new governor of Mumbai. He was also taking the advice of Kamat. Boon was defeated in the consequent attacks made on Kanhoji Angre. Then Boon has been advised by some of the enemies of Kamat that he is giving him wrong advice. He is leaking the confidential data of the company and concerned documents were shown to him.

On 26th February 1720, Ram Kamat was charged with leaking the confidential information in the Council of Mumbai. Due to defeat of Khanderi Boon thought that it true. Due to the charges Ram Kamat and his son Durga Kamat was arrested and imprisoned. Their property of 60,000 was also confiscated. A committee was appointed for making an inquiry of the problem in which there were Walter Brown, John Kurt Sunny, Oan Philip and John Horn. The committee has to look in to the matter carefully and check the proofs then they have to make a judgment. Ram Kamat was arrested and kept in his house only. Following are the charges made against him.¹³¹

First Charge-

In December 1717 Kanhoji Angre has arrested the ship of Govardandas named ‘Success’. To release it there was a treaty among Govardandas and Kanhoji Angre. But Kamat conveyed to Kanhoji Angre that this ship is neither of British and nor of the Govardandas but of the businessman of Surat. Therefore, it was returned.

Second Charge-

In 1718 AD Kamat has conveyed the information of our preparation to Kanhoji Angre. Also British are going to attack on Khanderi so they make the protection of high quality.

Third Charge-

Ram has advised and motivated Kanhoji Angre to attack on Mumbai. He has also given a plan to arrest Governor.

Charge Fourth-

As there is the law that nobody should make any business with the enemy. But he has maintained this kind of relation with enemies. He has also supplied wool and potassium through son in law. In return of it he has purchased Sunth.

Charge Fifth-

In 1718 AD he has kept the letter uncovered which was written by Portuguese Governor to Governor of Mumbai. In this letter Portuguese were going to help British was the content. On the contrary he has modified this letter with his own instructions.

Charge Sixth-

In November 178, Kamat has sent the soldiers to fight with Kanhoji Angre, but these soldiers were threatened by him. The Subhedar of company Fransisco De Coast was making the discussion to handover the fort to Subhedar Moropant. He was also instructed via his son about not to do the same.

Charge Seventh-

He has also kept his ornaments to Thane when got the idea that there will be some action against him.¹⁰⁰

The committee has also drawn a notice to give the information or any evidence against Ram Kamat. On 14 May 1720 Dulaba Bhandari was charged that he has helped Ram Kamat. Abdulla Board has given the statement that Dulaba Bhandari has handed over an envelope to give it to Kulaba.

On the same day Fakir Bigari has given the statement that one envelope was given to him and asked to send it to Kulaba. Dulaba Bhandari has asked me do this task. Givnda Soar has sealed the envelope. The statements of Diggo Barelo and Antonio were also recorded. In the end the committee has fined Dulaba Bhandari and Ram Kamat with Rs. 30,000 each.

After some time, it was clear that how the fake witnesses were created in this case. Antonio was trapped in the second issue who has given his statement against Ram Kamat. Antonio has got the punishment of his fake witness. The goldsmith who has made the fake seal is also arrested due to the right confession of Louis Gonsalvis Cameron which was conveyed to the company.

Ram Kamat tried to say that how the charges made on him are baseless and he was not a victim. When this case was going on at that time the business of the company with Kanhoji Angre was going on which is clear from the correspondence. Then it was cleared that Kamat and Bhandari were innocent. The charges made on them are meaningless and they should be released was decision taken by the council. But Ram Kamat passed away before this. Due to this matter the families have to live in a very poor condition.

Governor Boon was trying to cover his inability to defeat Kanhoji Angre. In the British management, Governor was not the whole sole authority. He has to give the reasons for the defeat in the war to the company. Therefore, he was gain called back to England.¹³²

The following duplicate letters of Rama Kamati with the name of Kanhoji Angre can be known as –

The conspiracy set as evidence to prove the charges. Ram Kamati was given an extra time to prosecute about his charges in the Mumbai Council Meeting held on 8th march 1720 Many Witnesses became ready. The 29th April council had published the manifesto to get witnesses.

The trial was going on before the court. The member of council and the member of court was governor Boon. He was the plaintiff as well as a judge. In this court the accused and a judge was same. How was it justice then? All was drama. However, Kamathi had pleaded before it. The rebut of the charges in the pleading was as follows:

1) The answer to first charge :

Whose that ship was. If Angre know it. Then they need not to inform about it.

2) The answer to second charge:

If Angre had known about the attack on Khanderi, why would they have remained present there and why would they have used stones and taken help from women? How is it possible that there was insufficient ammunition?

3) Answer to third charge:

How would Kamati know the matter of Portuguese's letters? The suspect about the breaking was ridiculous- Portuguese themselves had informed about that Henceforth, Boon had done a fraud about breaking the seal of the letter. It is obvious.

4) Answer to fourth charge:

Mumbai is stood firmly with the security system. You are the worker of company so it is not possible that you ordered to invade Mumbai.

5) Answer to fifth charge:

Commander Stadon was the company's officer at Panvel. So he would have discussed with him directly. I was Junior, so how could he talk with me about giving fort back?

6) Answer to the Sixth Charge:

I am literate. So I don't need anybody else to write a letter. I could have written a confidential letter with my own. As duplicate letters are written, duplicate stamps can also be made.

7) Answer to Seventh charge:

The fake witnesses are set against me. They are given money or they are brought here by threatening.

The answers of Rama Kamati were true. But who could listen to him? The judge and the accused were two sides of a same coin. Who could give attention to the justice of Kamati However governor Boon presented himself Boon Said –

- 1) Angre didn't listen to the advice of Rama Kamati. It doesn't seem that they had not given an advice.
- 2) the governor didn't inform Standon about it. It doesn't clarify that he didn't inform Rama Kamati.
- 3) Further it was proved that the letters with the names of Rama Kamati were fake. Dulaba Bhandari handed an envelope of the letters of Portuguese to Abdulla board and told it should be sent to Kulaba's Angre. Such testimony was given on 14th May 1720. Then the testimony of the second witness. Firangi Vingari was done Abdulla gave testimony by saying that Dulabe Bhandari told me to send envelope of Abdulla.

Ultimately Rama Kamati was sentenced a life term in company seized all his property and his family members made orphans. Dulabea Bhandari and Rama Kamati were sentences 6000 and 30,000 fines respectively.

Truth came in light:

It was proved in 1723-24 A.D. that the witness, letter and stamps against Rama Kamati and Dulaba Bhandari were fake.

Antonia Louis was further caught in another matter. In accordance, a man namely. Louis Goansalvis de Camera gave this message to company through application. "Andonia perjured I am familiar with the goldsmith who made fake seal."

He was persecuted for giving testimony against Dulaba Bhandar, e.g. screwing to thumb etc. It was clarified that Rama Kamati was flawless. But it was of no use then. He was died in (trunk) in 1728.¹³³

Edward says, "Mr.Boon had brutally oppressed the witness all hence forth he would never be allowed to be forgiven Rama Kamati is letters were totally fake and he was declared. The whole matter was on inhuman event. So it is not time to realize and reform the fault. It will always be remembered as a sorrowful event."¹³⁴

The conflict of Kanhoji Angre with British and the help of Moghal and Portuguese to the British.

When the British armada was passing towards South, they found some of the Kanhoji Angre's ships near Mumbai. Morris Captain Estate Peacock saw those ships and immediately turned with ships towards Mumbai. In the third week of January, he thought to fight with

Angre with the help of battleships namely Victoria, Revenge and Defiance and ships namely Hunter and Hawk. But the probability of war was temporarily stopped as king Shahu started the discussions about treaty of peace and friendship. The ships of Angre went back.

The messenger of Kanhoji Angre promised to send the British prisoners back. British welcomed the end of war and their captain John Mills went to Kulaba with the governor's letter to bring their prisoners back. He returned on 12nd February 1719. Because prisoners were in Gheriya fort. Kanhoji Angre assured and told governor that he would send his prisoners through officers. But he had some problems about his conditions. This treaty was not obeyed by Kanhoji Angre.¹³⁶

President informed Kanhoji Angre that if his ambassador Shivaji Vishwanath meets him along with the letter of privilege, he will discuss the matter. Hence forth Boon still had hopes for peace and he informed these things to seniors. Kanhoji Angre hesitated for the implementation treaty. Because they didn't have an alliance between Portuguese and British. As a result the viceroy of Goa didn't fell anything to them. He didn't agree the conditions of British and it was not in his nature to give compensation for this. Kanhoji Angre was wasting the time. Meanwhile, he got the news from the viceroy of Goa that they would not make alliance with British. Hence forth they stopped negotiations with British.¹³⁷

The whole thing suspect, they didn't believe in Kanhoji Angre Viceroy Writes to their king in a letter dated 19th January 1719, "Today, Angres have only fear of Portuguese... He has taken a back and bent down for a moment..." He writes about the defeat of British, "I feel bad by listening the defeat of British Because England and Portugal are both friend nations..... Angre's have kept the policy of peace with us....the present peace will be lasting till they make alliance with the British. He has fear that we and British would attack them....."

In July 1719 a wife of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Raje and mother of Chhatrapati Shahu, Yesubai came to Satara. Balaji Vishwanath Peshwe had brought her from Delhi to Satara.

The ship of Moghal tradesman Mulla Mohammad Ali was caught on 14th May 1720. The present ship was containing the British goods warehouse at Surat. Immediately, he gave a message to British destroy Angre in anger. He further wrote in that letter, that he would tell an emperor to order Siddi Yakubkhan to invade Angre. He says at the end that, he was expecting British to help them. The British ship 'Sharlet' was caught by Angre in April 1720.¹³⁸

Moghal tradesman at Surat, Maulana Mohammad informed British about Kanhoji Angre on 7th June 1720. In the letter he noted that Kanhoji Angre possess many regions as

well as forts. So all of them had fear about then on a coast. If they are not punished in time, they would become powerful and destroy all of them. Maulana Mohammad says that he had an order of emperor to inform the governor of Mumbai about the news regarding the Kanhoji Angre's capture of trade ships at Ahmedabad, Surat and other ports. He further demands advice whether he would tell the whole matter about the sack and dominance of Kanhoji Angre so far. If he does so, the emperor would order Janjira's Siddi Yakubkhan and Surat's Nawab to begin the battle against Angre Yakutkhan and Kalyan's Shahu Chhatrapati Should attack Angre from sea and land respectively. If Mumbai governor wishes same, Portuguese could too get orders from the emperor. The destruction of Angre was wish of not only Mulana Mohammad but many others also. The fall of Angre would popularize British governor and their glory would be increased. The letter containing such a matter was sent by Surat's knight Shaikh Imamkhan to Mumbai governor.

Governor Boon informed the Surat's Moughal governor, British are conflicting with Angre to demoralize them. So we will thoroughly help you. We expect only one thing from you that you should strictly warn Siddi to help us. If it does so we will lessen the power of Angre by the upcoming rainy season.

The political developments were occurring in Delhi. Kanhoji Angre released the Moghalships. So Moghals remained quiet on the other hand Boon had to wait. As a result, he had to stop waiting for Moughal help. Walter Boon realized that Portuguese, Siddi's and Moghals are not helping the British. Therefore, he started to form a new front against Angre.

Boon appointed a new council on 5th September 1720 for the preparation of attack on Angre for it he appointed a common clerk Walter Brown as a chief of the preparation of expedition on 19th September 1720, the ship British ensigned London, Revenge, Defiance, Hunter, the fire ships and other fishermen ships and soldiers made ready under the leadership of commander in chief Admiral Walter Boon. It will further be included 350 British soldiers, 80 trained select soldiers and many ships.

Boon was preparing for fighting against Angre. He had built new battleships. He had been sent all kind of help from England. A ship having 12 canons of 48 Pounds weight was built. This ship had a floating stick for holding floating fort or the cannon shells. Other ships would drag this great machine in the area and make it stand in the zone of cannon shells. It was named as a 'From'

Another Machine Namely Johnson's machine was built. It was named 'Guha' Director Board of East India Company had sent a battleship having sixty canons from England. Its name was Saint George. It was specially planned for the security of Mumbai

port. That ship was welcomed with the musical band and parade. Boon ordered to wash that ship and clean in order to prepare for further work. But it was breaking as it struck to the underwater rock. It could be referred as a bad omen for Boon's expedition.¹³⁹

Kanhoji Angre knew the plan of British. He didn't release British ships. He caught two British ships in May 1720. But he was living cautiously with Portuguese. He was fixable with Moughals. Further he released Moughals ships and paved their way. He made comfortable to Siddis.

One armada and some sailors on the ships of captain. Bell came and informed that when their ship departed from Surat and moored at the South coast of Dabhol, Angre's 4 and 10 ship came from sea from the way of Bangi. We met in the evening. The tempest was going on so their ships attacked us in the next morning. Their ships attacked ours. A ship was broken. Angre's people climbed that up and took our ship to Gheriya.¹⁴⁰

Kanhoji Angre hold and Mohammadali tradesman's Batela namely Jafar Bakar to the port. Moreover, he caught another ship. He sacked wealth in it. But within few days he gave up that ship with goods in it.

The Subhedar of Surat, Shaikh Istamkhan gave a message on Saturday, 28 May 1720. He wanted interview the British officer for political interest. In accordance with that both of them met. During their meet they discussed on the misdeeds of Kanhoji Angre. They got information brought by sailors and mariners. British told Subhedar that Angre caught the ship of Bells and took its goods in a cottage and people on the ship were taken to his port as prisoners.

British officer and Surat's Subhedar talked about how to detain the misbehavior of Kanhoji Angre. British advised that four thousand soldiers from land and British from the sea with the help of Janjira's Siddi should attack Kanhoji Angre. This notice was given by British to Hader Kuli Khan in 1717. Meanwhile, there occurred many political happenings and this question remained ignored. Another main point of British was this army should live under the ordered of Deccan's Subhedar and Siddi should start naval attack on Angre. Such could be order of the emperor to them.

Surat's Subhedar said that such orders were given to Siddis. But Siddis didn't have enough courage to fight according to the orders or he didn't have such wish. Hence forth despite of the emperor's orders, Siddi didn't behave according to the orders for this crime they are thinking to take all the regions under the administration of Siddi back. He asked whether chief of British were ready to fight neck to neck against Angre according to the orders of emperor. British spent a lot of money by fighting against Angre throughout the

year. However, the would show their interest if they could get supporters. In spite European power couldn't do anything. The powers in Europe couldn't involve in the battle and the emperor's people would suffer a lot than others. Instead, it would be better if the emperor's representative leads the expedition. The British gave their argument that the dacoit and pirate like Kanhoji Angre sacked the people of Badshah and it happened at the port of Surat. It was defaming for the Moughal emperor.¹⁴¹

In this way British tried to bring Moghals, Portuguese and Siddi together against Angre. However, Angre didn't let British to get success in it. Finally, it is clearly seen that Angre's naval would become invincible.

British Invasion on Vijaydurga and Defeat:

British appointed a board on 5th September 1720) to begin expedition in Vijaydurga. A clerk Walter Brown was appointed as a chief of this expedition. Brown had provided fake evidences to the governor in Ram Kamati's trial. Hence forth Boon appointed him. For that he had been given an honour as a commander and Admiral in chief, Sarnobat of army and navy.

On 9th September 1720 they prepared British ensigned ship London. Along with this there was ships namely Victory, Revenge and Defiance with 26th canons, 18 canons with and 16th canons respectively. Besides, London ships with 40 canons with the British flag hoisting on it, double sticks Prince ship, bomb throwing Terrible ship and many ships of fishermen, 350 British soldiers, 40 select soldiers and many sailors were going to involve in the battle. Moreover, Captain Johnson's Machine ship was also to join it. But these ships didn't meet at Dabhol. As a result, they decided to attack Vijaydurga with ships.¹⁴²

Attack on Vijaydurga:

British armada reached before the Vijyadurga. The armada had come and stopped near the foothills of Vijaywada on 18th September 1720. There was a queue of ships on one-mile distance. The armada started bombarding from their position. It continued for two days. But the bombs and shells would drop in the sea. They would not reach at the Vijaydurg fort. When British came to know that it was useless, they threw fire bomb. But it too didn't reach at the fort. They realized that it would be the fault of the months of canons. British soldiers confused. They began discussion. At that time, Brown wanted to shut the mouth of Boon. For that he told Boon that they had identified three Angre ships, these ships were finding place onwards the coast, it was successful attempt and they should now wait for Pelham, chandos

and important from ships. Meanwhile Captain Hope ill on 21st September 1720 and died. So they took a rest for one day as tribute to him.

In the morning of 22nd September 1720, Captain Garden was ordered to get so people down on the coast. Captain Gorden ordered “There is a building in front of us. We can clearly see its whit colour, it is beyond the river, attack the building and take it over.” As per the orders, he went to that building along with 50 people. As they were near to that while building, they realized that it was not a building but a small hill. At the same time the Angre soldiers came out from the fort and Gordon was thoroughly trapped. Many of them were killed and he ran away with the other remained soldiers. He reached at Padave.

The same attempt of bombarding started again on 23rd September 1720. Not a single bomb or shell affected Vijaydurga. Because Vijaydurga was an impenetrable fort. Bombs and shells couldn’t reach at the margin of the fort. The British commander Pasmor made Garden aware about how should they be cautious and time saving during the war. For it, Gorden made his complaint to Brown. He was further punished by lashing with hunter. It took a lot of time. As a result, the soldiers got much time to spare. So there started riot among. The soldiers they started simulating with an alcohol. It was expected that this conniption would make soldiers uneasy and they would start the battle. But Captain Gordon was very disciplined person. He complained the matter to Brown. But Brown got angry and said, “Let the soldiers drink as much they want.” Kanhoji Angre got its benefit. He systematically planned his expedition. Meanwhile they could carry (easily) weapons, ammunition and essentials. It was not resisted by drunker British soldiers.

The ships namely fram (Floating Battery), Pelhan and chandose came on 27th September 1720. Among them the fram ship was immediately sent for the war. The bombarding started from this ship. At that time, it was clarified that specially built ship fram could throw bombs upto 10 yards only Because its side strips made for arranging guns and cannot were underlying. So the pipes of canon were high. Hence forth they could bend down the pipe and prepare for shot. Ultimately, fram dhip had been sent for repairing. Meanwhile the bombarding started from Vijaydurga fort. These bombs met the fram ship and damaged the ship. For this carpenters had to break the plunkets used to prevent from bombs and shells. It took two days.

Fram ship was repaired by 29 September 1720. Marathas attack was going on forcefully on the following day, Walter Brown ordered to shift the Fram ship in the dark place near the rampart of the fort lieutenant wise was the chief on this ship. The bombarding

of shells was still going on from the fram. But their shells could reach inside the port. Two bombshells from the fort took lives of many people on fram and made many others injured.¹⁴³

Major Standon and Captain Woodword was ready to get down along with 340 soldiers and 239 volunteer sailors respectively. Besides there were one full ship of negro soldiers. The firing was going on from fram. British soldiers were wistful, due to the consumption, meanwhile, a bombshell on Fram exploded and struck on the Negros ship. In it, more than half of the people on the ship were killed and rest of them got injured. Many British soldiers were returning. However, they were busy in consumption. The captain of Revenge fot paralysis attack and he told Brown that their ship had been stuck in the rocks before the rampart of the fort. My sailors were died in it. The ship Revenge could also be seen leaving from their fort within half an hour. Woodword got afraid and Brown ordered to arrest him.

British people would spend their leisure day by consumption. It would result into scuffle. Captain of Londonship often said, "I am troubled of those drunkards. Nobody listens to me. Mr. Standon and Mr. Deg quarreled and scuffled in front of Commander-in-chief. However, no senior officer could take action against it." As wine got finished, Brown demanded more wine from Goa.

The enemy of Kanhoji Angre Kudal's Sawant wrote a letter to British in October 1720. In the letter he referred that Kanhoji Angre had caught two British ships and those ships were parked at Vengurla port and then burnt down. Moreover, he wrote that he had destroyed villages of Rajapurkar. In fact, Kudal's Sawant wanted to make war against Kanhoji Angre. But he realized that of Kanhoji Angre was more powerful than him henceforth he avoided it. So he would inform British about Kanhoji Angre.¹⁴⁴

Sawant got an opportunity that British had reached at the foothills of Vijaydurga. He also promised British about help. He says that he has 5000 infantry and cavalry. I will come with all these soldiers to help you. But you should first attack Devgad. In fact, he was lying. He didn't have such a great amount of soldiers. But Brown believed him and turned his ships to Devgad on 18th October 1720. All the ships were standing at Devgad for a long time. However, Brown started bombarding bombs and shells. Then he ordered his soldiers to get down. But nobody dared it. The bombs and shells thrown from fram could not reach Devgad's rampart. These shells would drop into water. Meanwhile, the news came that knew Sawant had burnt down four ships of Kanhoji Angre and destroyed the province to the Rajapuri river. Sawant took its benefit in this way. But it was also proved unsuccessful.

Ultimately the Vijaydurga. Devgad expedition came to an end on 21st October 1720. The British ships returned backwards. Mumbai.¹⁴⁵

Kanhoji Angre built Hira fortress at Kulaba in 17209. He built a temple of by installing the idol of Kalimbika goddess.¹⁴⁶

As Boon Brown was returning back with his ships towards Mumbai, he noticed four ships in the sea. Two of those ships belonged to him whereas other two ships were empty looted by the pirates. The British armada got afraid after looking them and the started returning to Vijaydurga. The people on the fort saw the ships parked near the fort. Those ships started returning to Mumbai in midnight. They were thinking to take their ships through another way to prevent it from the pirates. Cassandra and victory ships were of a man London. They had caught cassandra ship. They sacked 75000 pounds from this ship would not fight against British. On the other hand, they tried to avoid it. But that armada dashed the British ship on 23rd October they threw a bomb shell at their Victory ship. When they asked from their flag ship. They were told that its name was victory. The captain thought that It was the confusion of the name sake. The lights of the canons on the ship. Loncon were lightened and firing started. Pirates cut down them of their broken ships, cut down their masters and threw into the ships and left their ships. The company had their 3000 people whereas other 300 people.

Finally, the pirates chased away four ships of Brown and the armada reached at Goa. Boon came to know about the entire matter. He ordered to follow and catch the pirate. But the attempt was futile and they spent 1749 Rs. For it. In this way, British were unsuccessful in the Vijaydurga and Devgad expedition. But Angre became victorious.¹⁴⁷

Kanhoji Angre and Dutch relations

In December 1723, Kanhoji Angre fought with Sawant of Swantwadi. Sawant were maintaining god relations with Portuguese and British against Kanhoji Angre. The border of Sawant and Kanhoji Angre was the same. When Kanhoji Angre used to pay attention to north then Sawant was increasing his borders. One ship which was arrested by Kanhoji Angre has been captured by Sawant. Angre has destroyed some part of the Sawant. Their ships are burnt in Vengurla.

There was a camp of the Dutch at Vengurla which was disturbed by Kanhoji Angre. Portuguese and British has rejected the hand of cooperation. Kanhoji Angre has arrested the ship of Dutch and they were very angry with him. Then Angre has to be ready to fight with Dutch and British.¹⁴⁸

Expedition of Dutch on Vijaydурgh (1724AD)

Dutch were very powerful in the warfare. In the seven ships there were 30 to 50 cannons. There were two bomb projectors. More than 3000 soldiers were there. Dutch has attacked on the Vijaydурgh or Gheria. Kanhoji Angre has made the proper arrangement of the Gheria. There was ample ammunition and people to protect it. Even there were skilled soldiers. Rudraji Anant was the Subhedar. Dutch army reached the banks of fort at the same time they have been attacked by soldiers of Kanhoji Angre. In this way, Dutch were caught in the critical condition.¹⁴⁹

The war tactics of Kanhoji Angre:

Kanhoji Angre would have 10 big battle ships having 16 to 20 canons. During 1716 British armada had one ship with thirty-two canons, 4 ships with 20 to 28 canons, and 20 ships with 5 to 12 canons. Their big ships had two three ships with three had power of carrying 300 tonnes load. Remaining all ships would be of tapering mouth and it had strong stress on it. Big ships would have canons with the capacity throwing the shells of six to nine pounds Kanhoji Angre's armada had Pal, Shibad, Machava, Galabat and Gurab types ships. Gurab was swaying ship, and Galbat would follow gurab.

Kanhoji Angre had a great armada. However British armada was bigger than Kanhoji Angre's armada. But Kanhoji Angre's Guerilla tactics would prove powerful than British armada. His clever tactics and ships with clever techniques would exhaust historian Lau says while describing Guerilla tactics of his armada, "If they found any ship in the sea a long distance while going through safe bay or shallow sea, they would drive their ships in the full of water. If the wind is in their range, they would build the ship, if the wind is in their range, they would build the ship, if not, they would join battle ships to galbat and Kanhoji Angre used to bring attacking ships in the range of firing. At that place all the attacking ships would gather as early as possible behind the ship whom they were going to attack. These ships would interweave their ropes with the ropes of the target ship. It would be done to lessen the speed of the target ship. In this way, if their speed gets diminished, it is easy to destroy them by attacking. Then other battleships would go in front and would damage the target ship until it stops and becomes unable to move. Then they would make people on the target ship surrender. Even in such circumstances, they refuse to surrender, the people from battle ships would gather if from all sides and 200-300 people would enter into that ship and control the ship. Due to such war, tactics, Kanhoji Angre had created an awe among Portuguese at his

enemy Vasai, Thane and Chowl, Mumbai's British, Janjira's Siddi, Sawant from Sawantwadi from Malwan to Panhala's, Karveerkar and at the downside upto Portuguese in Goa.¹⁵⁰

Kanhoji Angre's fleet was composed of Grabs and gullivats ranging from 150 to 200 tons' burden. The grabs carried to broad sides of six and nine ponder guns and on their main deck was mounted two nine or twelve ponders, pointed forwards through port-holes, cut in the bulk heads and cesigned to be fixed over the bowes. The guilvats carried light guns fixed on swivels. Some also mounted six or eight pieces of cannon from two to four pounders and all were impelled by forty or fifty stout two to four pounders and they were impelled by forty or fifty shout oars. Eight or ten of these grabs and forty or fifty gullivats crowded with men, formed the whole fleet.

The plan of their attack was this observing from their anchorage in some secure bay, that a vessel was in the offing they would slip their cables and put to sea sailing if there was a breeze, if not, making the gullivats take the grabs in two. When within shot they generally gathered, as soon as they could, astern of their victim, fixing into her rigging, until they succeeded in disabling her on sides until she yielded. If she refused to yield, a number of gullivats having two or three hundred men on each. Closed with her and the crews' sword in hand boarded her from all sides.¹⁵¹

Forts under the control of Kanhoji Angre :

1. **Kulaba** – It is the fort of the capital of Kanhoji Angre. It is known as Kulaba a Dongari Gadancha Raja Raigad (The king of hills forts) This fort is 1 k.m. away from Alibaug sea shore.
2. **Khanderi** – Chhaatrapati Shivaji laid the foundations of the fort at Khanderi on 14th August 1678. This fort is 3 K.M. away from. That sea shore in Alibaug Tehsil.
3. **Suvarndurga** – This fort is located in Khed tehsil in Ratnagiri District. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj captured this fort in 1620.
4. **Vijaydurga** – It is located in Sindhudurga District on the bank of Waghutan channel in Devgad taluka. Kanhoji Angre got total control on coastline in 1698 A.D. and made Vijaydurga as its head. It is also known as 'Gheriya.'
5. **Jaygad** – It is in the Ratnagiri district. It is situated 30-32 K.M. away from Ratnagiri. Its exact location is in a Jyagad village which is on the river mouth of Shastri river. It is a

popular natural port. Here, a warrior from. Mahar community Jayaba had buried himself in the fort. His monument is built there. So the fort is named after his name Jayaba.

6. **Devgad** – This fort is located at 30 K.M. away at the South side of Vijaydurga. Colonel Imalak-teok this fort on 7th April 1818.
7. **Kanakdurg** – The small fort is built on the Katal's pass in Ratnagiri District. There is difference of opinions about who and when the fort was built.
8. **Fattegad** – This fort is in Ratnagiri district. It seems that the fort might be built after the age of Shivaji.
9. **Avachitgad** – It is in Kulaba district. It is 5 K.M. away in the north from Rohe town. The fort might be repaired and rebuilt in 1796.
10. **Gove** – The fort is near to Harne village in Dapoli tehsil. It is a Portuguese had completed the construction of its all-round rampart in 1606.
11. **Yashwant durga** - The fort is situated on the west coast of Sindhu sea. It is near Nat village in Rajapur tehsil. The opinion is about the fort that the fort must have been in the reign of Vijapur's administrator in the 16th century.

In this way, above mentioned forts had been with the foreign kings, Kanhoji Angre took him. Besides these forts, Kanhoji Angre had Bahirgad, Kothala, Bikatgad, Manikgad, Mruggad, Sagargad, Rasalgad, Shrivardhangad, Palgad, Ramdurg, and Kharepatan, Gad Rajapur cote, Ambedgad, Sathavali, Gadkalabe and Manoranjane forts under his control. It shows that Kanhoji Angre had great power and domination among the sea coastline and forts.

Administration of Kanhoji Angre –

It Seems That Kanhoji Angre had done the work of very impartially and trustworthy through his position as Sarkhel. They were two divisions of the Kramavant and Konkanstha Kramavant party was superior. Henceforth Kanhoji Angre he declared that the work of through Kramavant against Konkanstha. Kanhoji Angre governed for 36 years. He was died at the age of 60 year. He increased the income of the state. He lived with love and affection with the people. He invited Modi commission agents and Gujar tradesman in the state and started trade on commission basis and increased trade in the state. There is a reference and written documental evidence that the families of Alibaug's present Nagarshethaji J.S.Keshavlal Bababhai Modi and Gujar have been there since the age of Kanhoji Angre. Kanhoji Angre started octroi on the goods comint from other states. He brought Koli (fisheran) people form the sides of Parmulaki, vasave to shribagpeth, Ramnath and Alibaug

for the fortification of his armada. He made their colony there Khandoballal was one of popular diplomats in those days. He had estate back. The representative of Khandoballal, Ramchandrpant had lived at Kulaba due to the love of Kanhoji Angre.¹⁵²

The efficient women who helped Kanhoji Angre in the administration/ Accomplished women Gems in the age of Kanhoji Angre.

Kanhoji Angre had three wives; first Mathurabai, second Laxmibai and third Gahinabai. First two wives were quite diplomatic, cunning and politician. These women long with Kanhoji Angre. Their son Tulaji Angre played an important role in destroying the armada which was supported by these women. These two women had observed how Peshwa and British collaboratively destructed Tuloji's armada. They also saw the arrest of tulaji, his two sons and wives. Gahinbai, a last wife of Kanhoji Angre was of quiet nature she remained aloof from politics. Mathurabai is known as 'Rajubai', she was the relative of Bankhi Naik Mahadik. Its detailed information is as follows:

1) Mathurabai :

She was the first wife of Kanhoji Angre and a relative of Bankaji Naik Mahadik. Mathurabai was a clever and tactful woman. She would involve in an active politics through his son Sekhoji. Kanhoji Angre had taken a debt from Bramhendraswami Kanhoji Angre should pay his debt. Kanhoji Angre would then answer that Paramhansa swami must have gone beyond joy and sorrow. But Swami would say that if so and so committed so and so and henceforth. He got the punishment; someone else is responsible for it. Then Kanhoji Angre would reply that such types of things are not suitable to the person like Swami. All that happens is according to god's wish Swami had given money to Kanhoji Angre by keeping a basil leaf for politics. At that time no documents had been formed. If documents are available, interest will be paid. Kanhoji Angre would give to swami annually. If Kanhoji Angre makes its account, swami will have to pay instead. Swami then started demanding money to Sekhoji after the death of Kanhoji Angre. At that time, Mathurabai gave a message to Bramhendraswami through letter that swami should not demand money. Swami's money late Kanhoji Angre had used for the state means for a good cause. For this swami should not get furious. Mathurabai further clarifies that if my son would become happy due to the blessings of Swami. The thing of debt is casual. Swami had cursed that if somebody doesn't pay his debt; his family line will not be increased for it she warns Swami that if he does so his descendants will laugh at him from the heaven.

Mathurabai further tells through letter that Swami's blessings had two branches. They are Sekhoji and Sambhaji. Swami should bless them for their progress. He should not talk something else. Swami should come to Konkan and take its view. If he speaks with us, then it would be a custom. He should not express his wrath through writing.

This correspondence shows that Mathurabai was shrewd and tactful. In due course she gave respect to swami and in need she convinced him too. In another letter she suggests swami that he should be aware of the people poisoning someone's mind.

Mathurabai would narrate the expeditions to Chhatrapati Shahu who had told the preparation of expedition before the death of Kanhoji Angre. The information had been informed through letter. Moreover, she had also explained about the expedition. It shows that Mathurabai had realization about politics. The shrine of Mathurabai is built near the shrine of Kanhoji Angre at Alibaug.

2) Laxmibai :

Laxmabai alias Radhabai was the second wife of Kanhoji Angre. She was a principal wife of the king. He had initially decided to give her the province captured from Siddi after Siddis expedition. At that time Shrinivas Pratinidhi started troubling Angre. Laxmibai then informed the intention of Shrivardhan to Peshwa Bajirao through, letter. He then boldly informed that if they send procession for the soldiers from the received province, the clerk of the representatives will be expelled from the province.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had gifted regions and given good amount to the religious places like Alandi for its reconstruction and maintenance. Accordingly, Laxmibai built the Deepmal (string of lamps) as a payback to the blessings of Dnyaneshwar Mauli at Alandi in 1743. This Deepmal is still there at another side of the street in front of the holy shrine of saint Dnyaneshwar. Its height is 35-40 feet. The circumference of its plinth is 24 feet. It has four floors. It has circular stairway. At the bottom of Deepmal, at the entrance of its staircase, the written reference with the name of Laxmibai of four lines is carved.

Laxmibai had witnessed the rain of the armada of Tulaji Angre by Peshve and British, and the arrest of her family. Especially she had seen the development of the armada in the age of Kanhoji Angre and the fall of the same armada in the age of Tulaji Angre. She was died in 1763.

3) Gahinabai :

Gahinabai was the third wife of Kanhoji Angre. No detailed information is available about this. But two sons suffered a lot in the conflict between brothers. Thus the wives of Kanhoji Angre had taken active participation in politics in the age of Kanhoji Angre and after Kanhoji Angre. Their lives were full of hardships. Initially, they had respectful time but after the departure separations their husband for war, they had to live with tensions and loneliness. After the death of their husband, they had to struggle for making their son as a heir. The study of the lives of these women shows that no man can escapes from the hardships and struggles in life along with the happiness of being rich and wealthy.¹⁵³

These wives of Kanhoji Angre had helped him on a large extent a lot for his progress. It seems that they had retained the history and name of the Angre family on their extra ordinary cleverness. Henceforth the armada of Kanhoji Angre was proved to be the superior to others.¹⁵⁴

The brave, war expert, clever in politics. Sarkhel of Maratha armada, Kanhoji Angre had governed the west coastline from Mumbai to Travankor from 1694 A.D. to 1729 A.D. undisputedly. He had kept the coastline safe from the attacks of domestic and foreign kings. The opinions of the historians, “If Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre were not alive, the East India Company would make Mumbai their capital instead of Calcutta.” Shows that the importance of his work.

He saved his motherland from enemies with the support of great armada including 10 Sea forts. 16 forts, 10 Gurabs (battleships) and 50 ships. The camps of his armada were at Suvarndurga, Vijaydurga (Gheriya), Sindhudurga and Khanderi. He didn’t allow Dutch, Portuguese and British to enter in Konkan coastline and created his awe in this region with his heroism.

He had done his head office at ‘Kulaba Fort’ (Alibaug) from 1697 A.D. he made settlements at Shribag, Ramnath Peth and built Hirakote. He was the founder of Alibaug town.

Kanhoji Angre was a popular naval governor in the armada of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. His father was a Naik on 25 Assamese. In childhood, he had lived in the house of a Brahmin namely Joshi as a herdsman, His military education had been started there Kanhoji Angre started his job to the Achaloji Mohite at Suvarndurga. When Siddi had arrested him, very luckily he had released from the arrest due to the help of a Muslim Fakir. Kanhoji Angre started his good deeds and courageous deeds I the age of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. Further, he captured all the Sea-forts on his own from the enemies in the age of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj appointed Kanhoji Angre on Suvarndurga

fort and honour him ‘Sarkhel’ Likewise he had been offered award of being ‘dhwajavrindadhikari’ When Siddi seiged the Suvarndurga fort, Kanhoji Angre took Achalogi aside and fought for the fort. He became chief of the fort Suvarndurga in 1694. He himself built two forts namely Jaygad and Purnagad. He defeated British, Portuguese and Siddi frequently and kept an awe of Maratha on the west coast line Kanhoji Angre became the chief of the Maratha armada after the death of Achaloji Gujar in 1697. Kanhoji Angre made Kulaba as his head post of his armada. He would call himself a king. He practiced and continues tax system. He became the savior of the religion in Konkan. After the arrival of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, Balaji Vishwnath Bhat (Peshwa) won Kanhoji Angre over diplomatically and made the party of Chhatrapati Shahu Powerful. He had 27 sea forts and the province of 34 lacs with him.¹⁵⁵

Death of Kanhoji Angre

Kanhoji Angre has to fight in his life time with Portuguese, Dutch, British, Siddis. As per the age he was becoming weak. He was suffering from the problems of stomach. At last he passed away on 4th July 1729.¹⁵⁶

Conclusion

After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre has made considerable attempts to improve the armada of Marathas. Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre has overcome on the power of British and Portuguese. Therefore, it was a formula at that time that Kanhoji Angre means Marathas armada.

While making any relations with our people Kanhoji Angre has given the first preference to his master. Though he himself was capable to enlarge the armada, he has taken the help of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Bajirao Peshava. After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, there was the rise of Kanhoji Angre in the armada of Marathas. As Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj was passed away then the region of Konkan was also won by Moughals. Therefore, to release this area from the clutches of Moughals, Kanhoji Angre tried a lot. By taking the note of his contribution Maharani Tarabai has awarded him the title ‘Sarkhel’.

Kanhoji Angre and has started his work in the period of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. Kanhoji Angre became the fortsman Suvarnadurgh in the period of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. Kanhoji Angre and Siddi met at Sagargadh and Rajkote (Choul). On the both places Moughals and Siddis have to accept their defeat. The result of this was that he has been

awarded with ‘Sarkhel’ on the Suvarnadurgh. This title increased his reputation. At the time of rescue of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj from the Moughals, he was in the party of Maharani Tarabai. Kanhoji Angre was brought by Balaji Vishwanath of Shrivardhan, in the party of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. There was an agreement of his coming in the Maratha Empire and then there was the development of Kanhoji Angre.

The relation between Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre was improved. This affected the politics of Marathas very deeply. In the politics of Marathas, the party of Maharani Tarabai lagged behind. There were very good relations of Balaji Vishwanath and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. The Empire of Kanhoji Angre was spread from Manranjan to Vijaydурgh on the west coast. From this incident Balaji Vishwanath and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj became the great personalities in the court of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.

Kanhoji Angre has kept healthy relations with the inheritance of Chhatrapati Shivaji Mharaj. Kanhoji Angre has made his first expedition on the Choul Moughal officer Mohammad and won the Choul. He has used the Guerilla war technique to win this region. The companions of Kanhoji Angre in this were Subhanji Kharade, Hasankhan Jamadar, Shri Khandoji Mankar, Subhanji Gole, Krushnaji Mode etc. who were very brave and ambitious. They are the sculptors on whom the victories of Kanhoji Angre were carved.

While studying the foreign relations of Kanhoji Angre, he was never failed in it. He has defeated the Portuguese, Siddi, Dutch and British. After the establishment of Marathas armada, Siddis were helped by Portuguese and British. In 1699 AD three powers like Portuguese, Siddi and British came together to defeat Kanhoji Angre. But before the bravery of Kanhoji Angre there was every one helpless. He has defeated British on the Vijaydурgh. He has also defeated Dutch on the same place. The credit of all this must be given to the Kanhoji Angre’s armada skills and power.

Chapter VI

Conclusion

India is surrounded by sea from three sides, therefore, there used to be trade and business with foreign countries since ancient times. The presence of marine navy and navigation in India has been mentioned in Hrugveda age. Navigation was used in ancient India for travelling and trade. In the time of Mahabharata, navigation was used extensively. There is a mention of such navigation in Indian Puranas, texts and prolegomena's like 'Manusmruti' etc. The larger texts i.e. Grantha's mention the terms like naval, bargeman etc. in those days, mariners would make use of moonrise and other natural phenomenon rather than compass. It is proved that in ancient times navigation was used for the purpose of trade. The inscriptions on the coins during the reign of ancient kings show that navigation was used for the purpose of trade and wars. Navigator started in India since the Hrugveda age. There has been a gradual growth in navigation.

Kautilya in his economic prolegomena mentions the use of navigation for the purpose of travelling, trade and marine battles. The armada during this period was more advanced than Hrugveda age. There were two kinds of boats namely 'general' and 'Special.' These boats were used for business and war.

There was a gradual growth and development of Marin navy or armada at the western coastal line of Maharashtra since the middle ages i.e. from eleventh century to the arrival of Moughals. This armada included the ships of sultans and local knights. These ships were used for trade and to maintain dominance at sea by their knights.

The sultans came to India with the purpose of trade. It was the era of sultanates. The sultan also realized the importance of sea and they concentrated their attention on the development of their Armada.

During the Moughal era, the British came to India. Before their arrival, Moughals also created armada. The Moughal kings like Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjhan paid much attention to the Marine navy. In Maratha era, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj established Marine navy or armada on 24th October 1657. Shivaji established armada to manage and dominate Siddis of Janjira.

After the establishment of Armada Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj invaded the regions like Dabhol, Kalyan and Bhivandi, Dandrajapuri and forts like fort of Mahuli, Chaul, Tala Ghosale, Ratnagiri, Kharepatan, Suvanadurga and Vijaydurga, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj appointed the officers like ocean kings- Ibrahimkhan, Daulatkhan and Maynak Bhandari in

his armada. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj constructed the Sindudurga Fort on 23rd November 1664.

Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj appointed a new governer of Subha at Rajapur/. The regions in Konkan like Ramnagar, Javhar, Kalyan, Bhivandi, Chaul, Dabhol, Rajapur, Kudal, Bhimgad, Phonda, Ankole were in possession of Sambhaji Maharaj.

Vasco-da-Gama, a Portuguese sailor, landed at Kalikat Harbor in India In 1498. His arrival in India later on made huge impact on the future of this country. In this way a new way to India was discovered. This marine route was used by Portuguese and Dutch of Holland to come to India. They were followed by British from England, and French from France. These European Powers came to India through this sea route. A dominance over sea was a sole cause of their power. These European powers found a new sea route to come to India so that they could maintain their ascendancy on sea. These European powers started exhorting or insisting to take their prior permission even to native tradesman to travel by sea. If a tradesman did not take such permission, his ship would be robbed and caught. The tradesman would be mulcted by these foreign powers.

The British used two techniques to establish their Empire in India. The first was to stabilize their Marine Armada and establish Power Sea. The second technique was to divide and rule. The created dissension amongst Indian rulers and played their selfish dirty politics. In those days, marine power was so important. The European powers started using new advanced weapons and ammunition. In such situation, Kanhoji Angre pulsated strongly to these foreign powers that the sea belongs to us and you cannot roam at sea without our prior permission. Kanhoji Angre was the only man from this soil to oppose marine Empire of British.

When we study world history. We come to know that whoever maintains ascendancy at armada, he rules the sea. i.e. the sea belongs to him, it shows the importance of marine navy. In the history of Marathas also Armada or Marine Navy got exclusive special importance. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj invaded Jawali region (1657) and expanded the boundaries of ‘Swarajya’ i.e. his state to western Konkan marine seaboard. Then he realized the importance of power. Then he realized the importance of power at sea. Therefore he founded Maratha Marine navy at Kalyan-Bhivandi to fight against Portuguese, Siddi, and British. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj himself is the creator of Maratha Armada. The Armada management system started by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was in existence till mid 18th century. Later on Angre family created awe in this armada. Kanhoji Angre fosterd the armada the foreign powers like British, Siddi, Portuguese etc. and created awe at Konkan

seaboard. To manage the foreign powers like British and Portuguese Kanhoji Angre made reforms in Maratha Aarmada. He created dominance at Konkan coastal line. He gave significance to discipline, skills, efficiency and premier administrative management. In this way Kanhoji Angre made Konkan coastal line safer for Marathas. He fought against all foreign power with the help of powerful marine navy. It is necessary to study his management, war skills and policies to control the foreign powers.

Kanhoji Angre was born at Harne a small village in Konkan. Therefore, he was known to the Konkan coastal line since his childhood, his naval work tenure starts from 1698 to 1729. During this time he bagged the title ‘Sarkhel’ from Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj and became the chief of Maratha Armada. He developed all his life to fight against the foreign powers like British, Portuguese, Dutch and Siddi. He won so many battles therefore Kanhoji Angre name is eternal as an unmatchable warrior.

The geographical location of Konkan is very important. AD 25000 to 10000 in this period there was the bursting of Volacano and the plain of Dakkhan and Jambha stone was created. The Sahyadri Mountain was created by lifting the plain of Dakkhan. In the regional development of Konkan there is Sahyadri at one end and at the other is Arabi Sea, harbours, naval forts, and many important places. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has used this natural resource in a very perfect manner.

Adilshah and Moughal emperors have paid no attention to the development and power of naval armada. Adilshah has run his power in this area through his representatives. Portuguese has visited India for making the business. They were ambitious to prove their political influence in this area. For business and political influence they won the important places, forts in Goa and Konkan. They erected their separate army and naval forts. They influenced the greedy local politicians by bribes and some time with their army. By many ways they spread their power in Konkan. After Portuguese, British people have followed the same path. The danger of these foreign enemies was understood by visionary Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj very aptly. He kept under his influence some part of Konkan and Ratnagiri district with Suvarnadurg, Jaidurg, Anjanvel and Bankote. With the help of these forts he has increased his naval power.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has made the chain of forts and took the benefit of geographical location of Konkan. With the help of these forts he made the fast movements of army. He has developed the technique of Ganimikava by taking the correct benefit of geographical location of Konkan. He put his control on Konkan which has got the gift of sea,

Sahyadri Mountain and natural protection. Therefore, he was able to control the business and his naval power.

After the period Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, other politicians have run the rule with the help of these forts and fought with Aurangzeb and Moughal emperor. Aurangzeb, with his large army lived in Maharashtra but he was unable to get the complete victory on the Maratha Empire.

After the establishment of ‘Hindavi Swarajya’, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj invaded Javali region in 1656 by defeating Chandrarao More. The boundaries of Swarajya were expanded upto Arabian Sea in the west. Then Siddi and British were ruling the sea. He anticipated the struggle of his state with these foreign powers in future. Therefore he started the work of formation of Maratha Armada on 24th October 1657 at Kalyan-Bhivandi. ‘The sea belongs to those who are in possession of Armada’ in view of this principle Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj he constructed independent Maratha marine navy. In the course of time, this armada developed gradually. Kanhoji Angre contribution to this development was valuable ‘Sarkhel’ Kanhoji Angre initially was in the party of Queen Tarabai and after wards in the party of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.

British arrived in Maharashtra in the 17th century. British established their enter pots or warehouses all over India in the name of trade. They would take prior permissions from local rulers by displaying their astute humility or modesty. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj during his reign did not give any scope to British. But after the death of Badshah Aurangzeb. British changed their policy and took keen interest in the local politics and government along with business and trade.

Like British, Portuguese and Dutch were also ruling sea. Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre resisted these foreign powers with the help of Armada and created dismay of Maratha in Marin navy.

During the last phase of the career of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj the work of Kanhoji Angre started. The family of Angre was prospered during the Shivaji era. The Angre family made huge progress in Maratha Armada during the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj.

After establishing his armada in 1657 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj conquered his coastal enemies. His *ganimi kawa* technique was soundly supported by the naval armada and helped him to avenge all the opponents. He moved his Swarajya towards the far west and far north as well as south. His immediate successors like Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj,

Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj, Maharani Tarabai and Shahu Maharaj carried this trend of success and enlarged the Maratha Empire like anything.

Tukoji Sankpal was the father of Kanhoji Angre. He became a castellan of suvarndurga. Kanhoji Angre learned the lesson of marine navy management during his childhood from his father only. Kanhoji Angre shined during the later phase of the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. During the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj he was entitled as ‘Sarkhel’ since then, he made Kulaba as the central place of Marine administration. During these days, Suvarndurga, Vijaydurga, Sindhudurga and Kulaba were the four major administrative centers of Maratha armada. He dominated whole Konkan from Malabar to Gujrat. British especially were frightened by Kanhoji Angre.

Following Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, it was Kanhoji Angre who helped the growth of Hindavi Swarajya towards the sea shore, rather at par. He secured the faith of the Chhatrapati to such an extent that various relatives and close associates of Chhatrapati family helped Kanhoji Angre in extending the vision of Shivaji the great. It was the period when the opponents liked British, French, Dutch and Portuguese were extending their roots in the soil of Maratha Empire. Moreover, Aurangzeb attempted to enter himself in the Swarajya. The sudden death of Chhatrapati caused a kind of internal dispute in the Chhatrapati family. All these things hampered the overall coordination of the Swarajya. In this phase Kanhoji Angre proved his mettle and secured the coastal line of the Swarajya with the help of his brave and faithful deeds.

It was Tukoji Angre, the father to Kanhoji, who made certain provisions for educating Kanhoji. There is no doubt that Kanhoji was powerful enough to be awarded with the title of Sarkhel, however, it was his childhood education given by Joshi teacher and his paternal guidance made him brave enough. He was smart, brave and skill enough from his childhood days.

It is fact of the Maratha Empire that the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, immediately followed by the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, caused too much instability in the Swarajya. This chaos was taken benefit of by the Badshaha and he seized many parts of the Maratha Empire from the Sahyadri hills and western coast. However, it was Kanhoji Angre who challenged this intrusion of Aurangzeb and defeated the Konkan coastal areas. The history tells us that Kanhoji was the second rank officer in the reign of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj in 1690s. Earlier in his service he started attacking the forts and areas under the Moughal power and included them in the Swarajya once again. Considering this

venture on the part of Kanhoji, it was Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj who conferred upon him the title of Sarkhel.

His name and fame continued in the regime of Maharani Tarabai also. Following Moughals, he started to counter with the British and the Siddis too where he achieved a great success.

It was Kanhoji's firm belief that the western ghats, especially the coastal lines are their own assets and the sea belongs to him and his people. The king also reiterated the and supported Kanhoji. However, the British and the Siddis all the time opposed the Maratha Empire and asked Kanhoji for war fare. However, Kanhoji had a strong mind and always reacted any sort of attack from those outsiders. He always registered wins over them and maintained his dignity. It was his good administration policy that he managed to have a check-post on each opening of the river from Bombay to Goa. He used to strictly keep an eye on those check posts and used to control them.

Kanhoji Angre was skilled in the use of Guerilla warfare. He used it to such a skill that he always used with against the British and Portuguese. Moreover, he was well benefited by the Angriya Bank which was placed near Vijaydурgh. It was one of the main reasons that he was able to defeat the most advanced foreign sea warriors like the British and Portuguese and their sea army or the domestic enemy like the Siddis. At the same time he was supported by both, the Peshvas from Pune and from Chhatrapati from Satara.

When we talk of the Maratha armada and its leadership, we should acknowledge the fact that it was Kanhoji Angre, the first Sarkhel, who leads the table. The rise and development of the Maratha armada can be credited to his name only. He was quiet successful in avenging the wars and defeating the internal as well as the outsider enemy of the Maratha Empire. He was skillful in handling his armada. The whole plan was chalked out by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and was followed by Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj also. The basic intention was to protect the Swarajya from the western coasts. Considering this, Angre protected the same and proved the invention successful.

When we pay attention to the rise and development of the Maratha armada, we do find that Chhatrapati and Kanhoji Angre received very less amount of time to develop this armada. However, he used all his skill and techniques to improve it to the highest rank. He managed to recruit good number of soldiers, managed to augment the total number of war ships, gave proper sailing training and war skills to his soldiers and made them quite expert in the short period of time. He also used the local resources and raw material for strengthening

his armada. The credit of designing a proper policy to keep his naval armada intact goes to Kanhoji Angre only. He executed right decision to fight with the enemies and overcame their attacks.

The accuracy and administrative techniques of Kanhoji Angre proved fruitful and helped the development of the Maratha armada. He fulfilled the dream of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in the real sense of the term. He organized frequent training programmes for the benefit of his sailors and labours. He also managed to increase the number of soldiers and the number of war ships in a short period of time. It was due to his keen supervision that his war ships were loaded with quality canons and sufficient number of arms and ammunitions. He made proper appointments on the ship and for the ship management too. All these things proves that Kanhoji Angre had an insight in the management skills and the administration skill also. He used to design his own policies and also used to skillfully execute those policies. He took right decisions at the right time which really benefited the Maratha Empire and kept the local and distant enemies far off.

One more important achievement in the naval armada of Kanhoji Angre is his developing a security wall right from Bombay to Goa coastal lines. After inventing the armada Kanhoji Angre started systematic patrolling of the coastal lines from north to south and from south to north. He also managed all river entrances in to the sea. He took immense pains to develop his armada and control the enemies like Moughal, British, Siddi and the Portuguese. He successfully defeated them all the time. It was possible only with the help of his successful administrative policies. The virtual protective defence wall that he created with the help of his war ships were so powerful that all his local and distant enemies found difficult to trespass it and trouble the Swarajya of the naval armada of Kanhoji Angre.

The type of boats that we see in the naval armada of Kanhoji Angre were Gurab, Galbat, Pal, Shabad and Machwa. All these type of warships helped him to record victories over the enemies. Moreover, Kanhoji Angre took utmost care to build his ships pro-war. He managed to appoint skilled carpenters, ironsmiths and the other skilled labours like aaksi and so on. His ships were unique in structure and could be identified better than the ships of the enemy. He built them light to make them speedy and more competent than the others. It was the main feature of his armada.

Ashtagar was also a significant concept in the armada of Kanhoji Angre. He was also supported by the different forts surrounding the coastal areas of the Maratha empire. Their existence and the back-up supported him in registering various victories. He has also designed his own rules and regulations to maintain the utmost discipline on his armada. He

also took utmost care to see to it that all those rules were followed. All this made his naval administration strong. The another significant thing that Angre managed was the policy of recruiting his soldiers and office bearers. He strictly recruited them on the basis of their qualities and the necessary skills they possessed required for the naval armada. It was the part of his administration policy that he devised Subhas for the smooth administration of his armada where the head of the subha is called subhedar. They used to generate resources in the form of Koul, Dastak, Valata, Nishan, Machmari and also used to maintain the overall expenditure of their respective subhas. They were fully accountable for the income and expenditure statements within their respective subhas.

Kanhoji Angre used skill in handling the wars. He used to design his own war techniques. When his armada notices any sudden or unidentified movement on the sea his war ships would suddenly come into action and would keep an eye. When target would come in the precise position of attack his warriors would mount a sudden attack from all the sides and seize them. He was skilled in this kind of warfare and it helped him to record success all the time.

In 1498 AD Vasco-D-Gama, a Portuguese traveler has discovered India. It was the attitude of the British and Portuguese nations that, they had discovered many things in the world and therefore they are the rulers of the sea. Without their permission no country could be able to wander in the sea. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has established his armada at Kalyan-Bhivandi in 1657 AD to challenge these countries who were challenging all the other countries. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has not only won the wars on land but also on the sea. Even he has helped to create the protective wall of Sindhudurg fort.

After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre has made a great contribution in the development of armada. Kanhoji Angre emerged as a Sarkhel in a very short time. Before Kanhoji Angre no one in Indian history had fought against the foreign enemies like British, Siddis and Portuguese. In the history of Indian navy this fact is very important. He has fought a very severe war against them. Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre has overcome the naval power of British, Siddis and Portuguese. Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre means Indian navy this was the maxim of the contemporary day. Kanhoji Angre has very broad vision about the navy.

In this way Kanhoji Angre has developed the armada which was established by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. First of all, he has looked after the fortsman of Suvarnadurg. In 1690 AD Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has appointed Kanhoji Angre as the Second Officer of

Kulaba. At that time Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has awarded him Sarkhel title through Maharani Tarabai at Vijaydурgh.

In 1697 AD Kanhoji Angre has made Kulaba as his main post. He made it his capital and developed it. Here has declared himself as the ‘King of Konkan Coast’. However, he has maintained honesty as the chief of Maratha armada by treating himself as a humble servant of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.

The post Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj history was full of ups and downs. The Moughals conquered the Konkan region after the death of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. They started their rule over there. Then, in the following periods of Bajirao Peshva and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, it was Kanhoji Angre who utilized his skills and power to reinstate the Maratha regime once again in the coastal Konkan region. He was also promptly supported by both, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and the Bajirao Peshva. Kanhoji Angre recruited various people in his armada by taking both them into consideration. It was only owing to his efforts of the reinstatement of the Maratha empire Maharani Tarabai offered him the title of Sarkhel.

Kanhoji Angre recorded his growth step-by-step. He started working as a fortsman of Suvarnadurga in the period of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. Following this, he faced the enemies like Moughal and Siddis the forts named Sagargad and the Rajkote, also named as Choul fort. At both the times, Kanhoji Angre defeated them and became the gem in the eyes of his own rulers. It was due to this that he was awarded the title of Sarkhel at the fort Suvarnadurga. After receiving the title of Sarkhel his reputation knew no bounds. He recorded unprecedented victories and achievements and was also made a member of the delegation for the rescue team of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. It was Balaji Vishwanath from Shrivardhan who brought together Kanhoji Angre and gave him what he deserved.

Followed by these incidents the interaction and relation between the two, Kanhoji Angre and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, improved and helped to enhance the development of Maratha empire and the concerned regional politics also. The faction of Maharani Tarabai was in deep trouble and the intimacy of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and that of Balaji Vishwanath was going leaps and bounds. Here, Kanhoji Angre was able to enlarge the Maratha Empire on the western coast from Manranja to Vijaydурgh which again raised his value in the court of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.

It was Kanhoji’s diplomatic skills, moreover it was his faithfulness that managed his good relations with the inheritances of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. When handed over the responsibility of war it was his first hand attempt to conquer the first expedition over Choul.

He attacked the Mohammad and won Choul by exploiting Guerilla war tactics. The main support that Kanhoji received was of the strong soldiers like Subhanji Kharade, Hasankhan Jamadar, Shri Khandoji Mankar, Subhanji Gole and Krushnaji Mode. There were many others too who bravely supported him and helped the Maratha empire to sustain.

Kanhoji Angre was skilled in executing foreign relations. He studied the policies of the Portuguese, Siddi, Dutch and the British. He found that the Portuguese and the British were supporting Siddis against the Maratha empire and his armada. It was in the year 1699 that all these three major but distant enemies, Portuguese, Siddi and British came together in a joint venture to fight against the Maratha armada. However, Kanhoji Angre proved tactful and defeated them all. They found themselves helpless in front of the Angre army. He tested them dust at the fort of Vijaydburgh only out of skills in the management of war strategies. They found that it is not that much easy to defeat the Maratha armada and especially Kanhoji Angre with his skilled war techniques.

The geographical background of Konkan and the legacy of Angre family contributed to the accomplishments of Kanhoji Angre in Marine navy. The important provinces like Mumbai, Mandave, Khanderi, Underi nad from Kulaba to Malvan were in the territory of Kanhoji Angre. Geographically a region from Kulaba to Bankot was in possession of Siddis of Janjira. And from Korlai to Shrivardhan, Harihareshwar coastal line was in north was protected from Kulaba. And Bankort, Suvarndurga this western region of Konkan was protected from Suvarndurga. Therefore, in any natural, geographical calamity/ crisis or in any adverse situation like an attack from foreign enemies the warships in Maratha Armada would travel to safe harbours in their possession. They could protect themselves from any crisis. The whole Konkna coastal line was in possession of Kanhoji Angre expect the region from Mandava to Malvan. Travankor which belonged to Siddis of Janjira. The armada of Angra was dauntless from any enemy. On the country, any buccaneer in sea, or firangi (European) from Chaul and Siddis from Janjira had fear from Maratha Armada. The hazardous places in sea would be considered as specific or particular. And these places would be protected tightly.

There has been immense contribution to marine navy from the ancestors of Kanhoji Angre. He learned so many lessons about naval management from his forefathers. Therefore, there was tremendous development in Maratha Armada during his tenure. The naval potency of Kanhoji Angre became stable therefore he could administer the naval management in a proper order for the stability of Armada he gave prime importance to naval military policies.

The whole power was centralized with Kanhoji Angre because he was awarded with ‘Sarkhel’ title. Due to this, he could take major decisions regarding naval and military activities. The marine management of Kanhoji Angre was very praiseworthy. He made drastic changes in marine navy.

He kept his vigilant eye on the things like technically sound ships. He gave more importance to skills seaman or mariners, binocular, compass, geographical knowledge, intelligent officers, skilled carpenters, the repairers and adroit administrative mechanism. In this way good administrative system was worked out by Kanhoji Angre. Kanhoji Angre’s administrative system was noteworthy only because of his farsightedness. He successfully managed to have good quality ships. He designed them under his own supervision. He also recruited brave seamen under his own eyes. He purchased good quality binoculars. He also possessed the good geographical knowledge of his region, both the land and the sea. He had excellent officers over his ship and ship management, he possessed skilled carpenters, skilled workers necessary for the armada and he also had a quality administrative mechanism. All these things made Kanhoji Angre’s administrative system quiet successful.

The navy of Kanhoji Angre was very powerful and supreme in the all army. There were great fishermen in his navy. The ships all modern amenities were available in his navy. There large storage of ammunition with Kanhoji Angre. There were skillful captains on the ships. The tools of contemporary use were available with his navy in which binocular and compass were there. The Geographical knowledge of Kanhoji Angre was very great. The officials were very skillful to make the navy update and powerful. The Marathas were the owner of the sea at the times of Angre. There was a space to protect the ships from the foreign attacks. There were skillful carpenters for the creation of the ships. The rough material for the creation of the ship was available on the ample scale with them. Angre was personally taking care of development of ships.

The ships of Kanhoji Angre was very powerful than the ships of the British. The Bhandari, Koli, Hetkari were the skillful captains in his navy. At the same time some European people were also at his service. On the shops of Angre there was very good amount of ammunition and canons. About his canons Grant Duph says that, ‘Cannons of these forts were of heavy caliber and were well manned by European as well as by native gunners.’ On these ships binocular and compass were available. They were well aware of the important places like Mumbai, Khanderi, Underi, Kulaba, and Malvan. The other part of Konkan was protected except Kulaba to Abnkot, Korlai to Shrivardhan Hareshwar. And the below part of Suvarnadurgh like Bankot, Suvarnadurgh, Dabhol, Anjanvel, Jaigadh, Ratnagiri, Purnagadh,

Vijaydурgh which was protected from Suvarnadурgh. Naturally the armada of Angre was able to take the shelter of own harbors for their protection. Therefore, in the critical condition they were protected. Kanhoji Angre has never compromised in the development of the navy. The ships were going inside the sea for collecting the loot and they return with certain kind of amount. Therefore, they were very rich. At the same time the British businessmen used to give four lakh rupees every year for the protection of their ships from foreign invasions and also from the Angre. This reference does not come clearly but the amount used to be given to Angre can be clearly found in the records. But this amount was given to which party? This reference was not found in the history. From Mandave to Malvan-Travankor all the coast of Konkan was under the power of Kanhoji Angre, except Siddis of Janji. Therefore, the navy of Kanhoji Angre was fearless. They were only in the risky situation when they have been attacked by the pirates of Choul and Janji. But the places of risks were already defined by the Angre navy. These places were paid proper attention. The places of self protection were available to Angre navy and therefore they were very safe. In Alibaug and front part of Sakharkhadi, Suvarnadурgh and Kulaba there were factories of ships which were supported by the skilled carpenters. At Korlai the Cannons were also manufactured. The wood was available on the ample scale in the region of Angre. The material which was required was purchased from the foreign businessmen. Due to these reasons the armada of Kanhoji Angre became very powerful. In this way the armada of Kanhoji Angre became powerful and he was also the brave Sarkhel of the armada.

When the boatmen of Angre see a ship of enemy in the water then used to sail their boat in the sea. If the wind is proper, then they stand the curtains or they make the hasty movements they bring the boat in such a distance that they can fire at the enemy. They collect all the boats behind the boat on which they have to attack. They used to tie the boats with their ropes which stop its speed. In this way when the speed of the boat is zero then it can be destroyed in no time.

Then the boat which is of the enemy is surrounded by all the boats. If the boat did not surrender, then it is again attacked and broken in a bad manner. Then two three hundred people used to go on the boat and take the charge of the boat.

Kanhoji Angre enhanced his armada by extending the frontier limitations. It was one reason that the then state economy secured growth due to his consistent efforts. And it was only due to his naval armada that the Maratha empire could wage a war against the enemies, insider and the outsider, and achieve victories all the time.

Kanhoji Angre optimally used the Guerilla war technique while countering the enemies like Siddis and British. It was the favourite war skill of the Maratha soldiers. They used it to perfection on the land as well as on the sea. This technique helped them to avoid the deep sea wars. Instead, they attacked the enemy ships keeping themselves on the skirts of the sea. They skillfully used to devise a plan for attacking the enemy and kept themselves ready for that. They imposed sudden attack on the enemy and set them to utter confusion. They never allowed their enemies to gain much time to respond. The other important thing that Kanhoji Angre operated is the light weight ships. The foreigners used large and heavy ships. So they were not able to get speed in less amount of time. Moreover, they were not able to get far out of the deep sea water. Both these things were of an advantage to Kanhoji's armada. He used to attack them and also managed to get over to the shallow water fast. The result was the enemy were struck bound in the water or get away. The other trick that Kanhoji played was that he was supported by the canon he placed on the shore. They used to back the armada and gets destroy the enemy. The same technique was used by the French men against the British forces in the later half of the century. However, the study shows that the Angre's techniques were far superior to that of French and the other enemies.

The geography cannot be same all the time all the where. The geography of western ghats of Sahyadri region are of much diversity. There are many ups and downs, hills, slopes, plateaus, mountains, and plains on this region. All are having different landscape designs. Same is the case of coastal line. There cannot be the similar sea structure everywhere. There are heave sea slopes, islands, shallow waters, rocky shores, etc. However, the study region, 'Angriya Bank' is the special sea area ranging from the west of fort Vijaydurga and the adjuncts of Devgadh.

It is found that the geographical location of this Angriya bank from Vijaydurg covers the sea area of almost 70 miles, that is almost 112 kilometers. The various recording of the region shows that it ranges from 80 meters to 170 meters at various locations. Or sometimes ranges from 200 to 400 meters or having sudden reading of 20 meters only. The Angriya Bank plain is recorded to be 20 miles long and 10 miles broad in its possession where the level of water is as delicate as upto 26 meters only where as the recorded depth is 260 to 277 meters asking the sea surface keeping silent. This type of sea coasts helped to board the ships safely and helped the Angre armada.

This region of around 110 kilometer's perimeter around Vijaydurga helped moving unnoticed from the coastal lines towards the enemy ships. This particular natural hidden space on the sea land is known as the 'Angriya Bank'. The Angre knew this place because

they were born and brought in this region. They used to sail this region since their childhood days. They boarded their ships there, they chased the enemy ships from that point onwards, they sunk the enemy using their knowledge of this region.

Kanhoji Angre skillfully restricted the enemy within the perimeter of the sea shore of his reach and secured the advantage of the sea-tides and sea-waves. He was well aware of the sea wind and used it tactfully and operated his grabs and gallivants using this wind power only. He could set his sails at full speed with at ease and he could also surpass the enemy ships. The famous historian Orme has described the war tactics of Kanhoji Angre as:

“Eight or ten grabs and forty to fifty gallivants, crowded with men, generally composed with Angria’s principle fleer destined to attack ships of force or buthen. The vessel no sooner came in sight of the protor bay where the fleer was lying than they slipped their cables and put out to sea. If the wind blew, their construction enabled them to sail as fast as the wind; if it was coming the gallivars rowed towards the grabs. When within canon shot of the chase they generally assembled in her stern and the grabs attacked her at a distance with their prow guns, firing first only at the masts and taking aim where the tree masts of the vessel just opened all together to view, by which means this shot would probably strike one or the other of the three. As soon as the shase was dismissed they came nearer and battered her on all sides until the struck; and if the defense was obstinate, they sent a number of gallivants, with two or three hundred men in each who boarded, sword in hand, from all quarters in the same instant.”

The study of the history of Maratha’s in 17th and 18th century brings out the fact that the overall administration of the Maratha’s related to their forts, their army and their civil services was prominently responsible for their noteworthy achievements. However, this study has less attention towards the study of the naval armada of the Maratha empire. There are very less references towards the study of the naval expeditions undertaken by the Angre’s, or the sea administration qualities of the Angres or the foolproof planning skills of the Angres’. It was Kanhoji Angre who made significant improvements in the overall administration policies of the armada, and used his power of controlling and communicating with his people. He thoroughly coordinated with the people with the region and this has been the focus of the present study. It attempts to study and analyze the sea administration of Kanhoji Angre.

Kanhoji Angre poised a check to the rising business of the British on the western sea. He openly challenged them and waged war against them. They knew that Angre was his

enemy number one on the sea. Considering this, the British played a smart move of raising a helping hand of the Portuguese and pose a joint venture against Kanhoji Angre. However, it was of no use. Angre defeated them both, and all the times. They found that Kanhoji Angre's war technique was far more superior than that of theirs.

The present research is having some sort of significance against the backdrop of the terrorist attack of 26/11. The whole world observed that some outsider terrorists entered Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra, with some boats and suddenly attacked certain important places in Mumbai. It was literally a shame on our part that they invaded our weak point as we have not been that much attentive towards our coastal lines and the safety and security of the sea. From this point of view, the study of the naval techniques of Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre may help us to retain our sea borders safe and secure.

Coming to the point of departure, it can highly be claimed that the naval, war and administration skills of Kanhoji Angre were outstanding. He has proved his mettle during his headship of naval armada in period of 1693 to 1729 and he has also managed to maintain the vatandari system for regenerating resources. He continued the taxation system started by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and continued by Annaji Datto. He kept the vatandars like Deshmukh, Kulkarni, Desai, Sarpatil, Chaudhari, Adhikar, Sarkhot, Deshpande, Dange, Kamavisdar, Patil, and others. He also continued the tax system on the then businessmen having shops, or the small scale enterprises like carpentry or ironsmith. His innovations in designing war ships, his provision of designing and using arms and ammunitions, his general and naval administration, his starting of the tanksal, recruiting koli community people in the armada, starting small scale businesses in the region, making of specially designed canons, are all his significant achievements in this small period of time.

All these skills and achievements of Kanhoji Angre were rightly rewarded by offering him the title of Sarkhel in his attempts of managing the Naval Armada and defending the Angriya Bank.

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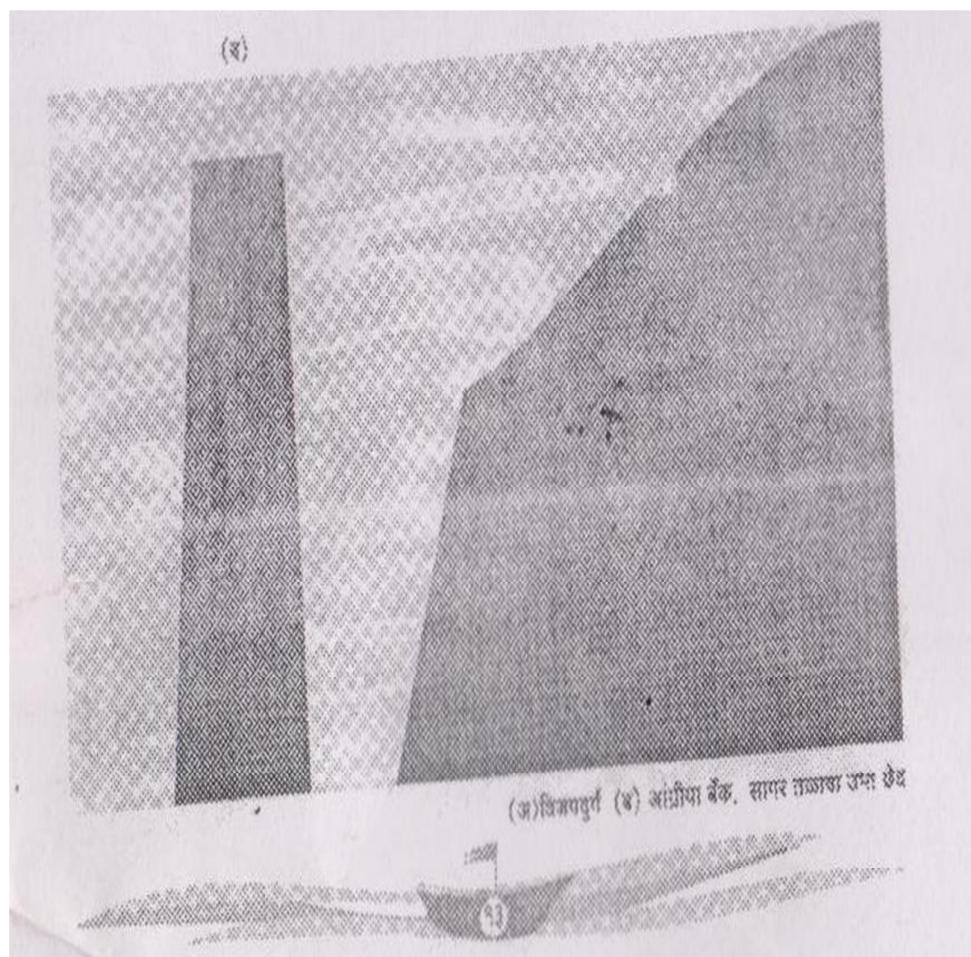
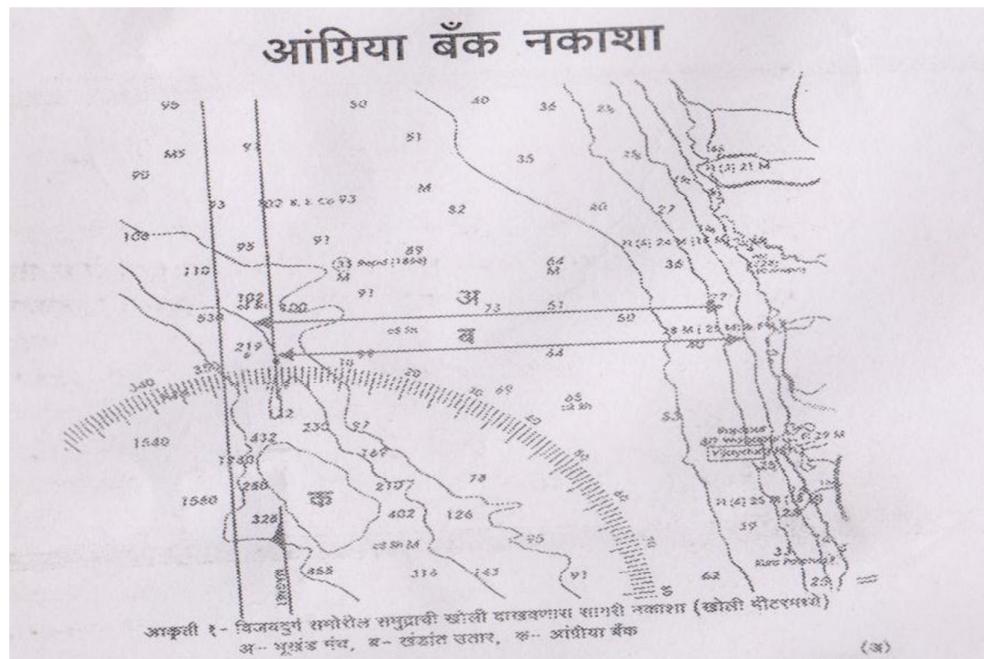
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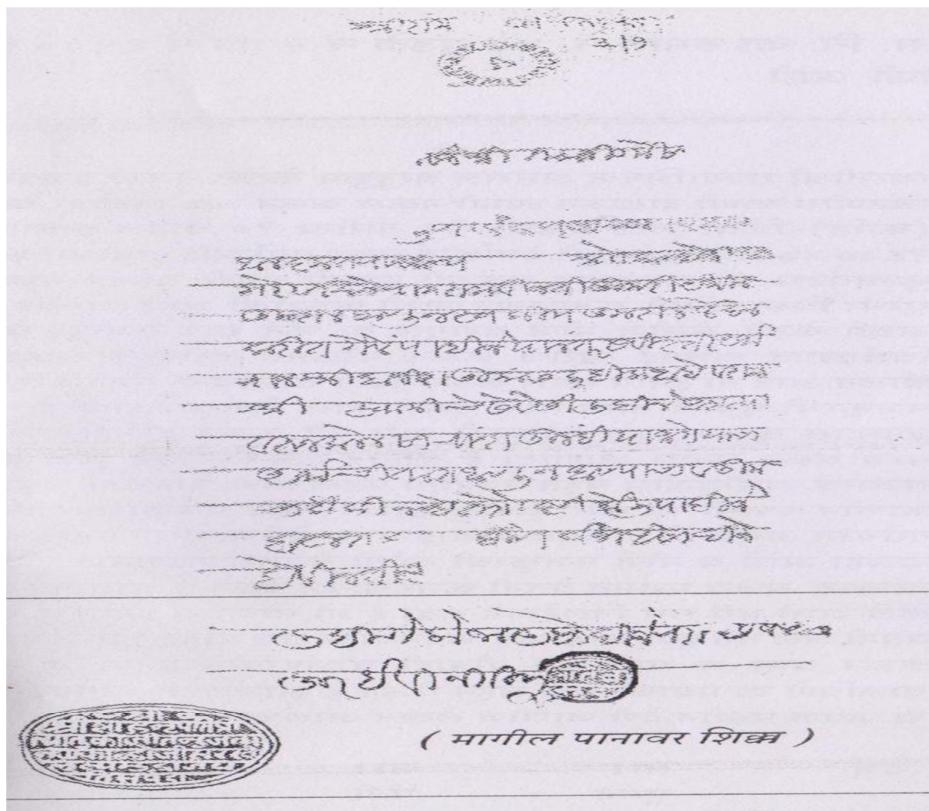
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Maps and Images of some Historical Documents

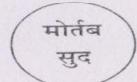
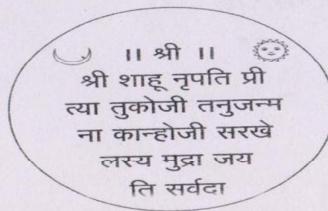




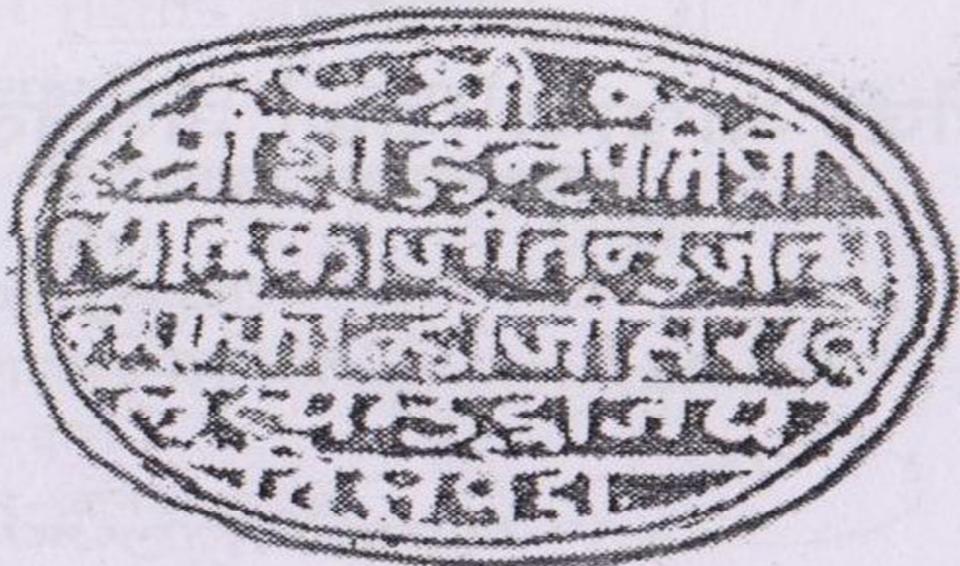
स. नि. का. रुमाल नंबर १ पुडले नं ३ पत्र नं ४८५ कान्होजी
आंग्र बाजीराव मे.

राजश्री बाजीराव प्रधान
गोसावी यांस

सकल गुणालंकरण अखंडित लक्ष्मी अलंकृत राजमान्ये श्रेहांकित कान्होजी आंग्रे सारखेल रामराम विनंती येथील कुशल जाणोन स्वकीय लेखन करीत असीले पाहीजे विशेष आपण पत्र पाठविले ते पावोन लेखनार्थ अवगत जाला रघुजी आपणाकडे आपले दर्शन घेऊन सकल त्याणी तुम्हास निवेदन केला तो चित्तास घेऊन त्याची प्रत्योतरे त्यांस दिलही ते विशऱ्यां त्यानी अपले भाषणा प्रमाणे प्रत्येके प्रत्ये लेखन केले हे समग्र अवगह जाले त्याचे उत्तर रा। रघुनाथजीचे पत्री लेहोन पाठविले आहे ते अपणास निवेदन करीतील त्याज वरून कलो येईल वरकड दरबाराचे वर्तमान आपण लिहीले प्रमाणे कलो आले स्वदेशी अपण राहीले हे अती ऊतम जाले इकडील व उत्तर प्रांतीचे मनसवे दोन्ही समर्थच या दोहीचा ही विनीयोग येथाच्याये सिधीस पाऊन येथ संपादीता श्री समर्थ आहे बहुत काये लिहीणे लोभ असो दिजे रा। छ१५ सफर हे विनंती

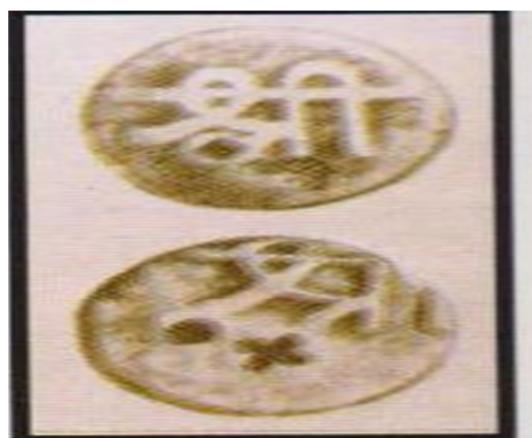


बाजीराव पेशवे यांनी सरखेल कान्होजी आंग्रे यानी लिहिलेल्या या पत्रातून खालील बाबी लक्षात येतात.
१. कान्होजी आंग्रे यांचा बाजीराव पेशवे यांच्याशी पत्र व्यवहार होता, बाजीराव पेशवे हे पेशवे पदावर आहेत व त्यांना अत्यंत आदरभावाने

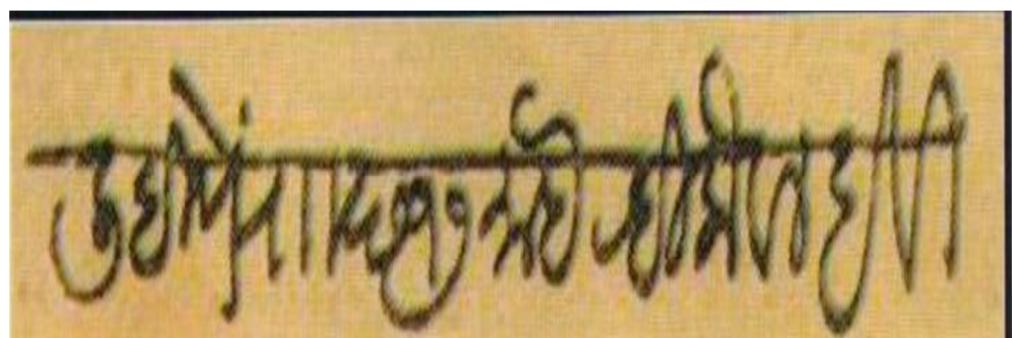




Kanhoji Angre's Mudra



Kanhoji Angre's Coins

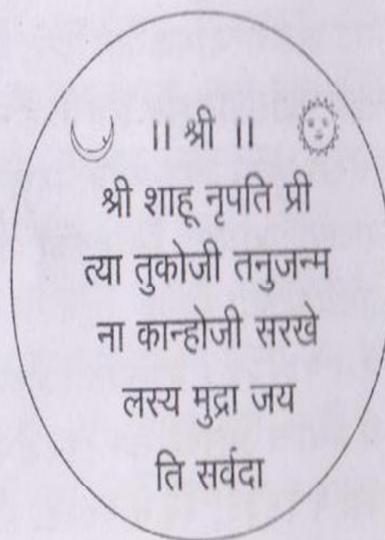


Kanhoji Angre's Hand Written Script

स. नि. का. रुमाल नं ३ पुडके नं पत्र नं १४६३ (पान नं. ४५)

श्रीराम
राजश्री चिमाजी गोसावी
(एक ओळ संपूर्ण फाटली आहे)

सकल गुणालंकरण अखंडित लक्ष्मी आलंकृत राजमान्य श्रो
कान्होजी आगरे सारखेल रामराम विनंती ऊपरी येथील कुशल
जाणुन स्वकिय कुशल लेखन करित गेले पाहिजे यानंतर सविस्तर
अर्थ राजश्री बाजीराऊयांस लीहीला आहे व राजश्री स्वामीचे
सेवेसी लिहीले आहे त्यावरून केलेले सारांश तुम्ही या जागेयाचा
अर्थ चितात आणुन धण्याचा व तुमचा लौकी नव्हे ते गोष्ठी केली
पाहिजे बहुत काय लिहीणे लोभ असो दीजे हे विनंती



कान्होजी आंग्रेंचा शिक्षा असलेली काही पत्रे



ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପଦକ୍ଷମ

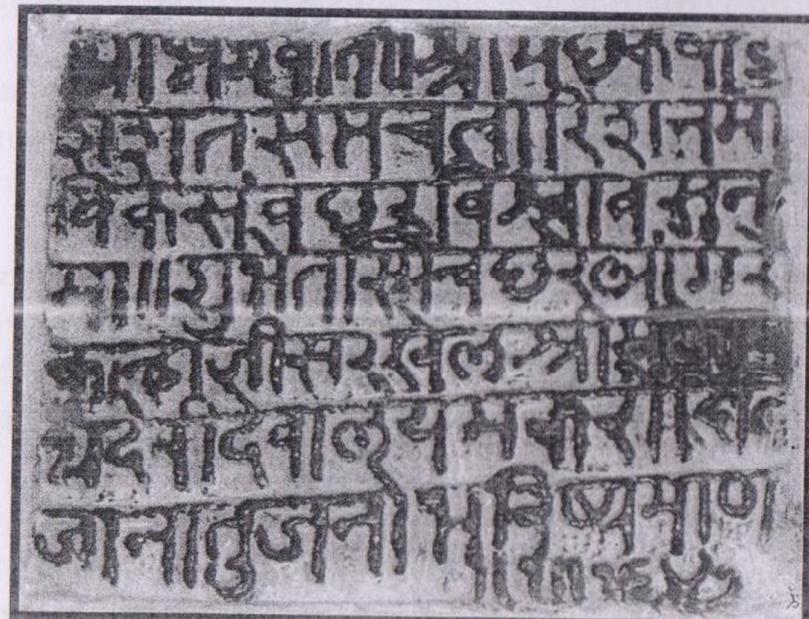
1970-1971

४८

कोट कामते येथील भगवती देवी

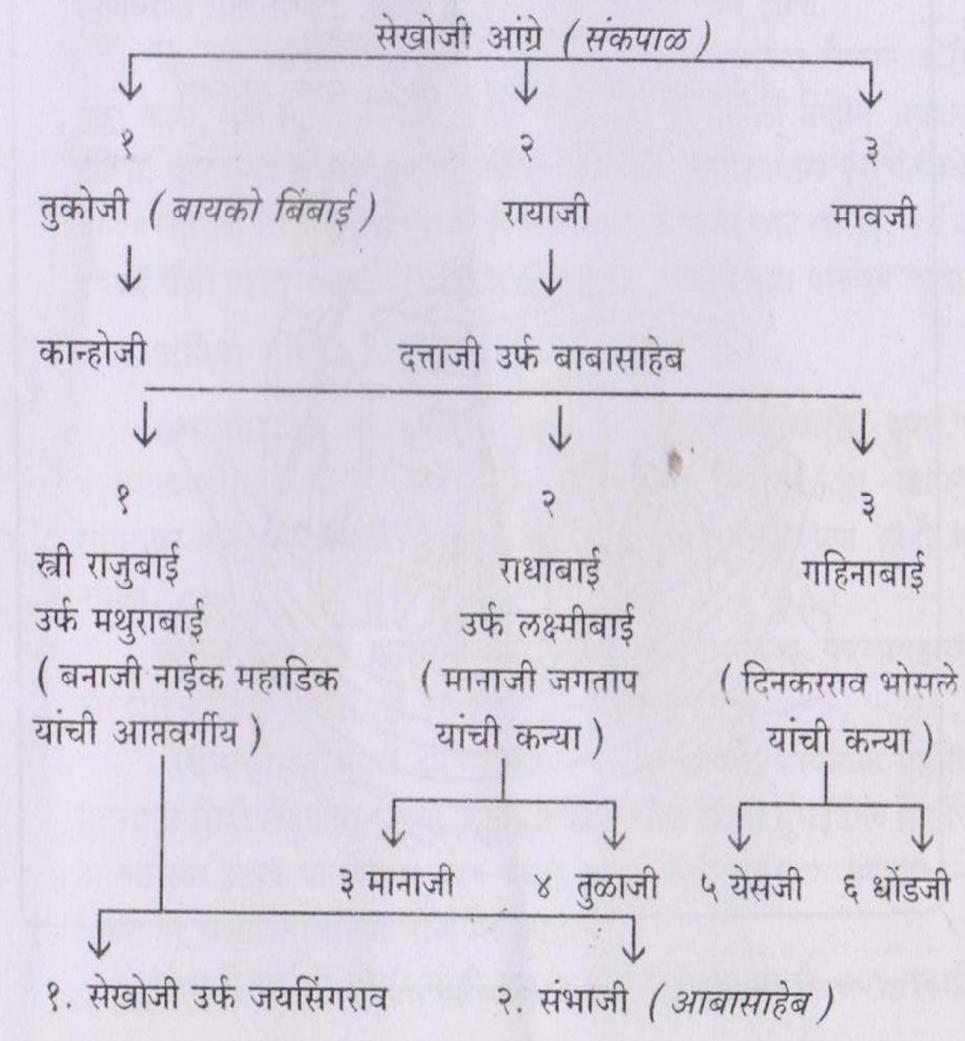


कोट कामते येथील भगवती मंदिरातील कान्होजी आंग्रांचा शिलालेख

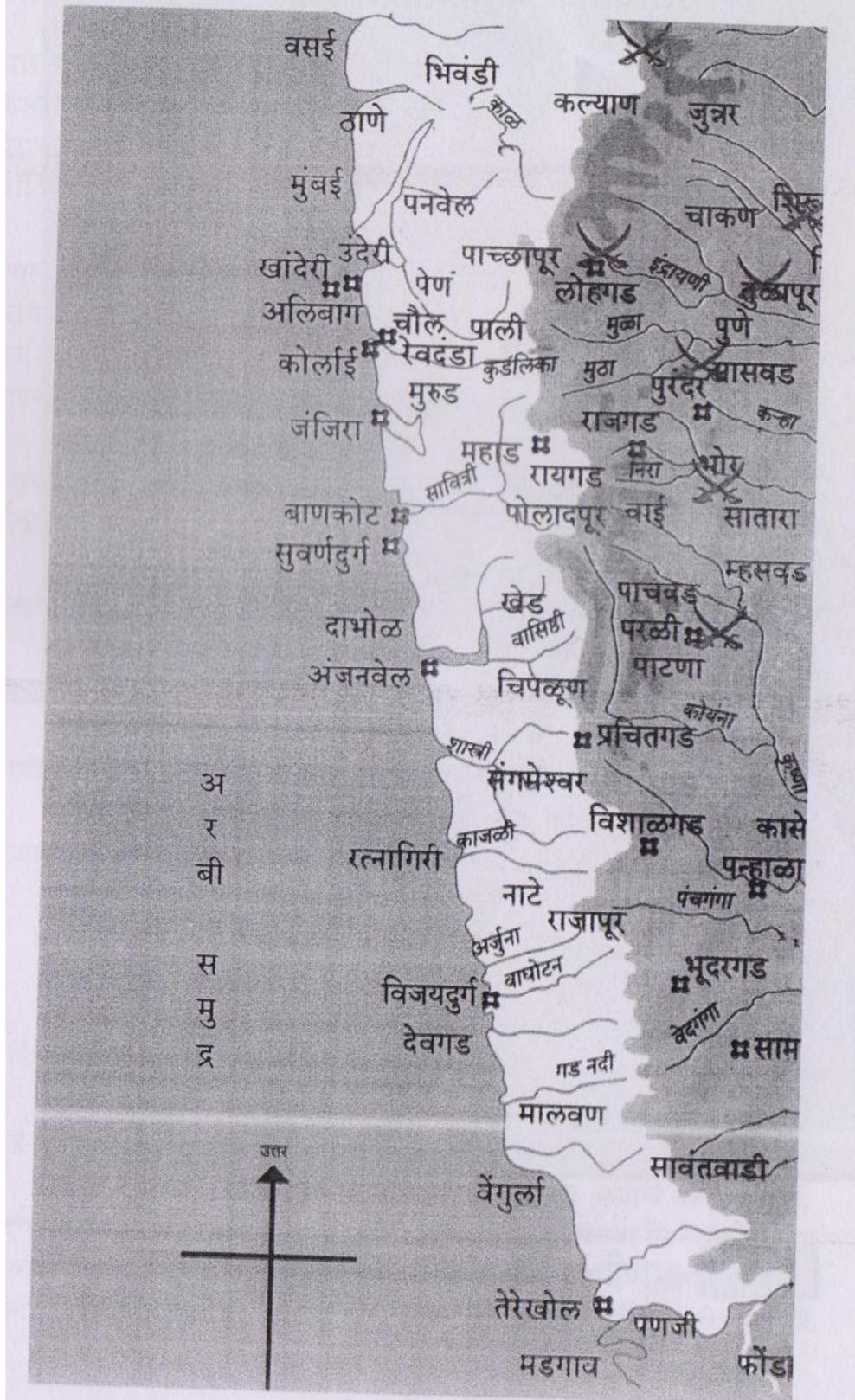


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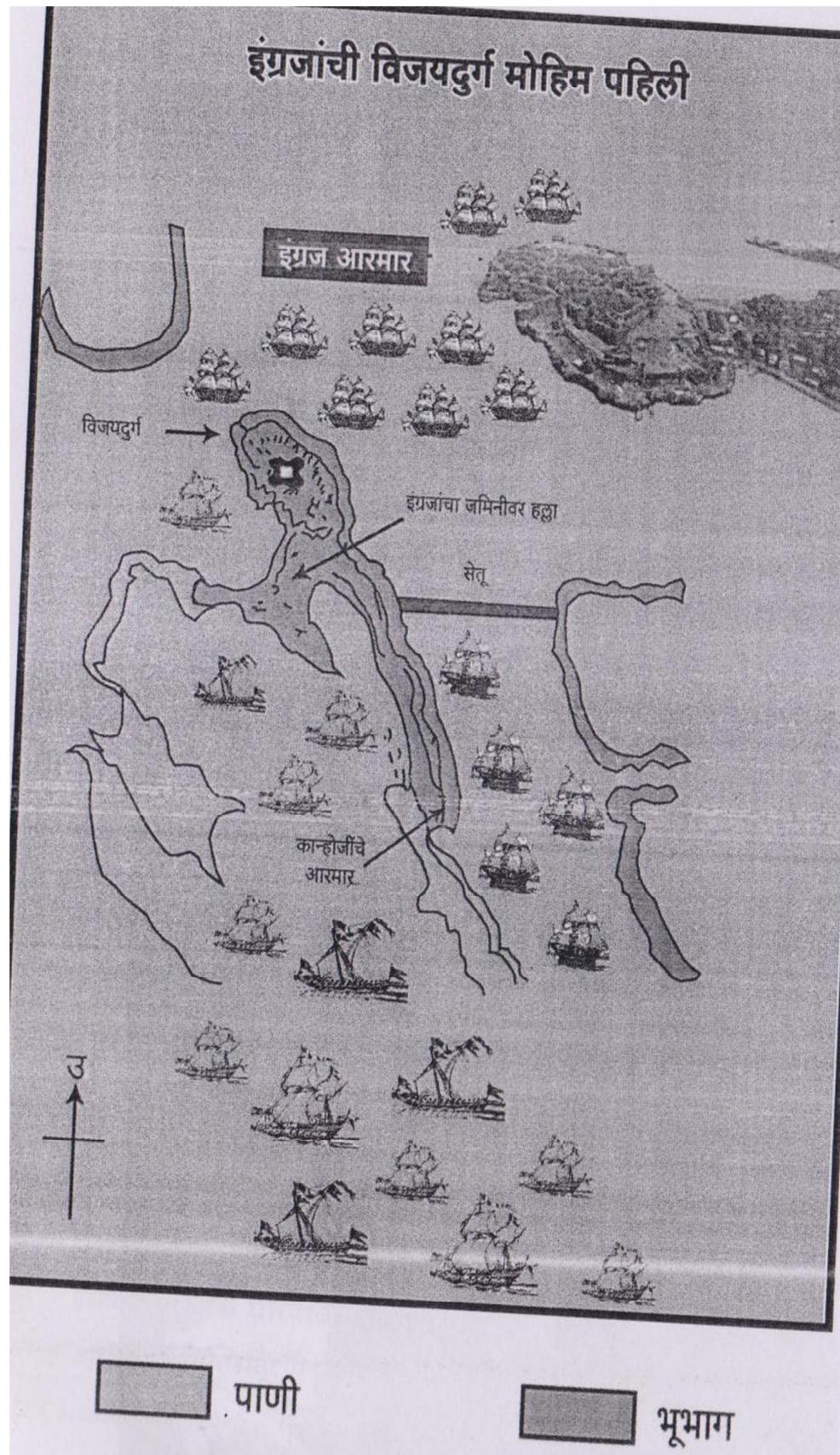
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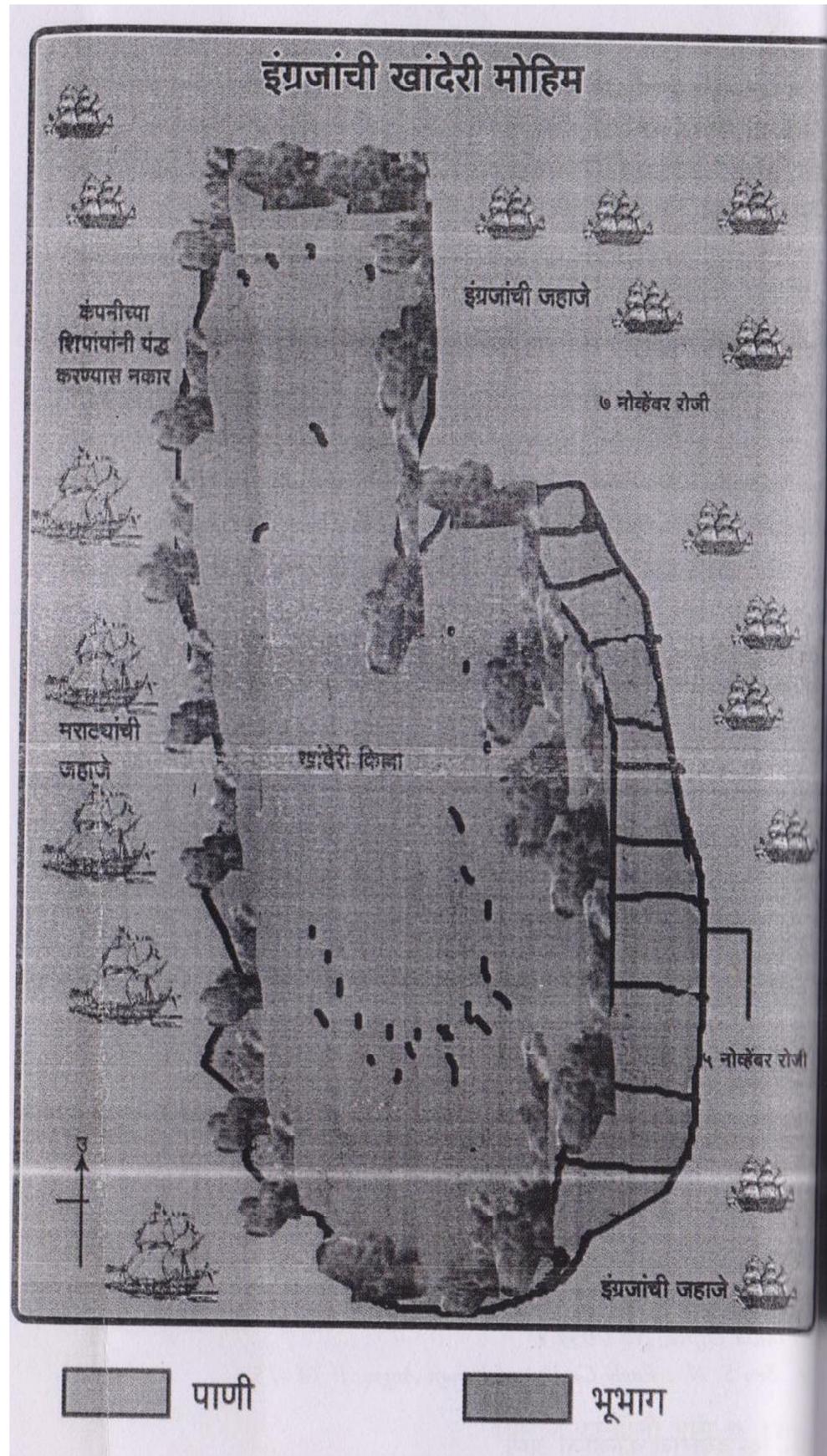
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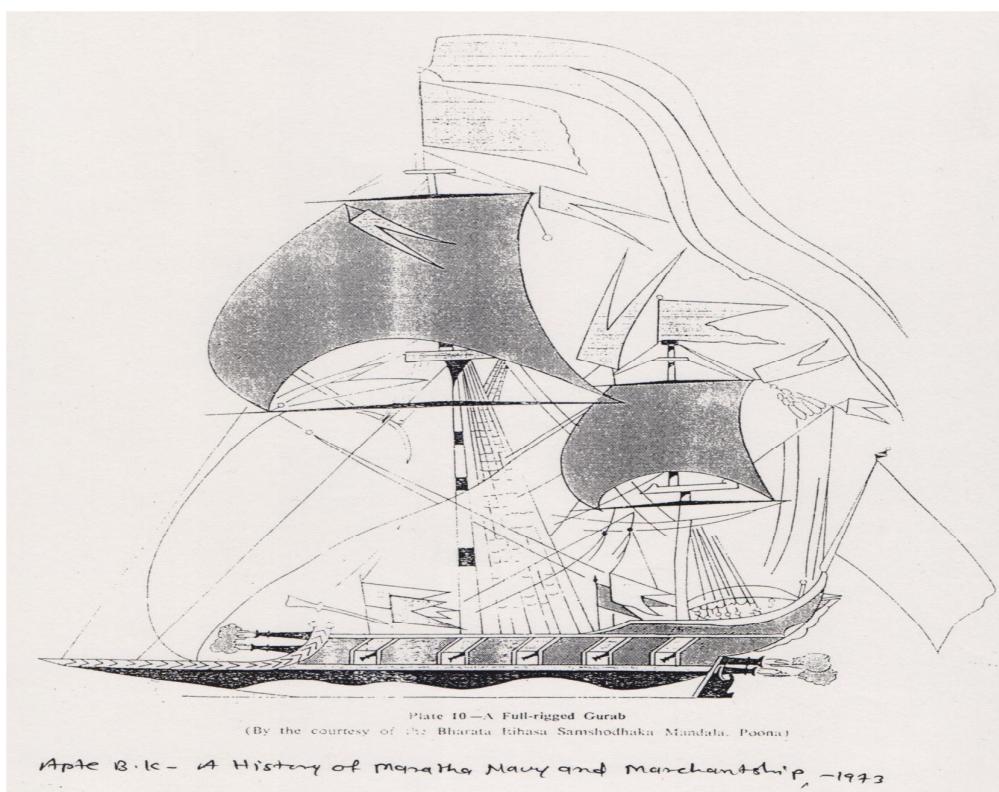
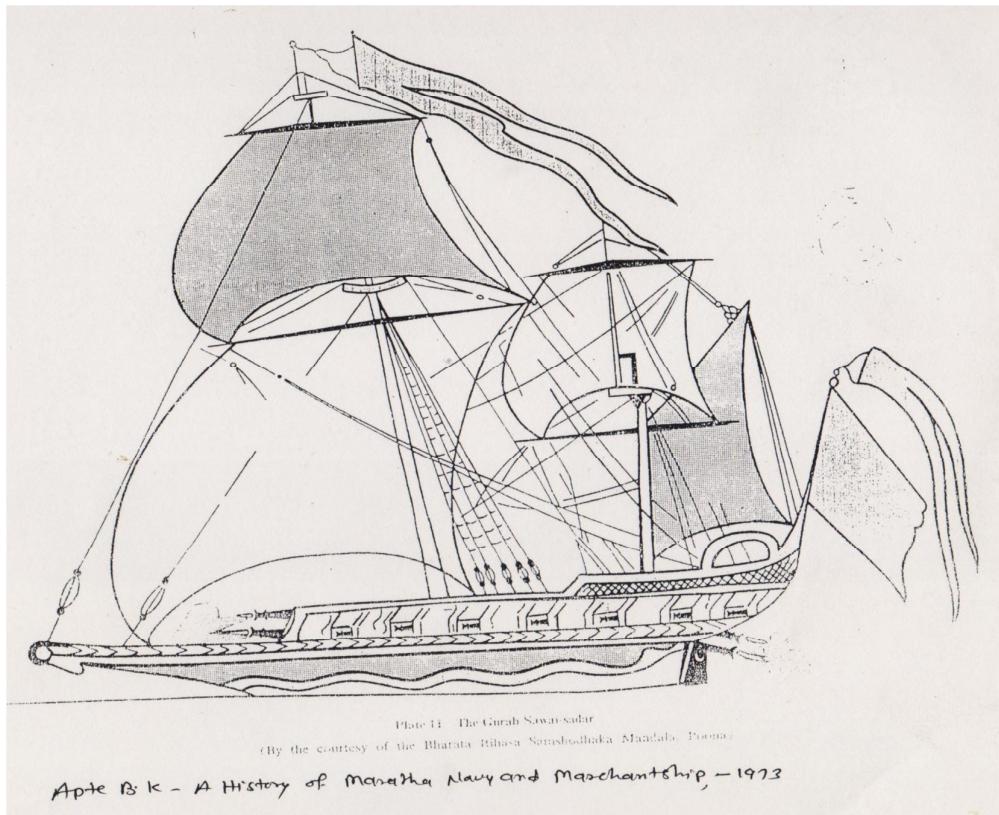


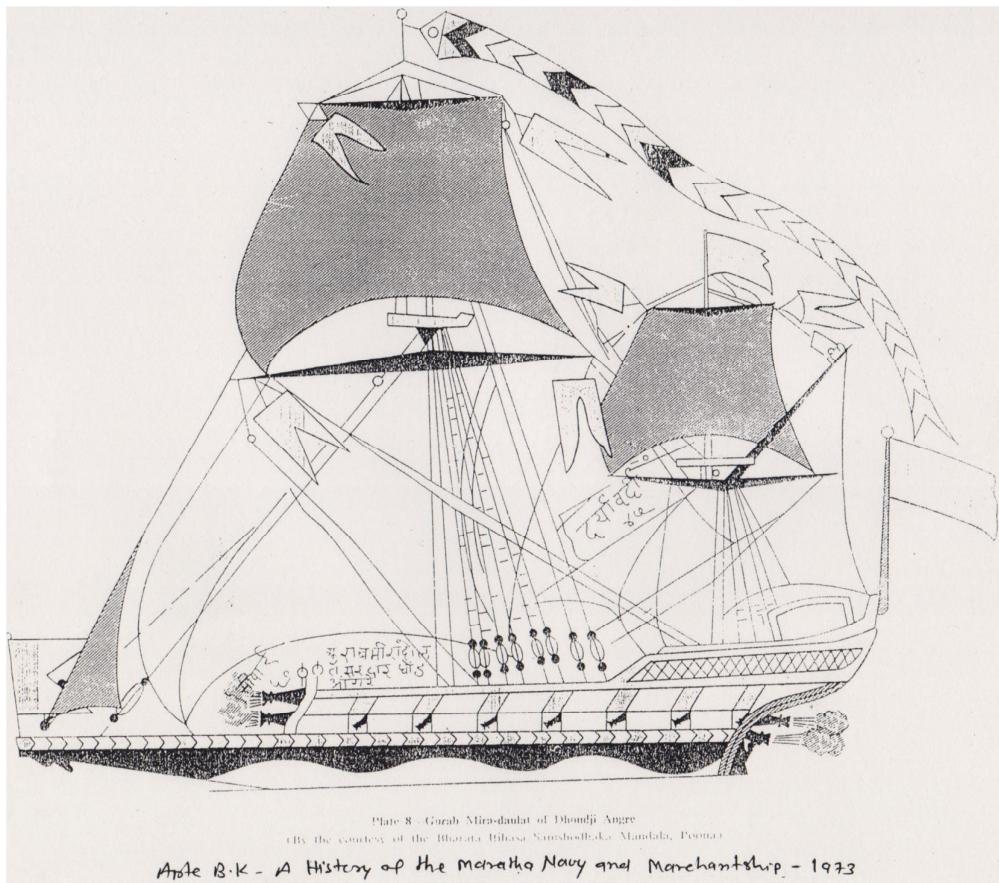
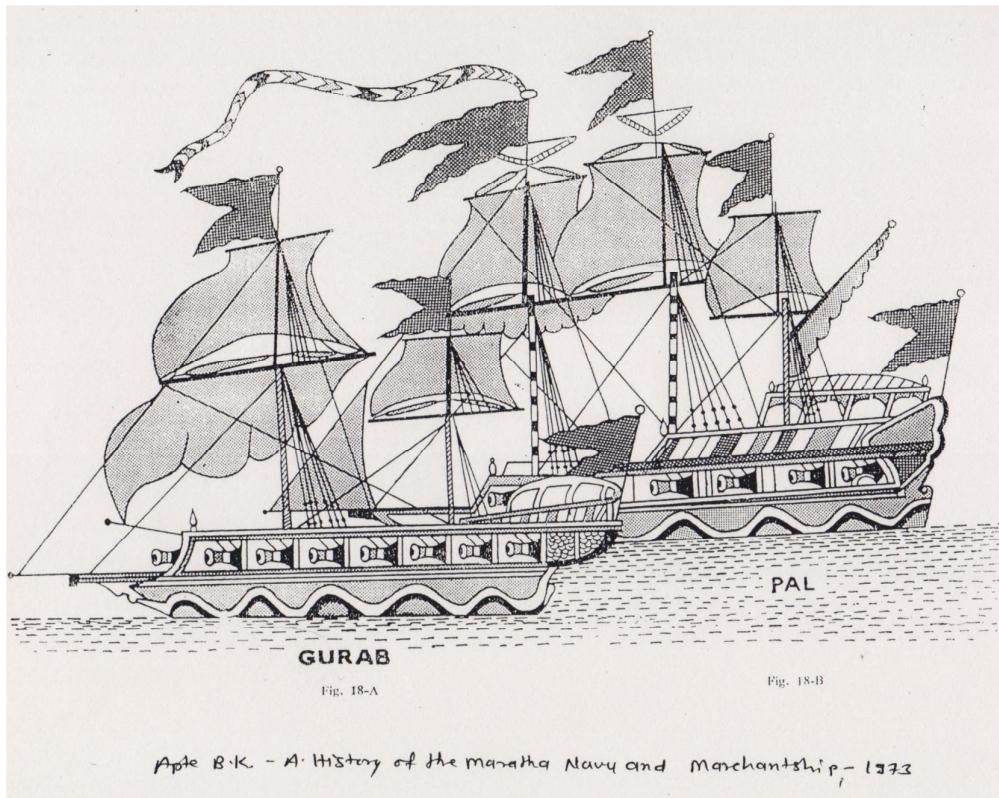
इंग्रजांची विजयदुर्ग मोहिम पहिली



इंग्रजांची खांदेरी मोहिम







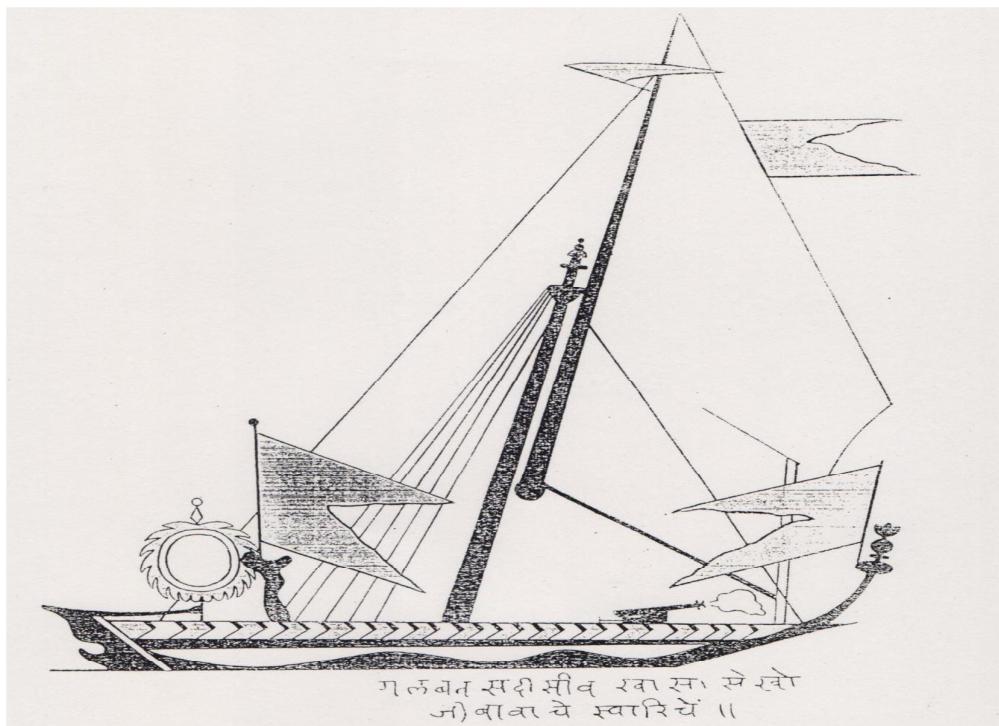
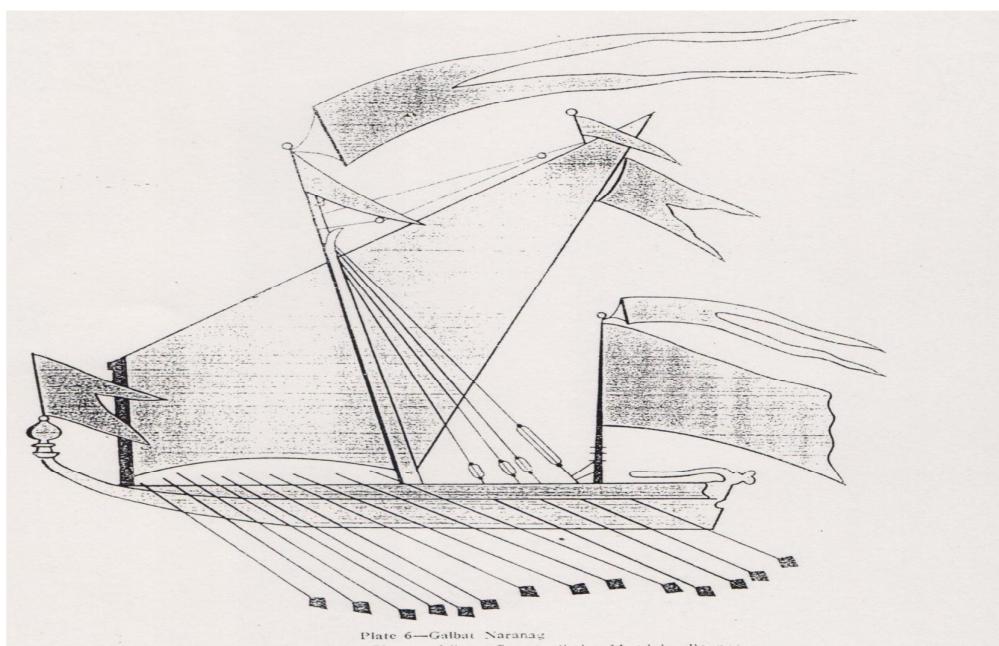


Plate 7—Galbat Sadashty
 (By the courtesy of the Bharata Itihasa Samishodhaka Mandala, Poona)

Apte B.K.—A History of the Maratha Navy and Merchantship—1923



Apte. B.K.—A History of the Maratha Navy and Merchantship—1923

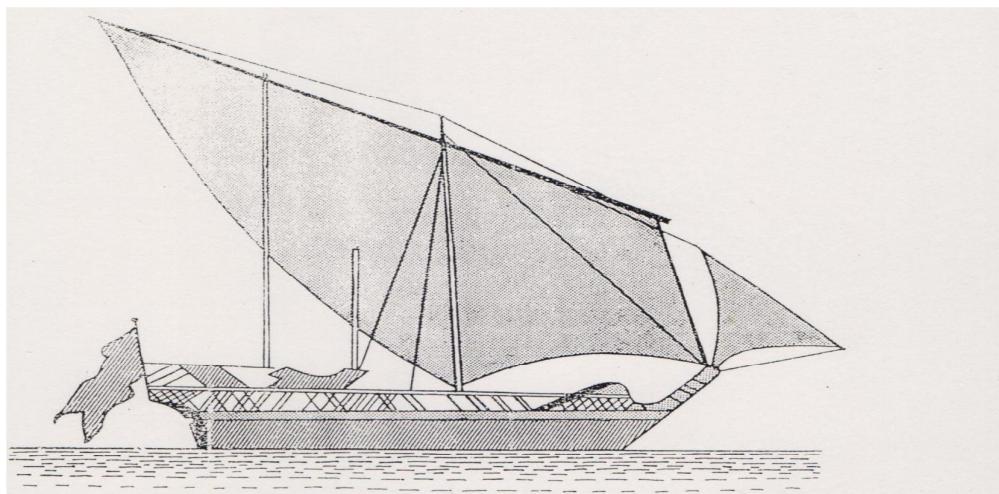


Fig. 2.3 - Batela

Apte B.K. - A History of the Maratha Navy and Merchantship - 1973

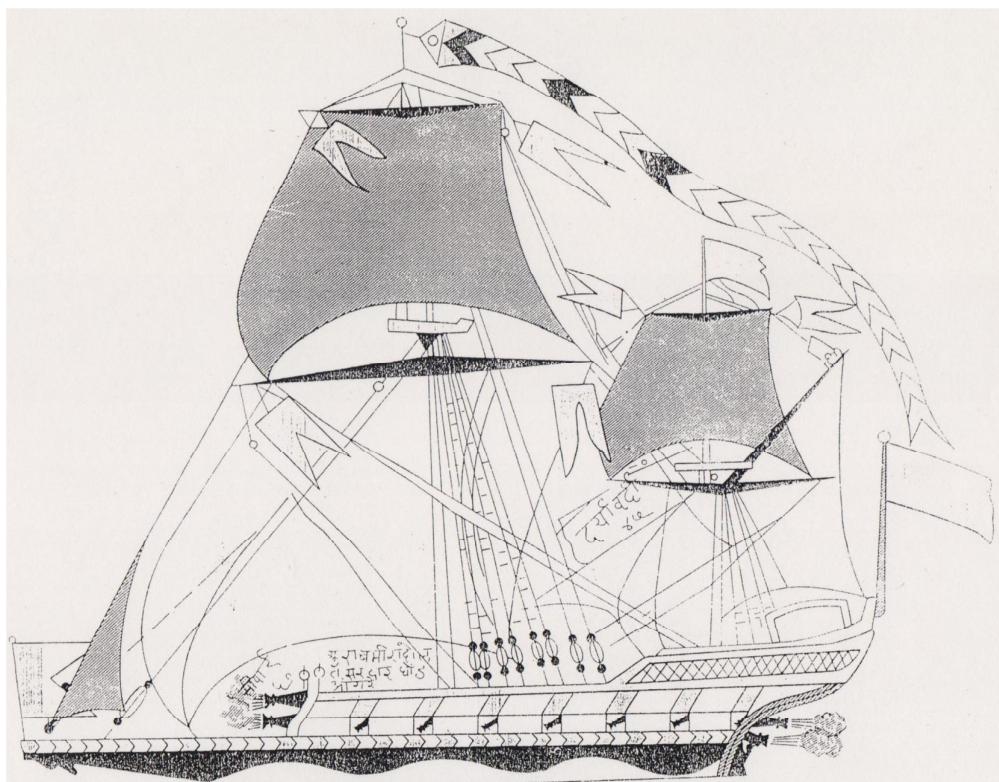
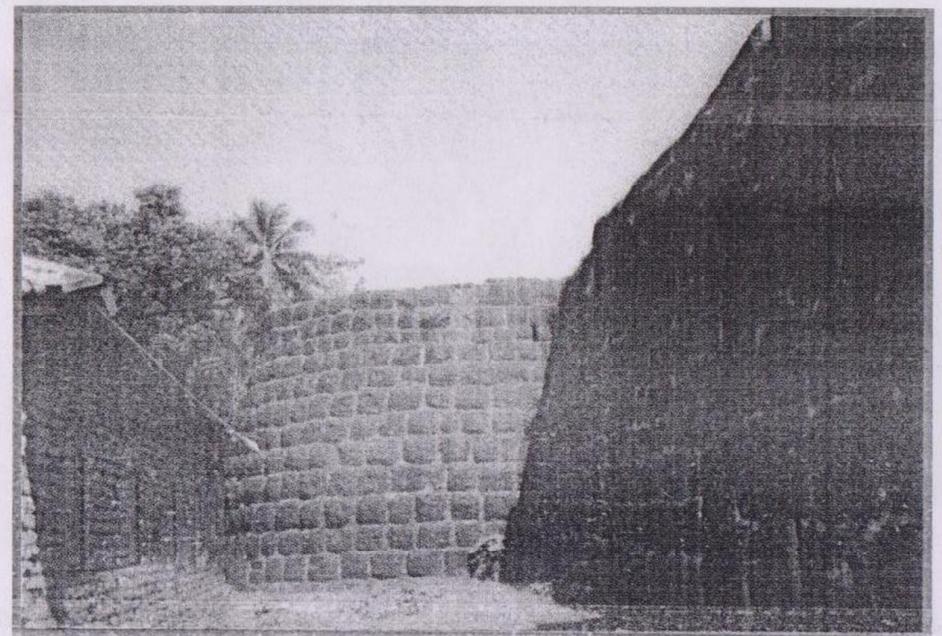


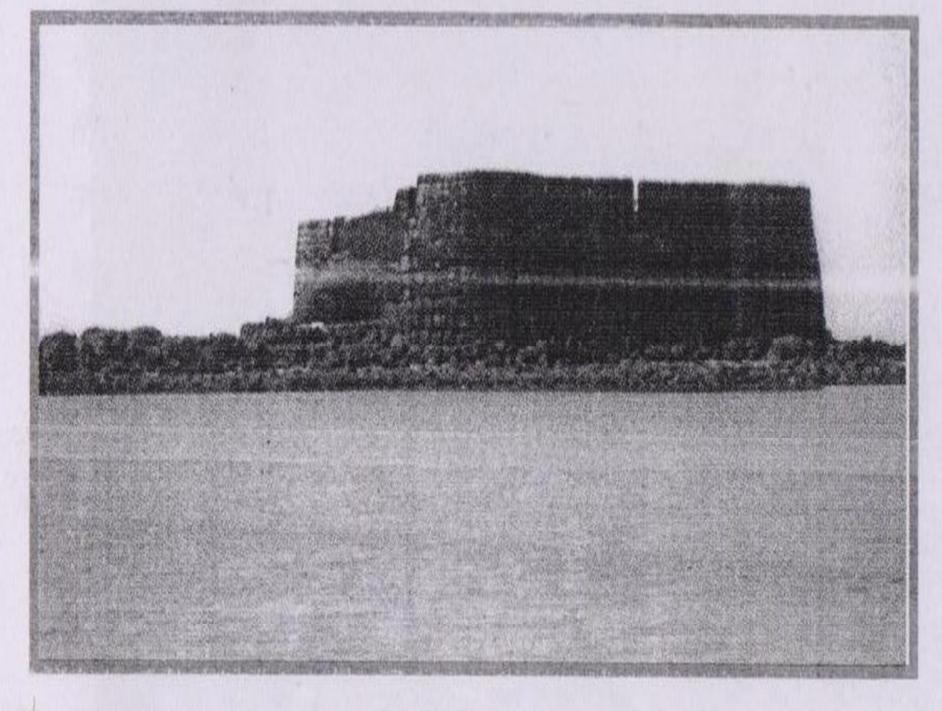
Plate 8 - Guriah Miradukat of Dhondji Angre
(By the courtesy of the Bharata Riksha Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona)

Apte B.K. - A History of the Maratha Navy and Merchantship - 1973

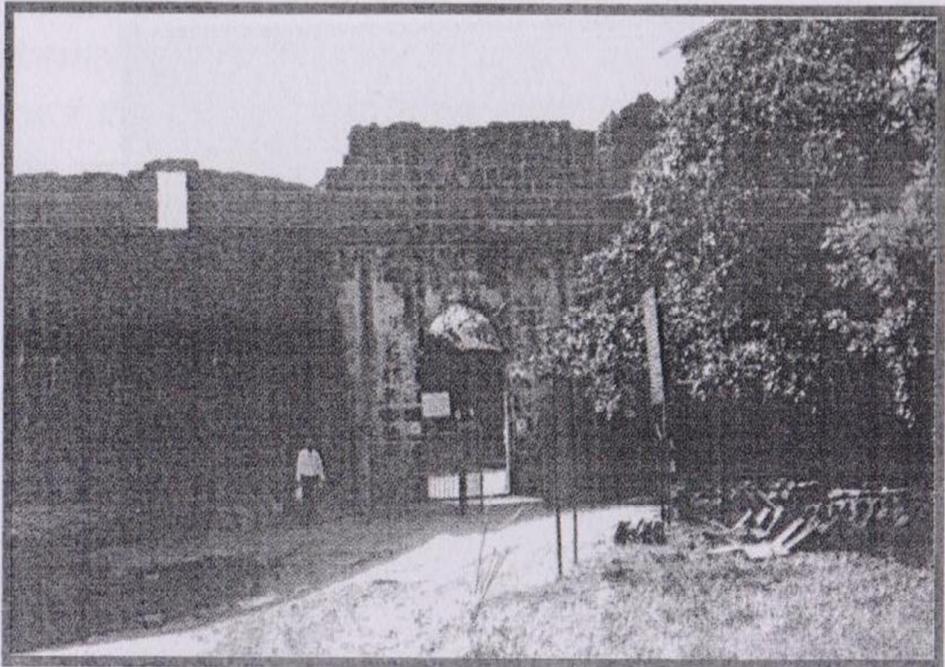
हिराकोट



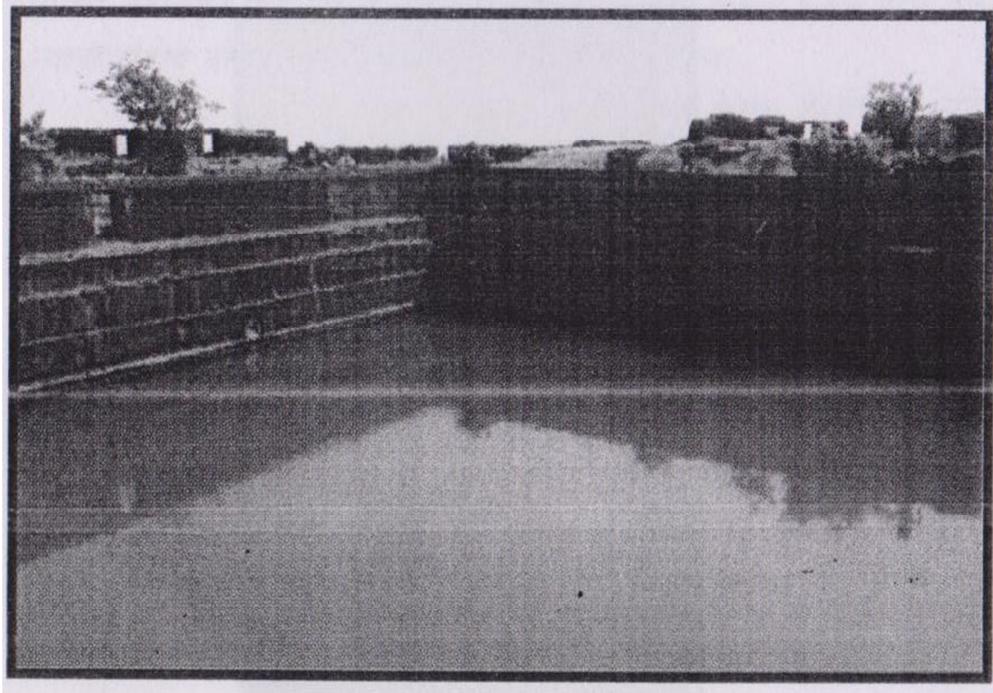
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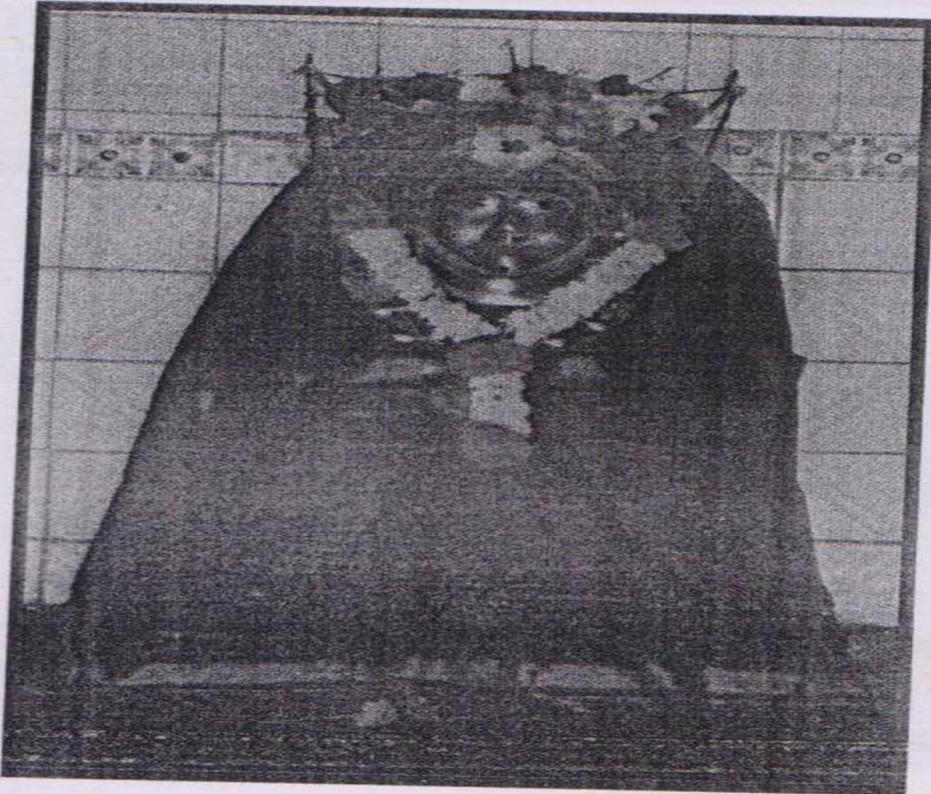
कुलाबा किल्ल्याचे प्रवेशद्वार



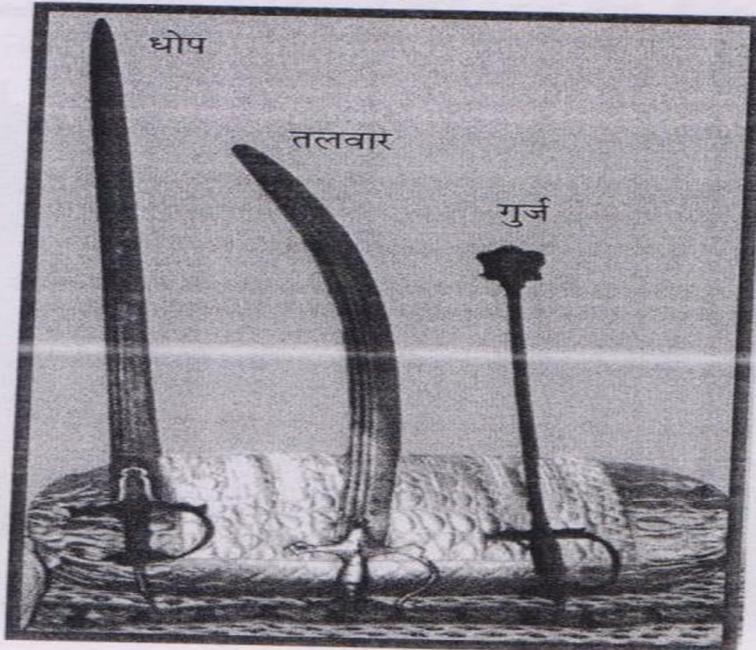
कुलाबा किल्ल्यावरील तलाव (पोखरण)



आंग्रांचे कुलदैवत कालविका देवी



दयराज कान्होजी आंग्रे यांची शस्त्रे

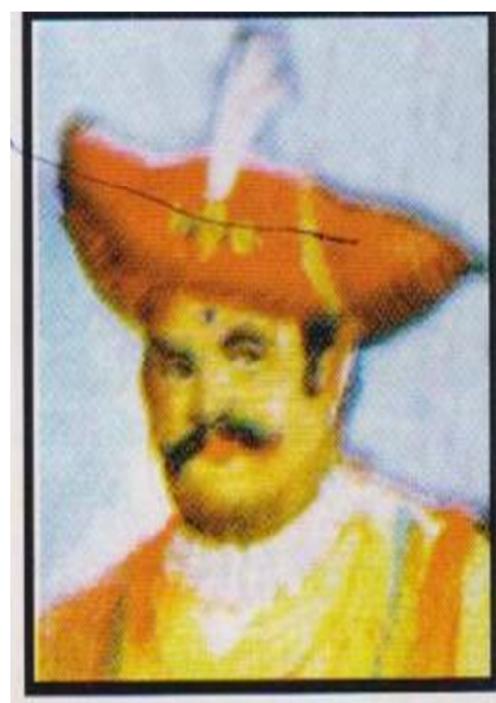




Kanhoji Angre's Monument



Kanhoji Angre's Statue (Alibaug)



Kanhoji Angre Photo